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ABSTRACT

This volume of the "Publications of the National Institute of Justice" encompasses all documents published for distribution by the National Institute of Justice from 1978 to 1982. This comprehensive bibliography, which covers all the annual supplements since the last cumulative volume (1978), provides criminal justice professionals with a key to research sponsored and published by the Institute. It contains citations for documents disseminated primarily through the U.S. Government Printing Office or the National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Citations in Part I are listed in alphabetical order by title. Each citation contains bibliographic information (title, author, publisher, pagination, date of publication), abstract, supplemental notes, sponsoring agency, and availability. Part II provides cumulative listings, in alphabetical order by title, of eight specialized series of publications: Program Models, Test Designs, Exemplary Projects, Policy Briefs, National Evaluation Program Reports, Crime and Justice, Technology Assessment Program, Criminal Justice Research Utilization Program, and Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research. Subject and author indexes are provided. (YLB)

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James K. Stewart
Director

A Comprehensive Bibliography

Expanding Knowledge in Criminal Justice

Publications of the National Institute of Justice
Cumulative Supplement 1978-1982

compiled by
Denise Lomax

edited by
Ronnie Mills

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

June 1984

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

National Institute of Justice
James K. Stewart
Director

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INTRODUCTION

This is the second cumulative volume of the *Publications of the National Institute of Justice*, encompassing all documents published for distribution by the National Institute from 1978 to 1982. The first cumulative, published in 1978, spanned the first decade of the Institute's existence, and was enhanced by annual supplements.* This comprehensive bibliography--which covers all the annual supplements since the last cumulative volume--provides criminal justice professionals with a key to research sponsored and published by the Institute. It contains citations for documents disseminated primarily through the U.S. Government Printing Office or the National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

The citations in Part I are listed in alphabetical order by title. Complete bibliographic information and an abstract are provided for each citation. Subject and author indexes appear in the appendix.

Part II contains cumulative listings of eight specialized series of publications:

Program Models--Syntheses of research and evaluation findings, operational experiences, and expert opinion in a criminal justice topic area. (Beginning in 1983, the series title was changed to **Issues and Practices**.)

Test Designs--Detailed specifications for field testing program strategies in varied settings to assess effectiveness and transferability.

Exemplary Projects--Outstanding local criminal justice projects suitable for adaptation in other communities.

Policy Briefs--Research-based summaries of current criminal justice topics, with emphasis on legislative options.

National Evaluation Program Reports--Practical information on the effectiveness, cost, and potential problems of a variety of widely used criminal justice programs.

Crime and Justice--Annual publication series featuring essays by prominent scholars on a wide range of criminal justice topics.

**Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. A Comprehensive Bibliography* (NCJ 49700); *Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: A Comprehensive Bibliography - 1979 Supplement* (NCJ 57987); *Publications of the National Institute of Justice - 1980 Supplement - A Comprehensive Bibliography* (NCJ 69691); and *Publications of the National Institute of Justice - 1981 Supplement - A Comprehensive Bibliography* (NCJ 79756). A limited number of copies of these documents are available without charge from NCJRS. Copies may also be purchased from the Government Printing Office.

Technology Assessment Program--Standards for and guides to performance, economy, and safety of equipment used within the justice system.

Criminal Justice Research Utilization Program--Training materials to support the practical application of research results in State and local jurisdictions.

Selected Bibliographies--Topical bibliographies that reflect current interests and developments in law enforcement and criminal justice.

Abstracts of many of these documents may be found in this volume or in the first cumulative bibliography of National Institute of Justice publications. Information on how to obtain the documents in this volume may be found on the inside of the back cover.

PART I
BIBLIOGRAPHY

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, 1978–1982

1. **ABOLISH PAROLE? By A. VON HIRSCH and K. J. HANRAHAN.** Center for Policy Research. 61 p. 1978.
NCJ-43734

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF PAROLE REFORM ARE EXAMINED, WITH ATTENTION TO MORAL ARGUMENTS, JUST DESERT MODELS, INSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS, AND PAROLE DECISIONMAKING. THIS IS A SUMMARY OF A REPORT THAT ATTEMPTED TO GAUGE THE FOLLOWING ISSUES: (1) THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE DEFECTS OF THE PAROLE SYSTEM ARE REMEDIABLE; (2) WHETHER PAROLE CAN BE JUSTIFIED ON GROUNDS OTHER THAN REHABILITATION OR PREDICTION; (3) WHETHER ALL THE VARIOUS FUNCTIONS OF PAROLE ARE USELESS, OR WHETHER SOME SHOULD BE RETAINED; AND (4) THE AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATIVES TO PAROLE AND THE PROBLEMS POSED BY THOSE ALTERNATIVES. PROBLEMS UNDERLYING PAROLE'S CENTRAL ROLE IN THE SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS ARE DISCUSSED, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE MORAL ASSUMPTIONS PRIMARY TO SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS, INCLUDING REHABILITATION, INCAPACITATION, DETERRENCE, AND THE PRINCIPLE OF COMMENSURATE DESERTS. THE SALIENT FEATURES OF THE DESERTS MODEL SANCTIONING SCHEME ARE DETAILED. THE TIMING OF PAROLE RELEASE IS DISCUSSED, INCLUDING EARLY AND LATE TIME-FIXING, TIME-FIXING UNDER THE DESERT MODEL, AND TIME-FIXING UNDER THE MODIFIED DESERT MODEL WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO PREDICTION, REHABILITATION, AND GENERAL DETERRENCE. TIME-FIXING ENCOMPASSES NOTIFYING AN INMATE AT SENTENCING OR SHORTLY THEREAFTER OF THE PROBABLE DATE OF RELEASE. THAT DATE SUBSEQUENTLY CAN BE CHANGED ONLY WHEN SPECIFIED CIRCUMSTANCES INTERVENE. TIME-FIXING AND INSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING OVERCROWDING AND DISCIPLINE. PAROLE DECISIONMAKING IS EXAMINED IN TERMS OF THE LEGISLATURE AS THE STANDARD SETTER, THE PAROLE BOARD AS THE STANDARD SETTER, THE ROLE OF SENTENCING COMMISSIONS, AND WHETHER CERTAIN LEGISLATIVE CHANGES NECESSARILY DICTATE THE ABOLITION OF THE PAROLE BOARD. FINALLY PAROLE SUPERVISION IS CONSIDERED. PAROLE AS A SEPARATE ADJUDICATIVE SYSTEM IS DISCUSSED REGARDING LOWER STANDARDS OF PROOF, STANDARDS OF DISPOSITION, PREHEARING DETENTION, AND THE ABOLITION OF THE SEPARATE SYSTEM. CONVENTIONAL PAROLE SUPERVISION IS DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF THRESHOLD CRITERIA FOR EFFECTIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION AND DESERTS CONSTRAINT. THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE PAROLE SUPERVISION SYSTEM CAN BE REFORMED IS EXAMINED, WITH EMPHASIS ON RATIONALITY, EFFECTIVENESS, THE CONSTRAINTS OF DESERT, THE EFFECT OF ELIMINATING THE REVOCATION SANCTION, ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS, AND THE CONTENT AND SCOPE OF REFORMED SUPERVISION. PAROLEE SERVICES ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF NEEDS FULFILLMENT AND WHETHER THERE SHOULD BE ANY COMPULSION FOR EX-OFFENDERS TO ACCEPT SUCH SERVICES. REFERENCES ARE FOOTNOTED. SEE ALSO NCJ-44641.

Supplemental Notes: CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSPECTIVES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00721-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

2. **ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES. By J. MULLEN and D. A. DAY.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 25 p. 1980.
NCJ-66410

THIS POLICY BRIEF OUTLINES THE BENEFITS OF USING ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION PROCEDURES INSTEAD OF CRIMINAL COURT ACTIONS FOR SETTLING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS AND DISCUSSES THE ACTIONS NEEDED TO CHANGE THE SYSTEM. IT DESCRIBES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION BUREAU WITHIN NEW YORK STATE'S DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND THE TRANSFER OF CASES INVOLVING NONMOVING INFRACTIONS TO THE PARKING VIOLATIONS BUREAU OF THE CITY'S TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION. KEY FEATURES OF AN IMPROVED SYSTEM OF TRAFFIC OFFENSE ADJUDICATION ARE LISTED. BENEFITS ARE OUTLINED, INCLUDING REDUCED COSTS, INCREASED REVENUES, REDUCED STRAIN ON CRIMINAL RESOURCES, CITIZEN SATISFACTION, AND IMPROVED CASE PROCESS AND OUTCOME. AN AGENDA FOR ACTION DESCRIBES TWO POSSIBLE APPROACHES--ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION OR A MODIFIED JUDICIAL SYSTEM--AS THE KEY DECISION AN INITIAL FEASIBILITY STUDY SHOULD ADDRESS. OTHER STEPS IN CHANGING THE SYSTEM INCLUDE DEVELOPING CONSENSUS AND SUPPORT THROUGH A CONFERENCE OR MEETING OF STATE LEADERS, AND REVISING OR AMENDING EXISTING STATUTES GOVERNING TRAFFIC ADJUDICATION THROUGH DECRIMINALIZATION AND DESIGNATION OF ADJUDICATION

AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURES. FIGURES ILLUSTRATE THE TRAFFIC OFFENSE ADJUDICATION PROCESS MODEL AND THE STATUS OF ALL STATES IN DECRIMINALIZING MINOR OFFENSES AND DEVELOPING ADJUDICATION ALTERNATIVES. APPENDIXES PROVIDE EXAMPLES OF RELEVANT NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATION. SOURCES FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE ARE LISTED, INCLUDING DETAILED GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING AN INITIAL FEASIBILITY STUDY BY THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION.

Supplemental Notes: POLICY BRIEFS—ACTION GUIDES FOR LEGISLATORS AND GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00893-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

3. **ADULT OFFENDER EDUCATION PROGRAMS. By J. P. CONRAD.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 194 p. 1981. **NCJ-75650**

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES RESULTS OF A REVIEW OF THE STATE OF THE ART IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR ADULT OFFENDERS AND OF OPTIONS FOR IMPROVING ADMINISTRATIVE, PROGRAMMATIC, AND POLICY-MAKING ACTIVITIES IN THIS AREA. REPORT DATA WERE GATHERED FROM INTERVIEWS WITH CORRECTIONS STAFF AND AUTHORITIES, ONSITE VISITS TO 12 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ACROSS THE COUNTRY, AND A LITERATURE REVIEW. THE REPORT FIRST IDENTIFIES OBSTACLES TO CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION (E.G., LACK OF FUNDING, STAFF RESISTANCE, ADMINISTRATIVE SHORTSIGHTEDNESS OR INDIFFERENCE) AND THEN DEVELOPS FIVE FUNDAMENTAL AXIOMS THAT ASSERT THE VALUE OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION AND THE RIGHT OF INMATES TO RECEIVE IT. FOLLOWING A DISCUSSION OF THE THREE COMPONENTS OF A PRISON ACADEMIC EDUCATION PROGRAM (ADULT BASIC EDUCATION, SECONDARY EDUCATION LEADING TO A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR ITS EQUIVALENT, AND POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION), NEW CONCEPTS AND TECHNOLOGIES WHICH ALLOW THE SPEEDIER ACHIEVEMENT OF LEARNING OBJECTIVES ARE DESCRIBED. THESE INCLUDE ONE-ON-ONE LITERACY INSTRUCTION, PROJECT READ, TITLE I PROGRAMS FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION, AND COMPUTER-ASSISTED INSTRUCTION. AN EXAMINATION OF THE DELIVERY OF EDUCATION BEGINS WITH AN OUTLINE OF THE GENERAL STRUCTURE OF A PRISON EDUCATION SYSTEM AND ADMINISTRATIVE OPTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE SYSTEM. NEEDS ASSESSMENT, DAY-TO-DAY EDUCATION MANAGEMENT, AND THE INDUCEMENTS THAT MAY INCLINE PRISONERS TO TRY EDUCATION ARE DISCUSSED. MOST PRISONERS, IT IS CONCLUDED, NEED ENCOURAGEMENT TO BELIEVE THAT ACADEMIC SUCCESS IS POSSIBLE, AND THEY REQUIRE STRICT RULES AND STANDARDS. THE REPORT PROVIDES SOME GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING EDUCATION PROGRAMS. THE FINAL SECTION OF THE REPORT EXPLORES WAYS EDUCATION MIGHT SERVE AS A NORMALIZATION TOOL IN INNOVATIVE MODELS OF IMPRISONMENT. APPENDIXES CONTAIN A LIST OF FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES FOR EDUCATING ADULT OFFENDERS, REPRESENTATIVE ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS USED IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, CURRICULUM MATERIALS IN CALIFORNIA TITLE I PROGRAMS, A FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS INMATE EDUCATION SURVEY, STUDY MATERIALS, AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ACADEMIC EDUCATION OF ADULT OFFENDERS COMPRISING OVER 150 ENTRIES.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE MONOGRAPH.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

4. **AFFIRMATIVE ACTION—EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. B. BROUSSEAU, C. KLEIN, and N. ARNESEN, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 56 p. 1980. **NCJ-61834**

PART OF THE NCJRS COLLECTION, THE DOCUMENTS CITED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY HAVE BEEN COMPILED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES STRIVING TO IMPLEMENT EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS. CITATIONS PROVIDE BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND FULL ABSTRACTS. FIRST, BACKGROUND MATERIALS DISCUSS THE NATURE OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION-EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROBLEMS. POLICY STATEMENTS, ACTION PROGRAM MANUALS, AND ISSUES CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN, MINORITIES, AND SENIOR CITIZENS ARE INCLUDED. SECOND, PUBLICATIONS ARE LISTED THAT FOCUS ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES, WITH INFORMATION ABOUT COMPLIANCE, RECRUITMENT, AND OTHER RELEVANT TOPICS. THIRD, ISSUES CONCERNING EQUAL EMPLOYMENT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE DOCUMENTED WITH ATTENTION TO WOMEN POLICE OFFICERS, MINORITY RECRUITMENT, CAREER DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS. FOURTH, STUDIES OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRESS IN THE COURTS INCLUDE PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS, PERSONNEL PLANS, AND REPORTS ON MINORITY EMPLOYMENT. FINALLY, ENTRIES ON CORRECTIONS RELATE TO PERSONNEL REC .TMENT, SELECTION, AND ASSIGNMENT IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AS WELL AS SPECIAL PROBLEMS THAT STEM FROM THE NATURE OF THESE INSTITUTIONS. INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS CITED IS PROVIDED. PUBLICATION DATES FOR THE 118 CITATIONS FALL MAINLY IN THE PERIOD 1976-1979. SEVERAL LISTS OF RESOURCE AGENCIES AND AN AUTHOR INDEX ARE APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00968-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

5. **AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 15 p. 1979. **NCJ-61128**

THE RELATIONSHIP OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT LAWS TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS DISCUSSED, INCLUDING AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS, BARRIERS TO CHANGE, AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GOALS AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES. THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1972 MAY BE THE MOST IMPORTANT LAW AFFECTING JOB DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE IT SPECIFIES THAT RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, AND NATIONAL ORIGIN CANNOT BE FACTORS IN EMPLOYMENT. FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES, HOWEVER, ADDITIONAL PROHIBITIONS BARRING DISCRIMINATION WERE WRITTEN INTO THE 1973 OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT. BASED ON THIS ACT, THE LEAA EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS REQUIRE THAT THE MAKEUP OF THE POPULA-

TION SERVED MUST BE REFLECTED IN THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY EFFORTS OF A GRANTEE. IMPLEMENTATION DIFFICULTIES ARE HIGHLIGHTED BY EXCERPTS FROM SEVERAL NEWS STORIES. BARRIERS TO AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS FALL INTO THREE GROUPS: ORGANIZATIONAL BARRIERS WITHIN THE AGENCY, MANAGERIAL BARRIERS WITHIN INDIVIDUAL MANAGERS, AND INTRAPERSONAL BARRIERS, I.E., BARRIERS WITHIN MINORITIES AND WOMEN THEMSELVES. IDEAS FOR OVERCOMING EACH TYPE OF BARRIER ARE LISTED. SUGGESTIONS FOR DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLAN INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING STEPS: DEVELOP OR REAFFIRM THE POLICY TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATORY SYSTEMS, DISSEMINATE THE POLICY WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION AND TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS, ASSIGN RESPONSIBILITY TO IMPLEMENT THE POLICY TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION OFFICER, PEFORM A UTILIZATION ANALYSIS, IDENTIFY PROBLEM AREAS, ESTABLISH GOALS AND TIMETABLES, PERFORM AN INTERNAL AUDIT, ORGANIZE A REPORTING SYSTEM, AND PROVIDE EMPLOYEES WITH GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES. GRAPHS AND A LIST OF RESOURCE AGENICES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: GENERAL INFORMATION PAMPHLET.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00849-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

6. **ALASKA BANS PLEA BARGAINING. By M. L. RUBINSTEIN, S. H. CLARKE, and T. J. WHITE.** Alaska Judicial Council, 420 L Street, Suite 502, Anchorage, AK 99501. 327 p. 1980.
NCJ-59535

DATA ON COURT OPERATIONS IN ALASKA'S THREE LARGEST CITIES WERE COLLECTED FOR 1 YEAR PRIOR TO AND 1 YEAR FOLLOWING THE STATE'S PROHIBITION OF PLEA BARGAINING IN 1975. SHORTLY AFTER ALASKA'S ATTORNEY GENERAL PROHIBITED PLEA BARGAINING STATEWIDE, THE ALASKA JUDICIAL COUNCIL BEGAN AN EVALUATION OF THE NEW POLICY. THE REPORT SUMMARIZES THE RESULTS OF HUNDREDS OF LENGTHY CONVERSATIONS ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF THE PROHIBITION AND THE RESULTS OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS INVOLVING NEARLY 3,600 FELONY CASES FOR THE CITIES OF ANCHORAGE, FAIRBANKS, AND JUNEAU. THE EVALUATION SHOWED THAT PLEA BARGAINING HAD BEEN EFFECTIVELY CURTAILED WITHOUT BEING REPLACED BY IMPLICIT OR COVERT FORMS OF THE SAME PRACTICE. OTHER CONCLUSIONS ESTABLISHED THAT (1) INSTEAD OF BOGGING DOWN, COURT PROCESSES ACCELERATED; (2) DEFENDANTS CONTINUED TO PLEAD GUILTY AT ABOUT THE SAME RATES; (3) ALTHOUGH THE TRIAL RATE INCREASED SUBSTANTIALLY, THE NUMBER OF TRIALS REMAINED SMALL; (4) SENTENCES BECAME MORE SEVERE, BUT ONLY FOR LESS SERIOUS OFFENSES AND RELATIVELY 'CLEAN' OFFENDERS; (5) THE CONVICTION AND SENTENCING OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH SERIOUS CRIMES OF VIOLENCE APPEARED UNAFFECTED BY THE POLICY CHANGE; (6) OVERALL CONVICTION RATES DID NOT CHANGE SIGNIFICANTLY ALTHOUGH PROSECUTORS WERE WINNING A LARGER PROPORTION OF THOSE CASES THAT WENT TO TRIAL; AND (7) LOCAL STYLES OF PROSECUTING AND JUDGING WERE OF SUCH OVERRIDING IMPORTANCE THAT THESE DIFFERENCES WERE DEEMED TO HAVE A MUCH GREATER EFFECT UPON DISPOSITIONS THAN PLEA BARGAINING POLICY. THE FINDINGS STRONGLY SUGGEST THAT CURRENT THINKING ABOUT PLEA BARGAINING OVEREMPHASIZES THE DIFFICULTIES IN REFORMING OR ABOLISHING IT. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S MEMORANDA ON PLEA BARGAINING, TABULAR DATA, AND LISTS OF ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program; GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00976-0.

7. **ALCOHOL USE AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR—AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By J. J. COLLINS.** Research Triangle Institute, P O Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. 43 p. 1981.
NCJ-80274

THIS MONOGRAPH EXAMINES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL AND SERIOUS CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. IT SPECIFICALLY CONSIDERS THE EXTENT TO AND WAY IN WHICH ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION DIRECTLY, INDIRECTLY, OR IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER FACTORS INCREASES THE LIKELIHOOD OF SERIOUS PERSONAL AND PROPERTY CRIME. THE MONOGRAPH SUMMARIZES THE RESULTS OF A PROJECT TO DEVELOP AN AGENDA FOR FUTURE RESEARCH TO IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING OF THE ALCOHOL AND CRIME RELATIONSHIP. THE REPORT CONCENTRATES ON UNDERSTANDING HOW ALCOHOL INFLUENCES CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR BY FOCUSING ON SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS, RATHER THAN ON MEDICAL-PHARMACOLOGICAL THEORIES. THEORETICAL TYPES DISCUSSED INCLUDE INTERACTIVE, CONDITIONAL OR CONJUCTIVE, AND SPURIOUSNESS MODELS. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSES FOR THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND CRIME EXAMINE VARIABLES SUCH AS AGE, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES. TWO INFERENCES ARE SUPPORTED: THE EXISTENCE OF AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND CRIME IS GENERALLY CHARACTERISTIC OF MOST MODERN WESTERN SOCIETIES, AND THE STRENGTH OF THIS ASSOCIATION VARIES BY CULTURE. RESEARCH ON THE SOCIOCULTURAL PERSPECTIVE INDICATES THAT ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND THE RULES THAT GOVERN BEHAVIOR AFTER DRINKING ARE VARIABLE ACROSS CULTURES, WITHIN THE SAME CULTURE AT DIFFERENT TIMES, AND WITHIN PARTICULAR SUBCULTURE COMPONENTS. METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES INCLUDE ACCURATE MEASUREMENT OF THE ALCOHOL-CONSUMPTION VARIABLE IN RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRINKING, CRIME, AND THE MEASUREMENT-OF-THE-CRIME VARIABLE (OFFICIAL CRIME DATA AND BEHAVIOR CRITERIA). THE MONOGRAPH RECOMMENDS FUTURE RESEARCH THAT (1) COMPARES NATIONAL AND U.S. STATE RATES OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND VIOLENT CRIME AT THE AGGREGATE LEVEL, (2) INVESTIGATES DIFFERENCES IN CULTURAL NORMS ABOUT ALCOHOL USE AND CRIME IN ONE OR A FEW COMMUNITIES, (3) INVESTIGATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRINKING AND MARITAL VIOLENCE IN A SURVEY OF COUPLES, (4) FOCUSES ON THE YOUNG ADULT MALE TO EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRINKING AND ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR, AND (5) EXPLORES THE EFFECTS OF SETTING AND CONTEXT ON THE ALCOHOL/CRIME CONNECTION. FOOTNOTES, FIGURES, AND OVER 65 REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

8. **ALTERNATIVE APPROACH IN POLICE PATROL—THE WILMINGTON SPLIT-FORCE EXPERIMENT. By J. M. TIEN, J. W. SIMON, and R. C. LARSON.** Public Systems Evaluation, Inc, 929 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139. 258 p. 1978.
NCJ-43735

AN 18-MONTH TEST OF THE SPLIT-FORCE PATROL CONCEPT, BASED ON SEPARATION OF THE CALL-FOR-SERVICE

RESPONSE AND THE CRIME PREVENTION FUNCTION, FOUND THAT ROUTINE CALLS WERE HANDLED MORE EFFICIENTLY AND ARRESTS IMPROVED. THE WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, SPLIT-FORCE PATROL EXPERIMENT WAS FORMALLY CONDUCTED FROM DECEMBER 1, 1975, THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1976, WITH A 6-MONTH DESIGN PERIOD. THE POLICE DEPARTMENT WAS SO PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS THAT IT CONTINUED SPLIT PATROLS PAST THE TEST PERIOD. IN GENERAL, EACH OF THE TWO PATROL FORCES HANDLES ITS OWN FUNCTIONS BUT IS AVAILABLE TO ASSIST THE OTHER IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS. THE CALL-RESPONSE GROUP HANDLED 20.6 PERCENT MORE CALLS PER OFFICER. SINCE MANY OF THESE CALLS WERE ROUTINE, IT WAS POSSIBLE TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF TWO-PERSON PATROLS. THIS INCREASED THE NEED FOR BACKUP CARS 2.6 PERCENT. OVERALL THERE WAS AN 18 PERCENT INCREASE IN MANPOWER EFFICIENCY. THE STRUCTURED CRIME PREVENTION PATROLS HAD A 105.5 PERCENT INCREASE IN CRIME CLEARANCES, AND ARRESTS WERE OF HIGHER QUALITY. THIS IS DUE TO IMMEDIATE FOLLOWUP AFTER A FELONY. HOWEVER, THIS INCREASE CAME AT THE EXPENSE OF A 61.4 PERCENT DROP IN CLEARANCES FOR THE DETECTIVE BUREAU. LACK OF COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION ALSO RESULTED. IT IS SUGGESTED THIS CAN BE MITIGATED BY A MORE FUNCTION-ORIENTED WORK STRUCTURE AND BY BETTER MANAGEMENT OF THE DETECTIVE WORKLOAD. A BENEFIT WAS BETTER ACCOUNTABILITY TO MANAGEMENT AND BETTER DIRECTION. THE DESIGN OF THE EXPERIMENT, THE DESIGN OF THE EVALUATION, TIME STATISTICS, BASIC WORKLOAD STATISTICS, ARREST-RELATED STATISTICS, AND BASIC PATROL PROCEDURES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. DISADVANTAGES OF THE EXPERIMENT HAVE BEEN THAT, WHILE DELAY TIME HAS DECREASED, TRAVEL TIME HAS INCREASED: OVERALL RESPONSE TIME HAS NOT CHANGED. THERE IS ALSO A LACK OF SECTOR IDENTITY. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE DISPATCHER HOLD NONCRITICAL CALLS UNTIL THE CAR IN THAT SECTOR IS NOT BUSY. IT IS A MATTER OF POLICY TO INFORM THE CALLER THAT THERE MAY BE A 30-MINUTE DELAY ON NONCRITICAL CALLS WHEN ALL UNITS ARE BUSY.

Sponsoring Agencies: Wilmington Bureau of Police, Wilmington, DE; US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00668-0; NTIS Accession No. PB-283-091 (Microfiche); National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

9. **ALTERNATIVE APPROACH IN POLICE RESPONSE—WILMINGTON MANAGEMENT OF DEMAND PROGRAM. By M. F. CAHN and J. M. TIEN.** Wilmington Bureau of Police, Wilmington, DE. 292 p. 1981. **NCJ-80490**

THE MANAGEMENT OF DEMAND (MOD) PROGRAM, OPERATING IN WILMINGTON, DEL., IS DESCRIBED AND ANALYZED IN THIS DOCUMENT. THE MOD PROGRAM TESTED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HANDLING NONCRITICAL CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE THROUGH METHODS OTHER THAN THE TIMELY ONSCENE RESPONSE OF A PATROL UNIT. THE ALTERNATIVES INCLUDED FORMAL, 30-MINUTE DELAY ONSCENE RESPONSE, TELEPHONE REPORTING AND ADJUSTMENT, WALK-IN REPORTING, AND SCHEDULED APPOINTMENT RESPONSE. EVALUATORS OF THE WILMINGTON MOD PROGRAM EMPLOYED A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL, PRETEST-POSTTEST DESIGN ENTAILING 'BEFORE AND DURING' COMPARISONS FOR THE 9-MONTH MONITORING PERIOD, FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1979. AN INPUT, PROCESS, OUTCOME, AND SYSTEMIC MEASURES FRAMEWORK WAS ALSO DEVELOPED IN WHICH THE SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS INCLUDED THE TRANSFERABILITY OF THE MOD CONCEPT. THE MEASUREMENT METHODS WERE PERSONNEL QUESTIONNAIRES, TELEPHONE SURVEYS OF POLICE CLIENTS BEFORE/DURING THE PROGRAM, FORMAL INTERVIEWS, OBSERVATIONS, AND ANALYSIS OF CALL-FOR-SERVICE AND RELATED CRIME DATA. THE ANALYTIC TECHNIQUES INCLUDED USE OF STATISTICAL TESTS, SOME SIMPLE STRUCTURAL MODELS, AND TWO COMPUTER-BASED PATROL CAR ALLOCATION MODELS. THE WILMINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT WAS ABLE TO IMPLEMENT THE MOD PROGRAM WITH RELATIVE EASE. IN TERMS OF EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES ON A 'BEFORE AND DURING' COMPARISON BASIS, THE INDEX CRIME RATE IN WILMINGTON INCREASED, BUT WELL WITHIN THE INCREASES RECORDED IN COMPARABLY POPULATED CITIES. WILMINGTON RESIDENTS CONTINUED TO BE SATISFIED WITH POLICE SERVICES. THE EFFICIENCY MEASURE, STATED IN TERMS OF CALLS FOR SERVICE PER EFFECTIVE 8-HOUR OFFICER, INCREASED BY A SIGNIFICANT 15.8 PERCENT, AND THUS RESPONSE PRODUCTIVITY ALSO INCREASED. HOWEVER, ALL ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE STRATEGIES WERE UNDERUSED. TABLES, FOOTNOTES, FLOW CHARTS, AND GRAPHS ARE INCLUDED. APPENDIXES PRESENT 36 REFERENCES, A GLOSSARY, AND PERSONNEL AND CLIENT SURVEYS. (AUTHOR SUMMARY MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

10. **ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION—A DEFINITIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. J. R. BRANTLEY and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 253 p. 1979. **NCJ-58518**

ALL OF THE LITERATURE IN THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE (OVER 2,200 ENTRIES) CONCERNING THE BROAD SUBJECT OF ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION ARE CITED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY DOCUMENTS THE DIVERSE NATURE OF ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION, ALL DESIGNED TO AVOID, MINIMIZE, HALT, OR SUSPEND PENETRATION INTO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE MATERIALS PRESENTED IN THIS DEFINITIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY PERTAIN TO JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOLS, PRERELEASE CENTERS, HALFWAY HOUSES, WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS, RESTITUTION, WEEKEND SENTENCING, COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS, GROUP AND FOSTER HOMES, AND PROBATION AND PAROLE. BAIL AND RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE ARE INCLUDED WHEN THEY ARE USED AS A MEANS FOR AVOIDING INCARCERATION. THE CITATIONS ARE ANNOTATED AND PRESENTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY TITLE. PUBLICATION DATES RANGE PRIMARILY FROM 1972 TO 1978. THE INTRODUCTION SUMMARIZES THE HISTORICAL SEARCH FOR SUITABLE ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION. AUTHOR AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE APPENDED AND INFORMATION ABOUT SALES SOURCES AND MICROFICHE AVAILABILITY IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00820-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

11. **AMERICAN PRISONS AND JAILS, VOLUME 1—SUMMARY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF A NATIONAL SURVEY. By J. MULLEN, K. CARLSON, and B. SMITH.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 171 p. 1980. **NCJ-75752**

THIS VOLUME SUMMARIZES THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF A NATIONAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN PRISONS AND JAILS AND DRAWS IMPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTIONS POLICY. THE SURVEY WAS MANDATED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE NA-

TION'S FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS FACILITIES WERE ADEQUATE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THEIR EXPANDING PRISON POPULATIONS, WHAT COULD BE EXPECTED ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE FUTURE PRISON POPULATION, AND HOW VARIOUS PROPOSALS FOR MORE DETERMINATE SENTENCING STRUCTURES MIGHT AFFECT THE USE OF IMPRISONMENT AND THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONAL RESOURCES. TO PROVIDE THE CONTEXT FOR THE SELECTION OF MEASURES TO DETERMINE THE ADEQUACY OF PRISON HOUSING, THE VOLUME PROVIDES A BRIEF PERSPECTIVE ON THE ROLE OF JUDICIAL, EXECUTIVE, AND PROFESSIONAL AGENCIES IN DEVELOPING STANDARDS OF FACILITY OPERATIONS. IT INTRODUCES THE DECISION TO FOCUS ON STANDARDS THAT WOULD ASSIST IN QUANTIFYING THE EXTENT OF CROWDING AMONG THE NATION'S PRISONS AND SUGGESTS THAT SIGNIFICANT CHANGES SHOULD BE MADE IN CONFINEMENT POLICIES IN MANY STATES. IN ADDITION, THE PROJECTION MODELS SUMMARIZED ATTEMPTS TO DESCRIBE THE WAYS IN WHICH ACTORS THROUGHOUT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM NOW BEHAVE AND THE FUTURE CONSEQUENCES FOR PRISONS AND JAILS IF THEY CONTINUE TO FOLLOW THE PATTERNS ESTABLISHED IN THE 1970'S. THE LIMITED ANALYSES SUMMARIZED ON THE IMPACT OF MANDATORY SENTENCING LAWS AND PRACTICES IN SEVERAL STATES SUGGEST THAT THE DYNAMICS OF POPULATION FLOW MAY HAVE BEEN ALTERED BUT THAT AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS HAVE NOT DEPARTED SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE TRENDS OBSERVED PRIOR TO THE STATUTORY CHANGES. FINALLY, THE VOLUME DISCUSSES SOME OF THE POLICY OPTIONS COMMONLY CONSIDERED IN FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL EFFORTS TO REMEDY THE CROWDED CONDITIONS THE SURVEY FOUND. AMONG THE RECOMMENDATIONS OFFERED IS THAT LEGISLATURES ADOPT STANDARDS DEFINING THE MINIMUM LIVING SPACE AND CONDITIONS TO BE PROVIDED EACH PRISONER. CHAPTER NOTES, TABLES, GRAPHS, DIAGRAMS, AND APPENDIXES WITH SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01085-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

12. **AMERICAN PRISONS AND JAILS, VOLUME 2—POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS. By K. CARLSON, P. EVANS, and J. FLANAGAN.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 185 p. 1980. **NCJ-75753**

AS PART OF A LARGER STUDY OF AMERICAN PRISONS AND JAILS, THIS VOLUME EXAMINES TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE POPULATION OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL CORRECTIONS FACILITIES. STUDY DATA WERE GATHERED FROM THE NATIONAL PRISONER STATISTICS, THE NATIONAL JAIL CENSUS, AND OTHER SOURCES. THE VOLUME REVIEWS THE RECENT HISTORY OF INCARCERATION, TRACING SUCCESSIVE PERIODS OF GROWTH AND DECLINE WHICH MARKED THE LAST 50 YEARS OF STATE PRISON POPULATIONS THAT CULMINATED IN THE ERA OF RAPID GROWTH IN THE 1970'S. REGIONAL COMPONENTS OF THIS TREND ARE PRESENTED, SHOWING THE DOMINANT ROLE PLAYED BY SOUTHERN PRISON SYSTEMS IN ACCELERATING THE OVERALL GROWTH OF PRISON POPULATIONS. SHIFTS IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE INMATE POPULATION ARE TRACED, AND THIS POPULATION'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IS BRIEFLY EXAMINED. IN REVIEWING PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION METHODS, THE VOLUME DISCUSSES LEADING INDICATORS OF FUTURE TRENDS (CRIME RATES, PRESENT PRISON POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, PRISON FACILITY CAPACITY, UNEMPLOYMENT RATES) AS WELL AS CHANGES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY THAT CAN INTERFERE WITH THE OUTCOME VALIDITY OF TREND ESTIMATES. THE VOLUME PRESENTS THREE SERIES OF NUMERICAL PROJECTIONS FOR YEARS UP TO 1983, EACH CORRESPONDING TO A DIFFERENT SET OF ASSUMPTIONS: (1) AN EQUILIBRIUM EXISTS BETWEEN COSTS OF IMPRISONMENT AND THE GAINS EXPECTED FROM FURTHER INCREASES IN INCARCERATION, AND PRISON CAPACITY WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED OVER THE NEXT 5 YEARS; (2) THE FUTURE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN RATES OF PRISONER INTAKE AND RELEASE WILL REMAIN CONSTANT; AND (3) INTAKE WILL CONTINUE AT CURRENT RATES AND RELEASES WILL LAG BEHIND INTAKE BY A SPECIFIED AMOUNT. THE POPULATION PROJECTIONS GIVEN CAN HELP POLICYMAKERS GAIN A FULLER APPRECIATION OF THE FORCES WHICH DETERMINE CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS, AS WELL AS AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE POINTS AT WHICH THOSE FORCES ARE EXERTED. THEY CAN ALSO GIVE THE POLICYMAKER A BETTER SENSE OF THE LIKELY RANGES WITHIN WHICH THE POPULATIONS CAN BE EXPECTED TO MOVE. STATE AND LOCAL USE OF THESE PROJECTIONS ARE DISCUSSED. CHAPTER NOTES, GRAPHS, CHARTS, AND TABULAR DATA ARE SUPPLIED, AND APPENDIXES PRESENT SUPPORTING DATA, STATE-BY-STATE PROJECTION RESULTS, PROJECTION COMPUTATION METHODS, SUMMARIES OF SELECTED STATE AND LOCAL PROJECTIONS REPORTS, AND A DISCUSSION AND DATA ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRISON POPULATIONS AND PRISON CAPACITIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01086-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

13. **AMERICAN PRISONS AND JAILS, VOLUME 3—CONDITIONS AND COSTS OF CONFINEMENT. By J. MULLEN and B. SMITH.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 370 p. 1980. **NCJ-75754**

PART OF A NATIONAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN PRISONS AND JAILS, THIS VOLUME DISCUSSES THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AND COSTS OF THE INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED, INCLUDING AN ASSESSMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES BASED ON THE APPLICATIONS OF COMMUNITY-BASED PRERELEASE GROUPS. THE SURVEY WAS CONFINED TO ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS WERE COMPLETED BY 521 STATE AND 38 FEDERAL FACILITIES, AND SITE VISITS WERE CONDUCTED TO 24 STATE, 24 LOCAL, 2 FEDERAL, AND 2 COMMUNITY-BASED PRERELEASE FACILITIES. THE VOLUME PROVIDES A BASIC DESCRIPTION OF THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES IN THE SURVEY, REPORTING INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AS WELL AS THE CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES HOUSED IN 1978. ALSO INCLUDED IS AN OVERVIEW OF COURT ORDERS AND INMATE LITIGATIONS (PENDING OR EFFECTIVE ON MARCH 31, 1978) THAT HAVE ATTEMPTED TO MEDIATE OR QUESTION THE CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT AND A COMPARATIVE ACCOUNT OF THE CAPACITY OF PRISONS AND JAILS USING A UNIFORM STANDARD OF MEASURED SPACE. THE REPORT DESCRIBES THE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITHIN CONFINEMENT UNITS, THUS PRESENTING A NATIONAL PICTURE OF PRISON DENSITY, INMATE PRIVACY, FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT, AND OTHER MEASURES THAT ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF CROWDING. AN EXAMINATION OF STAFFING LEVELS BEGINS WITH A DISCUSSION OF HISTORICAL STAFF POPULATION TRENDS AND THEN INVESTIGATES INMATE-TO-STAFF RATIOS BY JURISDICTION AND REGION, WITH AN EMPHASIS ON CUSTODIAL AND SERVICES PERSONNEL. TO ASSIST THE CORRECTIONS PLANNER OR PRACTITIONER IN ASSESSING THE FISCAL IMPLICATIONS OF PROPOSED STANDARDS, THE VOLUME PROVIDES A COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF THE OPERATING AND CAPITAL COSTS OF PRISONS AND JAILS. TABU-

LAR DATA, GRAPHS, DIAGRAMS, AND CHAPTER NOTES ARE SUPPLIED. APPENDIXES PRESENT SUPPLEMENTARY DATA ON FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS, LITIGATION ISSUES, CELL SIZE, OCCUPANCY, AND DENSITY, INMATE/CUSTODIAL, INMATE/SERVICE STAFF RATIOS IN LOCAL JURISDICTIONS, AND OPERATING COSTS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01087-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

14. **AMERICAN PRISONS AND JAILS, VOLUME 4—SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT—CASE STUDIES OF NEW LEGISLATION GOVERNING SENTENCING AND RELEASE. By R. KU.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 278 p. 1980. **NCJ-75755**

AS PART OF A LARGER STUDY TO SURVEY EXISTING AND FUTURE NEEDS OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, THIS VOLUME PRESENTS FIVE CASE STUDIES OF RECENTLY AMENDED LAWS GOVERNING SENTENCING AND RELEASE PRACTICES. THE CASE STUDIES EXPLORE THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE CHANGES IN SENTENCING AND RELEASE POLICIES HAVE AFFECTED THE SIZE OF PRISON AND JAIL POPULATIONS. THE CASE STUDIES PRESENT THE BACKGROUND AND INTENT, KEY STATUTORY PROVISIONS, AND IMPACT OF THE 1975 FIREARM LAW IN FLORIDA, THE UNIFORM DETERMINATE SENTENCING ACT IN CALIFORNIA, PUBLIC LAW 148 IN INDIANA, MINNESOTA'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT, AND HOUSE BILL 2013 IN OREGON. FLORIDA'S MANDATORY MINIMUM 3-YEAR PRISON TERM FOR CERTAIN FELONY CONVICTIONS INVOLVING FIREARMS SOUGHT A GREATER DETERRENT EFFECT THROUGH STIFFER PENALTIES AND GREATER CERTAINTY OF THEIR IMPOSITION. ANALYSIS OF THE LAW'S IMPACT FOUND THAT THE LARGER PERCENTAGE OF ARMED ROBBERS SERVING 3 YEARS OR MORE AFTER THE LAW WENT INTO EFFECT MAY RESULT IN A LONG-TERM GRADUAL INCREASE IN THE STATE'S PRISON POPULATION, BEGINNING IN MID-1978. THE RESULTS OF CALIFORNIA'S DETERMINATE SENTENCING LAW GENERALLY VIOLATED THE PRELAW EXPECTATIONS OF NO CHANGE IN ADMISSION VOLUME AND TYPICAL LENGTH OF STAY; IN THE 2 YEARS SINCE DETERMINATE SENTENCING WENT INTO EFFECT IN 1977, THE VOLUME OF NEWLY RECEIVED FELONS IS THE LARGEST IN THE HISTORY OF THE STATE, WITH SHORT-TERM PRISON POPULATION INCREASES AS A RESULT. THE FIRST 10 MONTHS' EXPERIENCE WITH THE NEW INDIANA CRIMINAL CODE, CONTAINING A NUMBER OF MANDATORY IMPRISONMENT PROVISIONS, FOUND NO INDICATION OF INCREASED PRISON ADMISSION VOLUMES. FURTHER EXPERIENCE IS NEEDED IN INDIANA TO ASSESS THE LAW'S IMPACT ON SENTENCING PRACTICES. MINNESOTA'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1973, WHICH PROMOTED COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT, RESULTED IN DECLINING TRENDS AMONG PARTICIPATING COUNTIES IN THE PROBABILITY OF INCARCERATION FOR CONVICTED FELONS. FINALLY, THE OREGON LAW, MANDATING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GUIDELINES TO BE USED BY THE PAROLE BOARD IN DETERMINING THE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT TIME BEFORE PAROLE RELEASE, RESULTED IN INCREASES IN THE PROPORTION OF THE PRISON POPULATION PAROLED EACH YEAR. AREAS REQUIRING FUTURE RESEARCH ARE RECOMMENDED, SUCH AS AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF CHANGING STATUTES ON POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF SPECIFIC AGENCIES IN RELATION TO OTHER FACTORS WHICH ARE BELIEVED TO AFFECT THESE AGENCIES' CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WORKLOAD. TABULAR DATA, GRAPHS, AND CHAPTER NOTES ARE INCLUDED, AND APPENDIXES PRESENT AN OVERVIEW OF GOOD TIME PROVISIONS AND THE REFORM LAWS OF INDIANA, MINNESOTA, AND OREGON.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01088-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

15. **AMERICAN PRISONS AND JAILS—VOLUME 5, SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT—ADULT PRE-RELEASE FACILITIES. By W. DEJONG.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 136 p. 1980. **NCJ-75756**

THIS SEGMENT OF A NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES EXAMINED THE CONDITIONS AND COSTS OF COMMUNITY-BASED PRERELEASE CENTERS, THOSE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES THAT HOLD THEIR RESIDENTS FOR LESS THAN 24 HOURS PER DAY. THE SURVEY ENCOMPASSED ALL PRERELEASE CENTERS HAVING SENTENCED RESIDENTS UNDER FEDERAL OR STATE JURISDICTION IN 1978, INCLUDING BOTH PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY OPERATED FACILITIES. SPECIFICALLY, THE STUDY DETERMINED HOW MUCH SPACE WAS AVAILABLE TO HOUSE THE RESIDENTS ASSIGNED TO THESE FACILITIES BY APPLYING A UNIFORM, MINIMUM STANDARD OF 60 SQUARE FEET PER PERSON. IT ALSO INVESTIGATED NUMBERS OF STAFF AVAILABLE IN BOTH SERVICE AND CUSTODIAL CAPACITIES AND THE COSTS OF OPERATING THE FACILITIES. DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM 402 PRERELEASE CENTERS; TELEPHONE FOLLOWUP CALLS WERE MADE AFTER THE SURVEY INSTRUMENTS WERE RETURNED. RESULTS INDICATED THAT ONE-THIRD OF ALL RESIDENTS WERE PROVIDED WITH LESS SPACE THAN REQUIRED UNDER THE 60-SQUARE-FOOT MINIMUM; ONLY 45 PERCENT OF THE RESIDENTS LIVED IN UNITS THAT MET BOTH DENSITY AND PRIVACY STANDARDS (ONLY ONE OR TWO RESIDENTS PER UNIT). MOREOVER, ONLY 47 PERCENT OF THE SURVEYED FACILITIES, HOUSING JUST 23 PERCENT OF ALL RESIDENTS, MET THE STANDARD CALLING FOR FACILITIES TO HOUSE NO MORE THAN 20 RESIDENTS. IN ADDITION, PRERELEASE FACILITIES IN THE SOUTH WERE LESS LIKELY TO MEET STANDARDS RELATED TO DENSITY AND PRIVACY THAN FACILITIES IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. THE MOST COMMON USE OF RESIDENTS FOR WORK AT THE FACILITIES WAS FOR CLERICAL AND MAINTENANCE WORK; 153 FACILITIES INDICATED THAT THEY HAD NO FULL-TIME GUARDS OR CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS, AND ONLY ONE-FOURTH OF THE PRERELEASE CENTERS INDICATED THEY USED VOLUNTEERS IN ANY CAPACITY. TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977 WERE REPORTED BY 327 OF THE 402 SURVEYED FACILITIES. THESE COST FIGURES RANGED FROM $7,200 TO NEARLY $3 MILLION, WITH A MEDIAN OF $164,124. THE MEDIAN PER DIEM COST PER RESIDENT WAS ESTIMATED AT NEARLY $19. THE SOUTH REPORTED THE LOWEST AVERAGE COSTS PER PERSON SERVED, WHILE THE HIGHEST FIGURES WERE CITED BY FEDERAL FACILITIES AND THOSE IN THE NORTHEAST. TABULAR DATA, CHAPTER NOTES, AND GRAPHS ARE PROVIDED. THE APPENDIXES PRESENT THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT AND ADDITIONAL DATA.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01089-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

16. **ANALYSIS OF DRUGS AND CRIME AMONG ARRESTEES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By E. D. WISH, K. A. KLUMPP, A. H. MOORER, E. BRADY, and R. M. WILLIAMS.** INSLAW, 1125 15th Street, NW, Suite 6000, Washington, DC 20005. 25 p. 1981. **NCJ-77834**

LONGITUDINAL AND CROSS-SECTIONAL DATA ON PERSONS ARRESTED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WERE INCLUDED

IN A LARGE DATA BASE THAT WAS THEN USED TO EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARRESTEE DRUG USE AND CRIME SINCE DECEMBER 1971, ALMOST ALL ARRESTEES WHO WERE DETAINED IN THE D.C. SUPERIOR COURT LOCKUP FACILITY PRIOR TO THEIR COURT APPEARANCE WERE ASKED TO GIVE INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR USE OF DRUGS, PRIOR DRUG TREATMENT, AND CURRENT ARREST CHARGE, AND TO PROVIDE A URINE SPECIMEN FOR ANALYSIS. THE DATA BASE'S CROSS-SECTIONAL FILES CONTAINED 57,944 CASES FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1973 THROUGH 1977. THE LONGITUDINAL FILE CONTAINED ARREST RECORDS FOR 7,087 PERSONS FROM 1973 THROUGH 1978. THE URINALYSIS TESTS COULD DETECT NINE SUBSTANCES: AMPHETAMINES, METHAMPHETAMINES, BARBITURATES, COCAINE, METHADONE, MORPHINE, CODEINE, QUININE, AND PHENMETRAZINE. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA INDICATED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: FEMALE ARRESTEES AND ARRESTEES BETWEEN 21 AND 30 WERE THE MOST LIKELY TO HAVE POSITIVE DRUG TESTS. ARRESTEES CHARGED WITH CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS WERE LEAST LIKELY TO BE FOUND USING USING DRUGS. DRUG-POSITIVE ARRESTEES WHO WERE ACCEPTED FOR PROSECUTION WERE LESS LIKELY THAN DRUG-NEGATIVE ARRESTEES TO BE RELEASED ON PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE AND MORE LIKELY TO BE RELEASED TO THE CUSTODY OF A THIRD PARTY OR TO POST BOND. THE REPORT INDICATES THAT URINALYSIS PROGRAMS PROVIDE INFORMATION USEFUL FOR THE PRETRIAL RELEASE DECISION, SINCE DRUG USERS WERE MORE LIKELY TO VIOLATE BAIL CONDITIONS. ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS, FOUR REFERENCES, AND THREE ATTACHMENTS ARE PROVIDED. FOR THE FULL REPORT SEE NCJ 77835.

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531; US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare National Institute on Drug Abuse, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

17. **ANTI-CORRUPTION MANUAL FOR ADMINISTRATORS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. By R. H. WARD and R. MCCORMACK.** John Jay Press, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. 151 p. 1979. **NCJ-57131**

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR ELIMINATING CORRUPTION AND HANDLING POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS ARISING FROM ANTICORRUPTION EFFORTS ARE PRESENTED IN A MANUAL FOR POLICE ADMINISTRATORS. THIS MANUAL IS BASED ON INTERVIEWS, QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEYS, A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF CORRUPTION, FOUR WORKSHOPS ON POLICE CORRUPTION, AND ON SITE VISITS TO SEVERAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS. IT IS DIRECTED TO POLICE CHIEFS WHO WISH TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN AN ATMOSPHERE OF INTEGRITY IN THEIR DEPARTMENTS OR WHO MUST INSTIGATE A PROGRAM TO ELIMINATE CORRUPT ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES. THE MANUAL OPENS WITH GUIDELINES FOR IDENTIFYING AND MEASURING CORRUPTION. INCLUDED ARE TABLES SUMMARIZING THE SALIENT FEATURES OF VARIOUS TYPES OF CORRUPTION MOST COMMONLY FOUND IN POLICE AGENCIES. CORRUPTION-PRONE OR HAZARDOUS SITUATIONS THAT CALL FOR SPECIAL MONITORING ARE IDENTIFIED, AND FOR EACH SITUATION INDICATORS OF CORRUPTION AND CORRUPTION CONTROL PROCEDURES ARE NOTED. GUIDELINES FOR DEALING WITH THE MEDIA ON CORRUPTION-RELATED MATTERS ARE OFFERED, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO BE HONEST AND ACCURATE. THE REMAINDER OF THE MANUAL DEALS IN DETAIL WITH THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTICORRUPTION POLICIES AND PROGRAMS. INCLUDED ARE POLICY PROTOTYPES, STRATEGIES FOR PLANNED CHANGE, EXAMPLES OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES, AN ANTICORRUPTION TRAINING PROGRAM OUTLINE, AND A STEP-BY-STEP SUMMARY OF FACTORS IN IDENTIFYING AND ELIMINATING CORRUPTION. AN APPENDED INTERVIEW ILLUSTRATES THE SITUATIONS THAT SHOULD BE EXPECTED BY A NEW POLICE CHIEF TAKING OVER A DEPARTMENT IN WHICH THERE HAS BEEN A CORRUPTION SCANDAL. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: John Jay Press, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

18. **ANTICORRUPTION STRATEGY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. By T. FLETCHER, P. GORDON, and S. HENTZELL.** SRI International, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025. 67 p. 1979. **NCJ-58524**

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES A COUNTERCORRUPTION STRATEGY THAT CAN BE IMPLEMENTED BY CITY ADMINISTRATORS TO MONITOR THE PERFORMANCE OF EMPLOYEES AND TO INCREASE UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT CONSTITUTES CORRUPTION AND HOW TO AVOID IT. THE PROGRAM SUGGESTED HERE IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING HYPOTHESES: (1) THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CORRUPTION IS INVERSELY PROPORTIONAL TO ITS VISIBILITY; (2) THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CORRUPTION IS LIKELY TO DROP AS MORE OFFICIALS BECOME ACTUALLY OR POTENTIALLY INVOLVED; AND (3) THE OPPORTUNITY FOR AN OFFICIAL TO ENGAGE IN A CORRUPT ACT WILL BE INCREASED BY STRUCTURES THAT INCREASE AUTONOMY, PROVIDE VAGUE DECISION RULES, OR POSE MINIMAL RISKS (LIMITED DETECTION CAPABILITIES OR LIGHT SANCTION POLICIES). THE APPROACH PROPOSED USES MANAGEMENT CONTROL, AUDIT PROCEDURES, TRAINING, AND INVESTIGATION, WITH A MANAGEMENT TEAM TO SEE THAT ALL THESE FUNCTIONS WORK TOGETHER AND WORK PROPERLY. THE COMBINATION IS CALLED AIMS, FOR ACCOUNTABILITY-INTEGRITY-MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS. THE PROPOSED SYSTEM CAN BE USED FOR ALL OF THOSE IN THE PUBLIC EMPLOY, BUT IS AIMED PARTICULARLY AT THOSE IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (WHETHER ELECTED, APPOINTED, OR HIRED, WHETHER THEY WISH TO ADOPT THE PROGRAM FROM THE TOP OF THE ORGANIZATION OR AT MIDLEVEL. THE PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM IS TO ENSURE ACCOUNTABILITY (RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONDUCT AND OBLIGATIONS) AND INTEGRITY (TRUSTWORTHINESS AND PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY). THE ETHICAL BASIS FOR THE HANDBOOK IS PRESENTED, ALONG WITH INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO INSTALL AN AIMS SYSTEM AND HOW TO ESTABLISH MANAGEMENT CONTROL, AN AUDIT CONTROL, TRAINING, AND AN INVESTIGATIVE ARM. POTENTIAL OBSTACLES ARE IDENTIFIED AND SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN ON HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM. AN APPENDIX PROVIDES A CHART OF THE RANGE OF CONCERNS ENCOMPASSED BY 'ETHICS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.' REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00836-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

19. **ARREST CONVICTABILITY AS A MEASURE OF POLICE PERFORMANCE—SUMMARY REPORT. By B. FORST, F. J. LEAHY JR, J. SHIRHALL, and J. BARTOLOMEO.** INSLAW, 1125 15th Street, NW, Suite 6000, Washington, DC 20005. 55 p. 1982. **NCJ-80954**

THIS REPORT EXPLORES ARREST QUALITY AS A MEASURE OF POLICE PERFORMANCE. A SMALL NUMBER OF OFFICERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MAJORITY OF ARRESTS THAT END IN CONVICTION; HOWEVER, THERE IS NO SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE FOR ATTRIBUTING VARIATION IN OFFICER PERFORMANCE TO PERSONAL OR DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTER-

ISTICS. DATA WERE GATHERED ALONG TWO DIFFERENT BUT RELATED LINES: FIRST, PROMIS DATA WERE EXAMINED FROM SEVEN DIVERSE JURISDICTIONS; SECONDLY, A SAMPLE OF HIGH CONVICTION RATE (HCR) AND LOW CONVICTION RATE (LCR) OFFICERS WAS SURVEYED IN MANHATTAN AND WASHINGTON, D.C. THE STUDY FOUND THAT OFFICERS RESPONDING TO CRIME CALLS SHOULD BE FULLY AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF RECOVERING TANGIBLE EVIDENCE AND ENLISTING THE COOPERATION OF PERSONS WHO HAVE WITNESSED OR KNOW ABOUT THE CRIME. HCR OFFICERS INDICATED THAT THEY TENDED TO FOCUS GREATER ATTENTION ON LOCATING AND DEALING WITH WITNESSES THAN LCR OFFICERS. HCR OFFICERS WERE MORE WILLING TO USE BOTH A DIRECT, FACTUAL LINE OF QUESTIONING AND A PSYCHOLOGICAL, INDIRECT APPROACH; LCR OFFICERS PREFERRED THE INDIRECT APPROACH. FURTHERMORE, HCR OFFICERS REPORTED SUCCESS IN IMPROVING WITNESS COOPERATION BY LOCATING ADDITIONAL WITNESSES IN ORDER TO CREATE MUTUAL SUPPORT. THE LACK OF DIFFERENCE IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND ATTITUDINAL PORTIONS OF THE INTERVIEWS RULES OUT POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS IN AREAS SUCH AS RECRUITMENT, SELECTION, AND SCREENING. HOWEVER, THE STUDY RECOMMENDS THAT OFFICERS RECEIVE FEEDBACK FROM THE COURTS IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THEIR ARRESTS. STUDY DATA AND 7 NOTES ARE PROVIDED. FOR THE TECHNICAL REPORT, SEE NCJ 80953.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

20. **ARSON—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. J. T. DUNCAN, M. CAPLAN, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 69 p. 1979. **NCJ-58366**

ARSON--THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM, PROACTIVE MEASURES AND CONTROLS TO PREVENT ARSON, AND REACTIVE MEASURES AND CONTROLS ON ARSON CRIMES--IS THE FOCUS OF THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS. ARSON, THE WILLFUL AND MALICIOUS BURNING OF PROPERTY, HAS INCREASED DRAMATICALLY IN RECENT YEARS. DATA PUBLISHED FOR THE YEARS 1965-1975 REFLECT AN INCREASE IN INCENDIARY BUILDING FIRES OF 325 PERCENT. ARSON IS A DIFFICULT CRIME TO COMBAT. AN INVESTIGATION MUST BE CONDUCTED EVEN BEFORE THE FACT CAN BE ESTABLISHED THAT ARSON WAS COMMITTED. ARSON CASES ARE CHARACTERIZED BY THE LACK OF WITNESSES AND THE DEVASTATION OF THE CRIME SCENE AND VALUABLE EVIDENCE. MOTIVES FOR ARSON ARE VARIED--OFTEN REVENGE, SPITE, JEALOUSY, INTIMIDATION, AND CRIME CONCEALMENT--BUT MORE AND MORE, ARSON IS BEING COMMITTED BY PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS FOR PROFIT. THE COST ($1.4 BILLION IN 1975) IS BORNE PRIMARILY BY INSURANCE COMPANIES, BUT INDIRECTLY BY THE PUBLIC THROUGH INCREASED INSURANCE RATES AND TAXES. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS COMBATING ARSON WITH A VARIETY OF ACTIONS, ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE BEING THE ADDITION OF ARSON TO THE SEVEN SERIOUS OFFENSES REPORTED IN THE FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS INDEX. THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY FOCUSES ON ARSON AND PROVIDES LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONALS WITH A RESOURCE THAT HIGHLIGHTS THE METHODS USED TO PREVENT AND INVESTIGATE ARSON. THE 89 CITATIONS ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE SECTIONS: (1) THE IMPACT OF ARSON AND STUDIES OF THE CHARACTERISTICS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES OF ARSONISTS; (2) ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT AND CONTROL ARSON THROUGH SUCH STRATEGIES AS SPECIAL TASK FORCES, PATTERN ANALYSIS, AND INTERAGENCY COOPERATION; AND (3) STUDIES OF ARSON INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES AND FIRE SCENE ANALYSIS. ALL THE DOCUMENTS ARE SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE WITH PUBLICATION DATES BETWEEN 1975 AND 1979. INFORMATION ABOUT SALES SOURCES AND MICROFICHE AVAILABILITY IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00822-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

21. **ARSON PREVENTION AND CONTROL—PROGRAM MODEL.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 168 p. 1980. **NCJ-62607**

FOR FIRE DEPARTMENTS, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, COMMUNITY GROUPS, AND FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES, THIS PROGRAM MODEL OFFERS APPROACHES FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ARSON. EFFORTS TO IMPROVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ARSON CONTROL PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN CONSTRAINED BY SEVERAL FACTORS: THE TRADITIONALLY LOW PRIORITY GIVEN TO ARSON BY THE COMMUNITY, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, AND FIRE CONTROL AGENCIES; THE COMPLEX NATURE OF CRIME, WHICH IS MOTIVATED VARIOUSLY BY PSYCHOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC GAIN; AND A LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE CRIME'S MAGNITUDE. THIS NIJ PROGRAM MODEL IS BASED ON SURVEY RESULTS FROM 170 CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE AND DATA ON 6 CITIES SELECTED FOR FURTHER ONSITE OBSERVATION--NEW YORK CITY, DALLAS, PHILADELPHIA, SEATTLE, DENVER, AND NEW HAVEN. INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS WERE ALSO HELD WITH PLANNERS AND DEVELOPERS INVOLVED IN THE ORGANIZATION OF ARSON RESPONSE CAMPAIGNS. THE RESULT OF THESE INQUIRIES IS A REPORT WHICH IDENTIFIES AND DISCUSSES ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SIX CRITICAL AREAS IN ARSON PREVENTION. THE ARSON TASK FORCE COORDINATES EFFORTS FOR LAW AGENCIES, AS THE FIRST STEP IN THE PLANNING PROCESS. THE ARSON UNIT IS THE OPERATIONAL GROUP RESPONSIBLE FOR DAY-TO-DAY ARSON PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACTIVITIES. HERE, DISCUSSION FOCUSES UPON THE TRADITIONAL CONFLICT BETWEEN POLICE AND FIRE AGENCIES AND THE NEED FOR JOINT ACTION AS WELL AS PROSECUTORIAL INVOLVEMENT IN INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS. INVESTIGATIVE PROCESSES ARE COVERED, WITH ATTENTION TO THE ISSUES OF DECIDING WHICH FIRES TO INVESTIGATE FOR ARSON, THE ALLOCATION OF STAFF RESOURCES TO INVESTIGATIVE TASKS, AND THE NEED FOR SUPPORTIVE TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES. INFORMATION ON PREVENTION STRATEGIES COVERS PATROLS, MEDIA CAMPAIGNS, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF EXISTING CODES. DISCUSSION OF CURRENT LAWS ON INSURANCE, CRIMINAL PENALTIES, AND JURISDICTIONAL AUTHORITIES INCLUDES A LIST OF NEW LAWS THAT PROVIDE IMMUNITY FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN ARSON INVESTIGATORS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES. FINALLY, A DATA SYSTEM IS PRESENTED THAT CAN DIAGNOSE A COMMUNITY'S ARSON PROBLEM AND MAKE RESOURCE ALLOCATION DECISIONS. ALL ASPECTS OF THE MODEL ARE REFERENCED, ILLUSTRATED WITH DIAGRAMS AND TABLES, AND SUPPLEMENTED WITH APPENDIXES CONTAINING A MODEL ARSON PENAL LAW AND A REPORTING IMMUNITY BILL. A SUMMARY OF ARSON PREVENTION AND CONTROL PRO-

GRAMS IN THE CITIES SELECTED FOR SITE VISITS IS PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00879-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

22. **ASSESSMENT OF COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONS, PHASE 1 REPORT. By J. G. ROSS, E. HEFFERNAN, J. R. SEVICK, and F. T. JOHNSON.** Koba Associates, Inc, 2001 S Street, NW, Suite 302, Washington, DC 20009. 96 p. 1977.
NCJ-44566

THIS REPORT PRESENTS THE CURRENT STATE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CO-CORRECTIONS, DRAWING ON REVIEWS OF THE LITERATURE, A TELEPHONE SURVEY OF CO-CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, IN-DEPTH SITE VISITS, AND INTERVIEWS WITH PRACTITIONERS. THE STUDY SUGGESTS THAT LITTLE FORMAL EVALUATION HAS BEEN DONE, ESPECIALLY AT THE STATE LEVEL, TO SUPPORT OR REFUTE THE NOTION THAT COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONS MAY ACHIEVE RESULTS SUCH AS REDUCED INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE, AN IMPROVED ATMOSPHERE, AND LOWERED POSTINSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. HOWEVER, INTERVIEWS WITH PERSONNEL OF COEDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUGGEST THAT SOME OF THESE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS MAY OCCUR. IN ADDITION, THESE INTERVIEWS INDICATE WIDELY DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS FOR THE USE OF CO-CORRECTIONS AND A WIDE VARIETY OF POLICIES AND PRACTICES GOVERNING THE COED SITUATION. FOR EXAMPLE, THE STUDY NOTES THAT MANY OF THE REASONS FOR INVOLVEMENT IN CO-CORRECTIONS SEEM TO RELATE MORE TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF SYSTEM-LEVEL ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES THAN TO THE POTENTIAL POSITIVE EFFECTS OF THE PRESENCE AND INTERACTION OF MALE AND FEMALE INMATES HOUSED IN THE SAME FACILITY. IN ADDITION, THE STUDY SUGGESTS SEVERAL TOPIC AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH, AS WELL AS A NUMBER OF GUIDELINES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: SERIES A, NUMBER 20.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00683-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

23. **ASSESSMENT OF VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROJECTS—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 1 REPORT—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By R. C. CRONIN and B. B. BOURQUE.** American Institutes for Research, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007. 84 p. 1981.
NCJ-77490

THIS SUMMARY REPORT PRESENTS AN OVERVIEW OF THE FINDINGS OF THE NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM PHASE I ASSESSMENT OF VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROJECTS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES AND PROVIDES CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH. THE REPORT DISCUSSES THE TYPES OF VICTIM AND WITNESS PROJECTS SURVEYED; DESCRIBES THE RESOURCE LEVELS, INTERVENTION STRATEGIES, AND ACTIVITY LEVELS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PROJECTS; AND REVIEWS THE EVIDENCE ON PROJECT IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES. THE FINDINGS WERE BASED PRIMARILY ON FIELD OBSERVATIONS AT 20 SITES; A DESCRIPTIVE MAIL SURVEY OF THE PROJECT UNIVERSE WHICH ATTAINED AN 81 PERCENT RESPONSE; A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF ALL PROJECT EVALUATIONS, PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED; AND OTHER AVAILABLE DOCUMENTATION OF INTERMEDIATE AND LONGER TERM EFFECTS. THE REPORT IDENTIFIED AT LEAST THREE DIFFERENT INTERVENTION MODELS OR STYLES OF VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE. THE FIRST, VICTIM OR TYPE I PROJECTS, EMPHASIZED REDUCING THE TRAUMA OF VICTIMIZATION THROUGH COUNSELING AND REFERRAL. THEY WERE LOCATED MOSTLY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND FOUND CLIENTS THROUGH POLICE REPORTS OR RESPONSE TO CALLS FROM THE CRIME SCENE. THE SECOND, WITNESS OR TYPE II PROJECTS, EMPHASIZED IMPROVED SERVICES TO WITNESSES (E.G., SCHEDULING AND DISPOSITION NOTIFICATION, ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORTATION TO COURT, CHILD CARE WHILE AT COURT); THEY WERE LOCATED IN THE COURTHOUSE OR PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE. THE THIRD, VICTIM-WITNESS OR TYPE III PROJECTS, COMBINED COMPONENTS OF BOTH TYPE I AND II PROJECTS. THE STUDY CONCLUDED THAT LOCAL VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROJECTS ARE NOW WIDESPREAD AND THAT MOST OF THESE PROJECTS ARE DELIVERING THE SERVICES EXPECTED OF THEM. ALTHOUGH THE STUDY LACKED INFORMATION ABOUT THE IMPACT OF PROJECTS UPON VICTIM OR WITNESS CLIENTS, TIME SAVINGS FOR WITNESSES APPEARED TO BE AN ESTABLISHED BENEFIT. FOR VICTIM PROJECTS AND COMPONENTS, MODEST SYSTEM BENEFITS, LIKE TIME SAVINGS FOR POLICE, APPEARED PLAUSIBLE BUT WERE NOT WELL SUBSTANTIATED. HOWEVER, THERE WAS A SUBSTANTIAL CONFIRMATION THAT IMPROVED WITNESS NOTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES SAVED TIME FOR SYSTEM PERSONNEL, ESPECIALLY PROSECUTORS AND POLICE, AND VERY MODESTLY IMPROVED WITNESS APPEARANCE RATES. THE REPORT SUGGESTS FURTHER RESEARCH INTO THE ALLEVIATION OF VICTIM TRAUMA THROUGH VICTIM ASSISTANCE EFFORTS, THE BENEFITS TO POLICE AGENCIES WHICH COOPERATE WITH VICTIM PROJECTS, AND A COMPARISON OF THE CLIENT AND POLICE BENEFITS OF TWO VICTIM SERVICE VARIATIONS: SERVICES WITH AN ON-SCENE CRISIS INTERVENTION COMPONENT AND SERVICES WITHOUT ON-SCENE INTERVENTION. FOOTNOTES, 6 TABLES, AND A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 30 GENERAL AND 42 PROJECT-SPECIFIC REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. STUDY-RELATED MATERIALS AND A SUMMARY OF EVALUATION FINDINGS ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: SERIES A, NUMBER 24.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01102-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

24. **ASSISTING CHILD VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE—THE SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTER, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON AND THE CHILD PROTECTION CENTER—SPECIAL UNIT, WASHINGTON, DC. By D. WHITCOMB.** 205 p. 1982.
NCJ-84506

THE SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTER IN SEATTLE AND THE CHILD PROTECTION CENTER (SPECIAL UNIT) IN WASHINGTON, D.C., SUPPORT PROSECUTION OF SEX OFFENDERS AND URGE TREATMENT BOTH FOR OFFENDERS AND FOR THEIR VICTIMS. BOTH OF THESE EXEMPLARY PROJECTS ARE LOCATED IN HOSPITALS; BOTH PROVIDE MEDICAL CARE, CRISIS INTERVENTION, AND COUNSELING FOR VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES; BOTH HAVE FOUND WAYS TO MAKE THE LEGAL SYSTEM LESS THREATENING TO THE CHILD VICTIM; AND BOTH ARE COMMITTED TO IMPROVING THE COMMUNITY'S RESPONSE TO CHILD VICTIMS THROUGH SPECIALIZED TRAINING AND PUBLIC-AWARENESS ACTIVITIES. IN WASHINGTON, D.C., THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS REFERRED TO THE PROJECT INCREASED NEARLY 30 PERCENT IN THE PROJECT'S 3 YEARS OF OPERATION. THE PROJECT DEVELOPED A MODEL CURRICULUM FOR TRAINING CRIMINAL JUSTICE, SOCIAL SERVICE, HEALTH CARE, AND MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL; INNOVATED THE USE OF DIAGNOSED GONORRHEA AS A POSSIBLE INDICATOR OF ABUSE; DESIGNED A

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MEDICAL-LEGAL SEXUAL ASSAULT EVIDENCE FORM ADOPTED BY THE D.C. POLICE FOR ALL SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES, AND DEVISED A SYSTEM FOR TRACKING CASES THROUGH THE CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS. THE SEATTLE PROJECT SUCCEEDED IN FORMING A COHESIVE NETWORK AMONG KEY AGENCIES INVOLVED IN TREATING AND PROSECUTING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES; INSTITUTED NEW INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES THAT MEET CHILD VICTIMS' SPECIAL NEEDS; AND AIDED IN DOUBLING THE NUMBER OF CASES FILED AND DISPOSED OF IN THE KING COUNTY COURTS. THE MANUAL TRACES THE PROJECTS' HISTORIES; EXPLAINS THE PROJECTS' FUNDING; DESCRIBES ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND STAFF COMPOSITION; AND DETAILS CLINICAL SERVICES, COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES, AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH ACTIVITIES. A FINAL CHAPTER DISCUSSES REPLICATION ISSUES, INCLUDING THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT, PROGRAM AFFILIATION, INTERAGENCY COORDINATION, PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, AND FUNDING SOURCES. FIGURES, TABLES, NOTES, AND APPENDED PROJECT MATERIALS ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: EXEMPLARY PROJECTS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

25. **AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS—A LISTING OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE FILMS AND VIDEOTAPES FROM THE NCJRS (NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE) COLLECTION, 1982.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 113 p. 1982. **NCJ-83891**

THIS CATALOG DESCRIBES 190 AUDIOVISUAL ITEMS AVAILABLE FROM THE NCJRS AUDIOVISUAL PROGRAM ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES. THE FILMS AND VIDEOTAPES ARE PARTICULARLY USEFUL FOR TRAINING AND PUBLIC INFORMATION. INCORPORATING AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS FROM THE FORMER LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION MOTION PICTURE AND TELEVISION LIBRARY, THE CATALOG INCLUDES 106 FILMS AND 84 VIDEOCASSETTES. EACH ENTRY PRESENTS BASIC FACTS: AUTHOR, PROJECT DIRECTOR, CORPORATE AUTHOR, THE AUDIOVISUAL MEDIUM, AND LENGTH. IN ADDITION, ABSTRACTS ACCOMPANY EACH ENTRY, PROVIDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE FILMS' SUBJECT MATTER, STYLE OF PRESENTATION, AND THE INTENDED AUDIENCE. REPRESENTATIVE SUBJECTS INCLUDE CITIZEN CRIME PRECAUTIONS, INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, ARSON INVESTIGATIONS, COURT MANAGEMENT, EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, RULES OF EVIDENCE, POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES, TRIAL PROCEDURES, AND OTHER TOPICS. THE FILMS AND TAPES ARE LISTED IN SEPARATE CHAPTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY TITLE. A SUBJECT INDEX, ORDERING INFORMATION, AND AN ORDER FORM ARE INCLUDED. THE CATALOG ALSO CONTAINS A REBATE COUPON TOWARD THE FIRST SERVICE CHARGE.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

26. **AUTO HEADLIGHT GLASS—VISIBLE FEATURES OF FORENSIC UTILITY. By H. L. STEINBERG.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234; US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards, Washington, DC 20234. 140 p. 1978. **NCJ-46176**

THIS REPORT IS DESIGNED TO AID THE FORENSIC SCIENTIST IN EXTRACTING INFORMATION FROM HEADLIGHT GLASS FRAGMENTS FOR PURPOSES OF VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION. DESCRIPTIONS ARE PRESENTED OF THE MARKINGS AND OTHER VISIBLE FEATURES OF LENSES AND REFLECTORS FROM SEALED BEAM HEADLIGHTS USED IN PASSENGER VEHICLES HAVING SIGNIFICANT U.S. SALES. SOME OF THE VISIBLE FEATURES WHICH CAN HAVE FORENSIC UTILITY INCLUDE FLUTING PATTERN; LAMPMAKER OR AUTOMAKER LOGO; MOLD, PLUNGER, AND OTHER LENS MARKINGS; BEAM-TYPE MARKING; CURVATURE; TYPE OF AIMING PAD; REFLECTOR MARKINGS; AND COLOR. GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANIES WHICH MANUFACTURE SEALED BEAM HEADLIGHTS, THE PROCESSES BY WHICH THE LAMPS ARE FABRICATED, AND OTHER BASIC STATISTICAL DATA ON HEADLIGHTS IS OFFERED. THIS INFORMATION, WHEN TAKEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DATA ON HEADLIGHT FEATURES, CAN FACILITATE DEDUCTIONS ABOUT THE MAKE AND MODEL OF THE VEHICLE IN QUESTION. APPENDIXES PRESENT PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LENS PATTERNS, LENS DRAWINGS, SCHEMATICS OF SELECTED WESTINGHOUSE MONOGRAMS, SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOME EARLY WESTINGHOUSE MONOGRAMS, AND SELECTED DEPICTIONS OF GENERAL ELECTRIC'S PAR 46 AND 56 HEADLAMP LENSES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-01857-1; US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234 Stock Order No. NBS SP480-17; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

27. **BALANCE OF FORCES—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By K. J. MATULIA.** International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. 56 p. 1982. **NCJ-80835**

THIS STUDY EXAMINES THE ISSUE OF POLICE USE OF DEADLY FORCE. THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE (IACP) OBTAINED 10 YEARS OF FBI DATA FOR 57 CITIES ON POLICE 'JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE' (AS DEFINED BY THE FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS), CONDUCTED A 54-CITY SURVEY OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS, AND ANALYZED WRITTEN POLICIES TO IDENTIFY FACTORS INVOLVED IN DEADLY FORCE INCIDENTS. THE STUDY FOUND THAT DEPARTMENTS WITH SUFFICIENT NUMBERS OF STREET SUPERVISORS PROVIDING TACTICAL GUIDANCE AND MANPOWER SUPPORT HAVE A LOWER INCIDENCE OF USE OF DEADLY FORCE, AS DO DEPARTMENTS HAVING MANAGEMENT POLICY DIRECTIVES REGARDING STAKEOUT UNITS. OTHER CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO LOWER DEADLY FORCE RATES APPEAR TO BE USE OF SMALLER CALIBER WEAPONS AND REVIEW OF DEADLY FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICE CHIEFS. MODEL POLICY GUIDELINES TO ASSIST POLICE EXECUTIVES IN EXERTING MAXIMUM CONTROL OVER USE OF DEADLY FORCE IN THEIR UNITS WERE DEVELOPED AFTER REVIEW OF MODEL STANDARDS ON DEADLY FORCE ISSUED BY THE FBI, AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, IACP, INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS, AND AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. FOR THE FULL REPORT, SEE NCJ-80834.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

28. **BALLISTIC RESISTANCE OF POLICE BODY ARMOR—NILECJ (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE) STANDARD. By N. J. CALVANO.** US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. 17 p. 1978. **NCJ-47495**

THIS LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT STANDARD, APPROVED AND ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CONSISTS OF PERFORMANCE AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS AS WELL AS A DE-

SCRIPTION OF TESTING METHODS. POLICE BODY ARMOR WHICH CAN MEET THE REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN THE DOCUMENT IS CONSIDERED TO BE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND SUITED TO THE NEEDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. PURCHASERS CAN USE THE TEST METHODS DESCRIBED IN THIS STANDARD TO DETERMINE FIRSTHAND WHETHER A PARTICULAR EQUIPMENT ITEM MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STANDARD, OR THEY MAY HAVE THE TEST CONDUCTED ON THEIR BEHALF BY A QUALIFIED TESTING LABORATORY. THE DOCUMENT IS OF A TECHNICAL NATURE, AND ITS SPECIAL FOCUS IS AS A PROCUREMENT AID. THUS, IT IS OF LIMITED USE TO THOSE WHO SEEK GENERAL GUIDANCE CONCERNING BODY ARMOR. THE CLASSIFICATION OF BODY ARMOR ACCORDING TO THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION OFFERED IS EXPLAINED, AND TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT ARE DEFINED. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TEST SAMPLES, WORKMANSHIP, LABELING, ETC., ARE OUTLINED, AND SPECIFIC TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR THE VARIOUS CLASSIFICATIONS OF BODY ARMOR ARE PRESENTED. DIAGRAMS AND TABLES ARE PROVIDED TO ILLUSTRATE AND SUMMARIZE THE MATERIAL PRESENTED.

Supplemental Notes: LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM SUPERSEDES NILECJ-STD-0101.00.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00729-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

29. **BASIC ISSUES IN CORRECTIONS PERFORMANCE. By J. S. BASS, J. T. MCEWEN, D. M. GALVIN, A. G. JONES, H. D. MOWITT, and A. D. WITTE.** Osprey Company, 16 West Martin Street, Raleigh, NC 27601. 167 p. 1980. **NCJ-84405**

A FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING ADULT CORRECTIONS PERFORMANCE CAN BE TAILORED TO INDIVIDUAL PRISON, JAIL, PROBATION, PAROLE, AND COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS. THE REPORT PRESENTS THEORETICAL AND STATISTICAL MODELS FOR MEASURING CORRECTIONS PERFORMANCE AND THE EFFECTS OF CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS ON POSTRELEASE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT. IN DESIGNING A SYSTEM FOR MEASURING THE PERFORMANCE OF CORRECTIONS AGENCIES, EVALUATORS SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT WHAT PERFORMANCE DIMENSIONS TO INCLUDE, WHOSE NEEDS ARE TO BE SERVED, HOW THE SYSTEM AFFECTS AS WELL AS DESCRIBES PERFORMANCE, AND HOW DIFFERENT MEASURES CAN BE COMBINED TO SUMMARIZE PERFORMANCE. CRITERIA FOR POTENTIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES INCLUDE RELIABILITY, COST AND EASE OF DATA COLLECTION, COMPARABILITY, CLARITY, AND TIMELINESS. WHEN INTERPRETING PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS, USERS SHOULD KEEP IN MIND DISTORTING FACTORS SUCH AS PROGRAM DROPOUT RATES, LEARNING CURVES, SELF-CORRECTING CASES, AND AGE OF THE DATA. IF NO SINGLE PERFORMANCE MODEL MEETS THE CRITERIA, AN ECLECTIC MODEL SHOULD BE DEVELOPED; THE REPORT PROVIDES EXAMPLES OF MODELS MEASURING THE EXTENT OF POSTRELEASE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AND LEGITIMATE WAGE ATTAINMENT. THE REPORT ALSO DESCRIBES HOW TO SELECT STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES FOR EVALUATING PERFORMANCE MODELS, AND SUGGESTS DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH. CHARTS, TABLES, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. APPENDIXES PROVIDE ORGANIZATIONAL DATA FOR CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS BY STATE (1979), A DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR CORRECTIONS POSITIONS, DEFINITIONS OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES, AND THE STUDY MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

30. **BASIC ISSUES IN COURTS PERFORMANCE. By T. J. COOK, R. W. JOHNSON, E. FRIED, J. GROSS, M. WAGNER, and J. EISENSTEIN.** Research Triangle Institute, P O Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. 204 p. 1982. **NCJ-84430**

THIS STUDY DEVELOPS A FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY FOR CONSTRUCTING PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR METROPOLITAN, ADULT FELONY COURTS. THE SYSTEM IS APPLIED TO THE PRETRIAL RELEASE STAGE IN AN EFFORT TO MEET THE INFORMATION NEEDS OF KEY DECISIONMAKERS AND SOCIAL GROUPS. A COMMON MEASURING SYSTEM REQUIRES THAT COURTS SHARE COMMON GOALS AND PROCEDURES. A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE ON COURT ADMINISTRATION, FOLLOWED BY SITE VISITS TO A NUMBER OF JURISDICTIONS, SHOWED THAT COURTS SHARE SIMILAR CASE DISPOSITION TASKS (FOR EXAMPLE, ARRAIGNMENT AND DETERMINATION OF PRETRIAL RELEASE ELIGIBILITY). FOR STUDY PURPOSES, DIMENSIONS OF COURT PERFORMANCE CAN BE NARROWED TO GENERALLY AGREED-UPON CATEGORIES SUCH AS EFFICIENCY, DUE PROCESS, EQUITY, AND CRIME CONTROL. MEASURES OF PERFORMANCE INCLUDE THE EXPECTATIONS OF COURTS' DIVERSE CONSTITUENCIES, LEGAL NORMS SPECIFYING CRIMINAL PROCEDURES, CRITICISMS OF THE COURTS, AND COURT-RELATED ORGANIZATIONS' OBJECTIVES. THESE COMMON AREAS FORM THE BASIS OF THE MODEL APPLIED HERE TO THE PRETRIAL RELEASE STAGE. APPLYING THE MODEL ILLUSTRATES HOW ACTORS IN THE PRETRIAL RELEASE DECISION PERCEIVE AND ACT THEIR ROLES. A SYSTEM FOR MEASURING PERFORMANCE SHOULD CONSIDER ALL THE FACTORS DETERMINING A DECISION AS WELL AS THE OUTCOME; DESIGNING SUCH A SYSTEM DEPENDS UPON THE AVAILABILITY OF ACCURATE DATA. CHAPTER REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

31. **BASIC ISSUES IN POLICE PERFORMANCE. By G. P. WHITAKER, S. MASTROFSKI, E. OSTROM, R. B. PARKS, and S. L. PERCY.** University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. 217 p. 1980. **NCJ-84429**

SINCE THE COMPLEXITY OF POLICE SERVICES DOES NOT LEND ITSELF TO STANDARDIZED PERFORMANCE MEASURES, MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO INFORM MORE ABOUT WHAT POLICE DO AND HOW THEY AFFECT THEIR COMMUNITIES. THIS REPORT REVIEWS CONVENTIONAL POLICE MEASUREMENT PRACTICES AND OFFERS WAYS TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT VALUE OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION. TRADITIONAL PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT HAS EMPHASIZED THE MEASUREMENT OF INDIVIDUAL DEPARTMENTS' EFFECTIVENESS IN PREVENTING CRIME. THIS APPROACH FAILS TO CONSIDER THE BROAD RANGE OF OTHER POLICE DUTIES, CITIZENS' EXPECTATIONS OF POLICE, AND HOW POLICE ACTIVITIES PRODUCE SOCIAL CHANGE. POLICE CAN BE EVALUATED IN TERMS OF EFFICIENCY, EFFECTIVENESS, EQUITY, AND ACCOUNTABILITY, BUT CITIZENS DISAGREE ABOUT WHICH OF THESE PERFORMANCE CRITERIA ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT BECAUSE COMMUNITY/POLICE PROBLEMS ARE TOO DIVERSE. INSTEAD OF DEVELOPING UNIFORM, INFLEXIBLE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS TO APPLY GLOBALLY TO ENTIRE DEPARTMENTS, EVALUATORS SHOULD ASK MORE DETAILED QUESTIONS ABOUT COMMON POLICE PROCESSES AND THEIR RESULTS. SKETCHY KNOWLEDGE OF HOW POLICING WORKS NOW PRODUCES MANY HYPOTHESES, BUT RARELY STANDARDS WORTHY OF EMULATION. EVALUATORS SHOULD DEVELOP BETTER THEORIES ABOUT POLICE FUNCTIONS, OBTAIN MORE RELIABLE DATA, AND CONTROL

DATA COLLECTION COSTS WITH THE AID OF POLICE MANAGERS SO THAT MEASURES INFORM DEPARTMENTAL POLICYMAKERS. TABLES, DIAGRAMS, AND 197 REFERENCES ARE GIVEN. APPENDIXES INCLUDE POLICE SERVICES STUDY DATA AND A LIST OF PROBLEM CODES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

32. **BASIC ISSUES IN PROSECUTION AND PUBLIC DEFENDER PERFORMANCE. By J. E. JACOBY.** Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc, 1990 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. 115 p. 1982. **NCJ-84431**

THIS REPORT OUTLINES PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT THEORY AND PRESENTS AN APPROACH TO MEASUREMENT OF PROSECUTION AND PUBLIC DEFENSE PERFORMANCE. IT GIVES SUGGESTIONS FOR INTEGRATING DATA ABOUT DECISIONMAKING SYSTEMS INTO AGENCY-LEVEL PLANNING AND OPERATIONS. FUNCTIONS ANALYSIS, A TECHNIQUE THAT ACCOUNTS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES' VARIOUS STRUCTURES, PROCEDURES, AND POLICIES, ENABLES THE EVALUATOR TO ISOLATE KEY DECISION POINTS AND COMPARE DIFFERENT AGENCIES AND JURISDICTIONS. MEASURING THE PERFORMANCE OF PROSECUTORS AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS REQUIRES AN UNDERSTANDING OF HOW DECISIONS ARSE DEFINED, THE ADEQUACY AND AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ON WHICH DECISIONS ARE BASED, THE DECISIONMAKERS' GOALS AND EXPERIENCE, THEIR REASONS FOR NOT MAKING ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS, AND THE VALIDITY OF THE OUTCOMES. DECISIONMAKING VARIABLES MUST BE ACCOUNTED FOR BEFORE PATTERNS OF DISPOSITION CAN BE ANALYZED; THE TEXT SUMMARIZES THE VARIABILITY IN CHARACTERISTICS OF PROSECUTION AND PUBLIC DEFENSE ACTIVITIES. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS ARE A BETTER MEASURE OF PERFORMANCE THAN EVALUATIVE AND PREDICTIVE STATISTICS. FEW ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF SERVICES; THE TEXT INCLUDES SEVERAL TECHNIQUES FOR MEASURING AGENCIES' PERFORMANCE. TABULAR DATA, 134 REFERENCES, AND AN INDEX PRESENTING A COMPOSITE INDEX OF CRIMINALITY ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

33. **BASIC SOURCES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. E. JOHNSON and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 181 p. 1978. **NCJ-49417**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DESIGNED TO AID CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCHERS, PRACTITIONERS, AND ADMINISTRATORS IN IDENTIFYING SOURCES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION. THE CITATIONS IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE. THE MATERIALS CITED INCLUDE COMMISSION REPORTS, SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS, ESSAYS, STUDIES, STANDARDS, AND REFERENCE MATERIALS, DATED FROM 1931 TO 1977. ENTRIES ARE ORGANIZED INTO TOPICAL AREAS WITH TWO EXCEPTIONS: ALL COMMISSION REPORTS ARE GROUPED TOGETHER IN ONE SECTION, AND ALL REFERENCE MATERIALS ARE ASSEMBLED IN ANOTHER SECTION. THE LATTER CATEGORY INCLUDES DICTIONARIES, INDEXES, LAWS, AND SOURCES OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION. OTHER TOPICS INCLUDED ARE CRIMINOLOGY, LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURTS, CORRECTIONS, JUVENILE JUSTICE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, AND MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL JUSTICE WORKS. INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS IS PROVIDED. SUBJECT AND TITLE INDEXES, AS WELL AS A LIST OF PUBLISHERS AND DISTRIBUTORS, ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00714-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

34. **BATON ROUGE (LA)—STOP RAPE CRISIS CENTER. By D. WHITCOMB, D. A. DAY, and L. R. STUDEN.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 90 p. 1979. **NCJ-60498**

AN AID FOR IMPROVING RAPE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, THIS MANUAL DESCRIBES THE SERVICES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STOP RAPE CRISIS CENTER (SRCC) IN BATON ROUGE, LA., ESTABLISHED IN 1975 WITH A GRANT FROM LEAA. TO LINK CRIMINAL JUSTICE GOALS (INCREASE THE REPORTING OF RAPE AND THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS) WITH VICTIM SUPPORT GOALS (INVOLVE THE COMMUNITY IN PROGRAM SERVICES AND REDUCE VICTIMS' TRAUMA), THE BATON ROUGE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE CREATED THE SROC AS ONE OF 10 SPECIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS. THIS AFFILIATION GREATLY ENHANCES THE CENTER'S CREDIBILITY IN DEALING WITH OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL, COMMUNITY AGENCIES, THE PUBLIC, AND POTENTIAL AND ACTUAL RAPE VICTIMS. IN ADDITION, THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ACTIVE SPONSORSHIP OF THE RAPE PROGRAM HAS GUARANTEED THAT RAPE CASES WILL RECEIVE PRIORITY ATTENTION FROM PROSECUTORS, AND IT HAS ENHANCED COORDINATION AMONG PARTICIPATING AGENCIES. ONE OF THE SRCC'S MOST IMPRESSIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IS ITS CAPABILITY OF GIVING FREE EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT TO RAPE VICTIMS. TWO HOSPITALS SUPPLY PRIVATE TREATMENT ROOMS FOR RAPE VICTIMS, AND 12 PHYSICIANS VOLUNTEER THEIR TIME TO GIVE TREATMENT. IN ADDITION, PUBLIC SUPPORT COMES IN THE FORM OF SERVICES FURNISHED BY 60 WOMEN VOLUNTEERS AND FREE PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS ON RADIO AND LOCAL TELEVISION. THE SRCC APPROACH TO RAPE CRISIS ASSISTANCE IS DETAILED IN THIS REPORT, WHICH FOCUSES ON THE 24-HOUR HOTLINE, THE SPECIAL PROCEDURES USED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE SERVICES OF A TRAINED ESCORT COUNSELOR, AND PHYSICIANS' USE OF A RAPE EVIDENCE KIT. PROJECT COSTS AND LEGISLATIVE ISSUES ARE DISCUSSED, AS ARE PROJECT SUCCESSES. RESULTS OF A CLIENT SURVEY POINT TO A HIGH RATE OF SATISFACTION--86 PERCENT RATED SRCC'S SERVICES 'EXCELLENT' AND 14 PERCENT DESCRIBED THEM AS 'GOOD.' THE ARREST RATE FOR REPORTED RAPES CLIMBED FROM 38 TO 69 PERCENT, AND THE CONVICTION RATE JUMPED FROM 3 TO 88 PERCENT. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED, AND SEVERAL CENTER PLANNING AND OPERATING DOCUMENTS WHICH MAY BE OF USE IN PLANNING AND OPERATING A SIMILAR PROJECT ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00868-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

35. **BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. C. KLEIN, D. M. HORTON, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 50 p. 1980. **NCJ-62014**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY HAS BEEN COMPILED TO IDENTIFY REFERENCE SOURCES FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCHOLARS AND PRACTITIONERS. MORE THAN 200 PUBLICATIONS ARE DESCRIBED. ALL THE SELECTIONS WERE CHOSEN FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL CRIMI-

NAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE. MOSTLY DATING FROM THE 1970'S, THE CITATIONS ARE PRESENTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY AUTHOR AND ISSUING AGENCY. THE BIBLIOGRAPHIES CITED DEAL WITH A WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD, SUCH AS CORRECTIONAL LAW, COURT UNIFICATION, PROBATION, ARSON, WHITE-COLLAR CRIME, AND BAIL REFORM. A SUBJECT INDEX IS PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

36. **BLACK CRIME—A POLICE VIEW. H. J. BRYCE, Ed.** Joint Center for Political Studies 1426 H St, NW, Suite 926, Washington, DC 20005. 178 p. 1977. **NCJ-43215**

PAPERS COLLECTED IN THIS TEXT EXPLORE WAYS TO REDUCE CRIME IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY, PARTICULARLY BLACK-ON-BLACK CRIME. THE PAPERS WERE PRESENTED AT A 1976 CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY LEAA, THE POLICE FOUNDATION, AND THE JOINT CENTER FOR POLITICAL STUDIES. IT DREW THE NATION'S HIGHEST RANKING BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS AND RESULTED IN THE CREATION OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES (NOBLE). AFTER A STATISTICAL BACKGROUND ON BLACK CRIME AND BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL, CHAPTERS COVER SUCH TOPICS AS CRIME AS THE CONCERN OF ELECTED OFFICIALS; CRIME IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY (CAUSES OF CRIME AND THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN REDUCING CRIME); AND POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS. A CHAPTER ALSO DEALS WITH POLICIES TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF BLACK POLICE EXECUTIVES AND THE DILEMMA OF BLACK POLICE EXECUTIVES. THE LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AT EACH WORKSHOP SESSION CENTER ON FOUR MAJOR AREAS: HOW TO ALLEVIATE CAUSES OF CRIME, HOW TO CONTROL CRIME, HOW TO IMPROVE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS, AND THE ROLE OF THE BLACK POLICE EXECUTIVE. THE ARTICLES ARE SUPPLEMENTED BY REFERENCES.

Sponsoring Agencies: Police Foundation, 1909 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006; US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00658-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

37. **BODY-WORN FM (FREQUENCY MODULATION) TRANSMITTERS. By R. N. JONES, L. F. SAULSBERY, and J. L. WORKMAN.** US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. 26 p. 1978. **NCJ-47378**

A STANDARD IS PRESENTED ESTABLISHING PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AND METHODS OF TESTING ADEQUACY OF BODY-WORN FREQUENCY-MODULATED (FM) TRANSMITTERS, OF THREE WATTS OR LESS, USED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. INFORMATION PERTAINS TO THREE CLASSIFICATIONS OF FM TRANSMITTERS; THOSE OPERATING IN THE 400 TO 512 MHZ BAND, IN THE 150 TO 174 MHZ BAND, AND IN THE 25 TO 50 MHZ BAND. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THE EQUIPMENT STANDARDS ARE PRESENTED. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING ARE GIVEN: TRANSMITTER PERFORMANCE, TRANSMITTER, BATTERY, RADIO FREQUENCY CARRIER CHARACTERISTICS, OUTPUT POWER, FREQUENCY STABILITY, AMPLITUDE MODULATION (AM) HUM AND NOISE LEVEL, TRANSMITTER EFFICIENCY, AUDIOFREQUENCY RESPONSE, FREQUENCY DEVIATION, MODULATION LIMITING, ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY CHARACTERISTICS, RADIATED SPURIOUS EMISSIONS, SIDEBAND SPECTRUM, AND BATTERY SERVICE LIFE. TEST CONDITIONS ARE SPECIFIED AND METHODS FOR TESTING EACH OF THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS ARE DELINEATED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE REFERENCES, MINIMUM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE THREE CLASSIFICATIONS OF TRANSMITTERS, AND DIAGRAMS FOR A NUMBER OF TEST MEASUREMENTS.

Supplemental Notes: LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

38. **CALLS FOR SERVICE—CITIZEN DEMAND AND INITIAL POLICE RESPONSE. By E. J. SCOTT.** Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, 814 E Third, Bloomington, IL 47401. 158 p. 1981. **NCJ-78362**

USING DATA FROM STUDIES OF POLICE REFERRAL AND PATROL PRACTICES IN 24 POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN 3 METROPOLITAN AREAS, THIS REPORT EXAMINES PATTERNS OF CITIZEN DEMAND FOR POLICE SERVICES AND POLICE TELEPHONE RESPONSES TO THOSE DEMANDS. DATA WERE DRAWN FROM MORE THAN 26,000 CITIZEN CALLS TO POLICE AND OPERATOR RESPONSES TO THOSE CALLS AND FROM MORE THAN 12,000 CITIZEN INTERVIEWS IN ROCHESTER, N.Y., ST. LOUIS, MO., AND TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION CONSTITUTED ONE OF THE LARGEST SEGMENTS OF DEMAND. WHILE CALLS ABOUT CRIMES WERE NEARLY AS FREQUENT AS THOSE REQUESTING INFORMATION, MOST INVOLVED NONVIOLENT OR PROPERTY CRIMES. CALLER ATTRIBUTES, SUCH AS SEX AND RACE, WERE GENERALLY POOR PREDICTORS OF THE TYPES OF REQUESTS RECEIVED. OPERATORS TOOK INFORMATION FROM OR PROVIDED INFORMATION TO CITIZENS 25 PERCENT OF THE TIME. THEY REFERRED NEARLY ONE IN EVERY FIVE CALLERS EITHER TO INTERNAL POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICES OR TO EXTERNAL AGENCIES. THE MORE SERIOUS THE CALL, THE GREATER THE LIKELIHOOD OF OPERATORS PROMISING A UNIT AND THE LESS THE CHANCE OF A CALL BEING REFERRED; CITIZENS WERE PROMISED A UNIT ABOUT HALF THE TIME. REMAINING CITIZEN REQUESTS AFFORDED OPERATORS AMPLE OPPORTUNITY TO USE THEIR DISCRETION. THEY ANSWERED A CALLER'S QUESTION, TRANSFERRED THE CALLER TO ANOTHER OFFICE, REFERRED THE CALLER TO ANOTHER AGENCY, OR SIMPLY RECORDED THE INFORMATION OFFERED. CALLER ATTRIBUTES HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON WHETHER A CALL WAS REFERRED. THE STUDY ALSO INDICATED THE IMPORTANCE OF CALL CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES, OF INFORMATION CALLS AS A MAJOR SOURCE OF CITIZEN DEMAND, AND OF DEMAND PATTERNS AS A BASIS FOR CALL PRIORITIZATION AND PATROL OFFICER WORKLOAD. TABLES, FOOTNOTES, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABOUT 60 REFERENCES ARE SUPPLIED. A LIST OF TYPES OF REFERRAL AGENCIES AND THE CITIZEN SURVEY INSTRUMENT ARE APPENDED. FOR COMPANION DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ 77317 AND 78341.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01121-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

39. **CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM—NATIONAL EVALUATION—FINAL REPORT. By E. CHELIMSKY and J. DAHMANN.** Mitre Corporation Metrek Division, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22102. 164 p. 1981. **NCJ-77265**

THIS NATIONAL EVALUATION OF THE CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM DEFINES AND EXAMINES THE EFFECTS OF TARGETED PROSECUTION OF HABITUAL OFFENDERS THROUGH AN INTENSIVE ANALYSIS OF PROGRAM PROCESSES IN FOUR JURISDICTIONS. THE FOUR PROGRAMS, SELECTED THROUGH A DETAILED SCREENING AND SELECTION PROCESS, WERE LOCATED IN ORLEANS PARISH, LA.; SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF.; FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO; AND KALAMAZOO COUNTY, MICH. THE REPORT EXAMINES THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROGRAM CONCEPT AND THE ASSUMPTIONS

UNDERLYING PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS, AS WELL AS THE PROGRAM PROCESSES THEMSELVES. THESE INCLUDE THE ROUTINE PROSECUTOR PRACTICES WHICH FORM THE CONTEXT FOR PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION, THE TARGETED PRACTICES THAT WERE INSTITUTED FOR THE PROGRAM, AND THE TARGET POPULATIONS. THE REPORT ALSO ANALYZES THE EXTRA-PROGRAM PROCESSES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS WHICH MAY AID OR IMPINGE UPON THE ABILITY OF THE PROGRAM TO ACHIEVE ITS OBJECTIVES, AND PROGRAM EFFECTS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. MAJOR FINDINGS SUGGESTED THAT DISPOSITION RATES WERE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY THE CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM IN ANY OF THE FOUR SITES, BUT THAT THE PROGRAM AFFECTED THE STRENGTH OF OFFENDER CONVICTIONS IN TWO SITES. IN SOME CASES, THESE CONVICTIONS WERE ACCOMPANIED BY LONGER SENTENCE LENGTHS. INCREASES WERE ALSO OBSERVED IN RATES OF CONVICTION TO THE MOST SERIOUS CHARGE AND PLEA TO THE MOST SERIOUS CHARGE IN TWO SITES. NO INCREASES IN INCARCERATION RATES WERE OBSERVED. HOWEVER, IN THREE OF THE FOUR SITES, HIGH PREPROGRAM RATES OF INCARCERATION (90 PERCENT AND ABOVE) FOR CONVICTED CAREER CRIMINALS MADE PROGRAM EFFECTS UNLIKELY. IN THE FOURTH SITE, PRISON OVERCROWDING LED TO A DECLINE IN INCARCERATIONS FOR NONCAREER CRIMINALS; IN THIS CONTEXT, THE CAREER CRIMINAL INCARCERATION RATES APPEARED STABLE. INCREASED COMMITMENTS TO STATE PRISON WERE OBSERVED IN TWO SITES. FINALLY, ONE SITE SHOWED MARKED IMPROVEMENTS IN PROCESSING TIME FOR CAREER CRIMINAL CASES, WHILE NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE OBSERVED IN THE OTHER THREE SITES. THE EVALUATION HAD SOME LIMITATIONS. THE RESEARCH DESIGN INVOLVED ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF SITES, AND SINCE THE EVALUATION WAS DESIGNED TO EXAMINE THE IMPACT OF LOCAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AS THEY WERE IMPLEMENTED IN THEIR ENTIRETY, IT DOES NOT SPECIFY WHICH STRATEGIES WERE IMPORTANT TO PROGRAM OUTCOMES. FOOTNOTES, 17 TABLES, AND 6 FIGURES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: MITRE TECHNICAL REPORT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01124-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

40. **CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM NATIONAL EVALUATION—SUMMARY REPORT. By E. CHELIMSKY and J. DAHMANN.** Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101. 73 p. 1981. **NCJ-78546**

THIS PAPER IS A SUMMARY REPORT OF A NATIONAL EVALUATION OF THE CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM (CCP), AN LEAA-FUNDED EFFORT WHICH PROVIDES RESOURCES TO LOCAL PROSECUTORS' OFFICES TO IDENTIFY AND RIGOROUSLY PROSECUTE SERIOUS, REPEAT OFFENDERS. ORLEANS PARISH, LA., SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF., FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, AND KALAMAZOO, MICH., SITES WERE EVALUATED ACCORDING TO ROUTINE PROCESSING, DEFINITIONS, TARGETED PROSECUTION, IMPACT ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING, AND CRIME IMPACT. BEYOND GENERAL SUPPORT FOR TARGETING CAREER CRIMINALS, THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE DIVERSITY AMONG THE FOUR JURISDICTIONS IN DEFINING THEIR CAREER CRIMINAL POPULATION. THE OFFICES FOCUSED SOLELY EITHER ON PAST REPEATERS (NEW ORLEANS, FRANKLIN COUNTY), OR ON THE MOST 'SERIOUS' PORTION OF THEIR CRIMINAL DEFENDANT POPULATION (KALAMAZOO, SAN DIEGO). FEW CHANGES IN DISPOSITION MODE AND TYPE (CONVICTION, PLEA, TRIAL, AND DISMISSAL RATES) OF CAREER CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS WERE ASSOCIATED WITH THE CCP. ALTHOUGH THE STRENGTH AND LENGTH OF CAREER CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS WERE INCREASED, NO INCREASES IN INCAPACITATION RATES WERE OBSERVED IN ANY OF THE FOUR SITES. IN FACT, THREE OF THE FOUR SITES WERE INCAPACITATING CAREER CRIMINALS AT A HIGH (90 PERCENT) RATE BEFORE THE PROGRAM. CONTRARY TO EXPECTATIONS, MORE SERIOUS CASES ARE NOT BEING NEGLECTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. GIVEN THE HIGHLY STRUCTURED ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THE PROSECUTOR OPERATES, IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE CCP ACTIVITIES HAVE INVOLVED CHANGES IN THE INTERNAL OPERATIONS OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE. IN ORDER TO IMPACT CRIME RATES, A CCP REQUIRES ADDITIONAL FEDERAL FUNDING; COOPERATION BY THE POLICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND CORRECTIONS; SOME MECHANISM TO TIE MINIMUM SENTENCES TO THE CHARGES OF CONVICTION; AND COOPERATION WITH PAROLE BOARDS, WHICH CAN RELEASE CAREER CRIMINALS AS FAST OR FASTER THAN PROSECUTORS CAN PROCESS THEM. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

41. **CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAMS. By W. DEJONG.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 17 p. 1980. **NCJ-70870**

THIS PUBLICATION SUMMARIZES THE OBJECTIVES AND OPERATION OF CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAMS (CCP) AND DISCUSSES CALIFORNIA'S ACTIONS TO DESIGN AND FUND A STATE CCP. CCPS OR MAJOR VIOLATOR UNITS ARE USUALLY ESTABLISHED AS SEPARATE PROSECUTORIAL UNITS IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, TO CONCENTRATE INVESTIGATIVE AND PROSECUTORIAL RESOURCES ON THE CONVICTION OF REPEAT OFFENDERS. SUCH UNITS WERE FIRST RECOMMENDED IN 1973 BY THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS. A CCP AIMS AT BOTH CRIME CONTROL AND DETERRENCE. PROGRAM FEATURES SHARED BY CCPS FUNDED BY LEAA INCLUDE ORGANIZATION AS A SEPARATE BUREAU, A SYSTEM OF DIRECT POLICE REFERRAL OF POTENTIAL QUALIFYING CASES, AND AN OBJECTIVE SELECTION PROCEDURE TO IDENTIFY QUALIFYING OFFENDERS. OTHER COMMON FEATURES INCLUDE VERTICAL PROSECUTION; LIMITED PLEA BARGAINING; AND CLOSE COORDINATION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONS. DEMONSTRATED CCP BENEFITS INCLUDE IMPROVED PROSECUTORIAL TECHNIQUES AND EFFECTIVENESS, INCREASES IN THE OVERALL RATE OF CONVICTIONS, AND INCREASES IN CONVICTIONS FOR THE MOST SERIOUS CHARGES. ADDITIONAL BENEFITS INCLUDE REDUCTION IN PLEA NEGOTIATIONS, INCREASED INCARCERATION RATES, AND INCREASED AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTHS. FOLLOWING CALIFORNIA'S APPROACH TO DEVELOPING A STATE-FINANCED CCP, A STATE SHOULD DETERMINE LOCAL NEEDS, RESPOND TO ISSUES OF CONCERN, AND ENACT AND IMPLEMENT LEGISLATION. A LIST OF 16 REFERENCES AS WELL AS ADDRESSES FROM WHICH TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON EXISTING CCPS ARE INCLUDED. THE TEXT OF CALIFORNIA'S CAREER CRIMINAL ACT IS APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: POLICY BRIEFS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

42. **CARGO SECURITY FIELD TEST PROGRAM—TASK CLOSE-OUT REPORT, DECEMBER 1978—EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.** Aerospace Corporation, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, Suite 4000, Washington, DC 20024. 27 p. 1978. **NCJ-53738**

TO AID INDUSTRY IN REDUCING CARGO THEFT LOSSES, A TRUCK ANTIHIJACKING PROJECT WAS INITIATED IN 1973. THIS REPORT COVERS THE FINAL FIELD TEST OF A SECURITY SYSTEM FOR A TOTAL OF 40 TRUCK-YEARS OF OPERATION. THE ANTIHIJACKING PROJECT WAS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE INITIAL PHASES OF THE PROJECT IDENTIFIED THE MOST VULNERABLE POINTS OF CARGO SHIPPING AND DEMONSTRATED THE FEASIBILITY OF AN AUTOMATIC VEHICLE MONITORING SYSTEM BASED ON AM (AMPLITUDE MODULATION) BROADCAST SIGNALS. THIS FIELD TEST INVOLVED 40 TRUCK ROUTES BELONGING TO 2 COMMERCIAL TRUCKING COMPANIES IN THE LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AREA WITH CONTROL DATA SUPPLIED BY 2 ADDITIONAL COOPERATING FIRMS. TOTAL ROUTE-MILES FOR BOTH TEST AND CONTROL GROUPS WERE ABOUT 400 SQUARE MILES. THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE FIELD TRIAL METHODOLOGY AND GIVES A NONTECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AUTOMATIC TRUCK MONITORING SYSTEM. DURING THE EARLY PHASES OF THE TEST THE SYSTEM ENCOUNTERED COMMUNICATIONS INTERFERENCE WITH OTHER LOCAL USERS, RESULTING IN A DECISION TO CEASE TESTING. HOWEVER, THE FIELD TRIAL DID PROVE THE FEASIBILITY OF A WIDE-AREA MONITORING SYSTEM CAPABLE OF BEING SHARED BY MULTIPLE USERS WITHOUT COMPROMISE OF INDIVIDUAL DATA INTEGRITY. DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO ELIMINATE THE INTERFERENCE PROBLEM ARE IDENTIFIED. FURTHER TESTING IS URGED. AN APPENDIX CONTAINS DOCUMENTATION AND A LIST OF HARDWARE PRODUCED FOR THE PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

43. **CASE DISPOSITION—AN ASSESSMENT OF LITERATURE ON POLICE REFERRAL PRACTICES. By E. J. SCOTT, D. DEAN, J. JOHNSTON, and NUSSBAUM.** Indiana University Department of Political Science. 284 p. 1979. **NCJ-44847**

THEORETICAL AND PROGRAM-DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE ON POLICE REFERRAL—THE PRACTICE OF DIRECTING CITIZENS EITHER TO SPECIALIZED UNITS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OR TO OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES—IS EVALUATED. THE REVIEW IS CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH THE MANNER IN WHICH POLICE HANDLE CITIZEN REQUESTS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES. THE FOCUS IS ON THE OFFICER'S DECISION TO HANDLE SUCH A REQUEST HIMSELF OR HERSELF, TO DIRECT IT ELSEWHERE IN THE DEPARTMENT, OR TO REFER THE CITIZEN TO AN OUTSIDE AGENCY. THE PROBLEMS AND ISSUES ADDRESSED IN THE REVIEW ARE SET FORTH, AND POLICE REFERRAL IS DEFINED. A BRIEF HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE POLICE ROLE IN SOCIAL SERVICE PROVISION AND REFERRAL IS PROVIDED. KEY ISSUES IN POLICE SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY ARE DISCUSSED. HYPOTHESES RECURRING THROUGHOUT THE POLICE REFERRAL LITERATURE ARE POINTED OUT, AND THE DATA SUPPORTING OR CONTRADICTING EACH HYPOTHESIS ARE ASSESSED. AN EVALUATION OF THE LITERATURE ON POLICE REFERRAL FOCUSES ON THE ISSUES OF CLARITY AND CONSISTENCY OF DEFINITIONS, LACK OF THEORETICAL CONSTRUCTS AND EMPIRICAL DATA, AND INADEQUACY OF EVALUATIVE CRITERIA. IMPLICATIONS OF THE REVIEW FINDINGS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH ARE DISCUSSED. ABSTRACTS OF APPROXIMATELY 80 ARTICLES AND A 32-PAGE BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00749-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

44. **CATALOG OF SECURITY EQUIPMENT. By J. V. FECHTER and E. M. ROBERTSON.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 53 p. 1978. **NCJ-56874**

THE SECURITY EQUIPMENT CATALOG PUBLISHED BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY FOR NILECJ ACQUAINTS THE GENERAL PUBLIC WITH THE TYPES OF EQUIPMENT THAT ARE AVAILABLE TO PROTECT RESIDENCES AND BUSINESSES. THE CATALOG IS CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH SECURITY EQUIPMENT FOR PREVENTING CRIMES OF OPPORTUNITY; I.E., TARGET HARDENING. THE EQUIPMENT IS CLASSIFIED INTO FOUR FUNCTIONAL AREAS: PHYSICAL SECURITY, ACCESS CONTROL, ALARM SYSTEMS, AND BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY EQUIPMENT. WITHIN EACH AREA, ITEMS ARE IDENTIFIED AND DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF THEIR COST RANGE, USUAL APPLICATIONS, AND CONSTRUCTION. DISTRIBUTORS OF THE ITEMS ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY PRODUCT AT THE END OF EACH SECTION. ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF DISTRIBUTORS ARE PROVIDED AT THE END OF THE CATALOG. EXAMPLES OF EQUIPMENT IN EACH OF THE FOUR FUNCTIONAL AREAS FOLLOW: (1) PHYSICAL SECURITY--SWINGING DOOR LOCKS SUCH AS BARRICADE BOLTS OR STRAIGHT BOLTS AND DEADBOLT LOCKS, SLIDING GLASS DOOR AND WINDOW LOCKS INCLUDING BAR AND CHANNEL LOCKS, AND GLASS PROTECTION ITEMS SUCH AS IMPACT-RESISTANT GLAZING AND SCREENS; (2) ACCESS CONTROL--CARD READER LOCKING MECHANISMS, GUARD BOOTHS, AND INTERCOMS; (3) ALARM SYSTEMS--PHOTOELECTRIC CONTROLS AND DETECTORS FOR SENSORY POINT AND AREA PROTECTION, INFRARED MOTION DETECTORS FOR VOLUME PROTECTION, AND BELLS, BUZZERS, HORNS, AND SIRENS; AND (4) BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY EQUIPMENT--CARGO SEALS AND THEFT-TRACKING SYSTEMS, CHECK-WRITER AND DUMMY CAMERAS, AND OPTICAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS. A SUBJECT INDEX AND A USERS' GUIDE TO THE CATALOG ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: LIMITED NUMBER OF COPIES AVAILABLE FROM NBS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order Nos. 003-003-01970-4; SP 480-35; US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234.

45. **CHEMICAL SPOT TEST KITS FOR PRELIMINARY IDENTIFICATION OF DRUGS OF ABUSE—NILECJ (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE) STANDARD.** US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice; US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 18 p. 1978. **NCJ-47379**

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR CHEMICAL SPOT TEST KITS ARE PRESENTED, AND METHODS OF TESTING THE KITS TO DETERMINE COMPLIANCE WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS ARE DESCRIBED. APPROVED AND ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AS A LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT STANDARD DEVELOPED BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, THIS STANDARD APPLIES TO FIELD TESTING KITS WHICH USE CHEMICAL SPOT TESTS FOR THE PRELIMINARY IDENTI-

FICATION OF DRUGS OF ABUSE. IT DOES NOT APPLY TO KITS WHICH USE THIN LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY AS THE IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE, NOR TO KITS WHICH IDENTIFY DRUGS IN BODY FLUIDS. IT IS NOTED THAT THIS STANDARD DOES NOT MANDATE THE SPECIFIC REAGENTS TO BE INCLUDED IN A TEST KIT. THE 11 REAGENTS LISTED IN THE APPENDIX AND THEIR COLOR REACTIONS AS LISTED IN AN INCLUDED TABLE ARE PROVIDED ONLY AS A CONVENIENCE, SINCE THEY ARE AMONG THE REAGENTS CURRENTLY IN MOST COMMON USE. A KIT MAY CONTAIN ANY REAGENT OR GROUP OF REAGENTS THAT MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS STANDARD. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION SHOULD ACCOMPANY THE KIT: (1) A LIST OF THE DRUGS FOR WHICH THE REAGENTS IN THE KIT CAN BE USED TO MAKE A TENTATIVE IDENTIFICATION WITH ACCEPTABLE SPECIFICITY; (2) CLEAR INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERFORMING THE CHEMICAL SPOT TESTS AND FOR INTERPRETING THE RESULTS; (3) DETAILS ON SAFETY PRECAUTIONS; AND (4) GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE LIMITATION, TRAINING, AND CLEANING PROCEDURES INVOLVED IN THE USE OF THE KIT. LABELING REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH REAGENT CONTAINER ARE SPECIFIED, AND IT IS CAUTIONED THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO EVIDENCE OF REAGENT LEAKAGE FROM ANY OF THE CONTAINERS. THE KIT SHOULD ALSO CONTAIN ACID RESISTANT CONTAINERS INTO WHICH USED REAGENTS AND CONTAINERS CAN BE DEPOSITED AND SAFELY DISPOSED OF ACCORDING TO PROCEDURES SPECIFIED IN THE KIT. REQUIREMENTS FOR COLOR SAMPLES ARE GIVEN, AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR REAGENT SENSITIVITY IN THE PRODUCTION OF FINAL COLORS ARE PROVIDED. IN DESCRIBING TEST METHODS, GENERAL TEST CONDITIONS ARE INDICATED AND STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURES FOR THE COLOR SAMPLE TEST, FINAL COLOR TEST, SENSITIVITY TEST, DETECTION LIMIT DETERMINATION, AND SPECIFICITY TEST ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00730-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

46. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—A LITERATURE REVIEW AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By M. ESKIN. M. KRAVITZ, Ed.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 121 p. 1980. **NCJ-62013**

THIS OVERVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REVIEWS THE MAJOR HISTORICAL, LEGAL, SOCIAL, AND MEDICAL ISSUES, DISCUSSES TREATMENT AND PREVENTION, AND PRESENTS A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS. ALTHOUGH THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME HAS ATTRACTED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION SINCE DR. KEMPE COINED THE TERM IN 1962, THE PHENOMENON IS ANCIENT. IN FACT, MANY OLDER CULTURES HAVE CONDONED ABUSE IN SUCH FORMS AS INFANT EXPOSURE AND SACRIFICE, BINDING, CASTRATION, SERVITUDE, AND ABANDONMENT. THE INCREASED PUBLIC, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, SOCIAL WORK, MENTAL HEALTH, AND MEDICAL CONCERN WITH ABUSE IN THE U.S. ARISES PARTLY FROM A SHIFT AWAY FROM EARLIER AMERICAN BELIEFS THAT CHILDREN WERE PROPERTY OF THEIR PARENTS. THE CONCERN HAS CAUSED ALL 50 STATES TO ENACT CHILD ABUSE REPORTING STATUTES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PASS THE 1974 CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT AND TO CREATE THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. UNFORTUNATELY, THE STATE LEGISLATION HAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY STEMMED THE INCIDENCE OF ABUSE, NOW ESTIMATED AT FROM 60,000 TO OVER 1 MILLION OCCURRENCES ANNUALLY. VAGUE AND NONUNIFORM DEFINITIONS OF ABUSE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS WHICH RESTRICT THE INFLUENCE OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION HAVE BOTH BEEN HELD RESPONSIBLE. CHILD ABUSE DOES, HOWEVER, SHOW SEVERAL CHARACTERISTICS COMMON IN THE ABUSERS, THE VICTIMS, AND THE FAMILY SITUATIONS. ABUSERS ARE OFTEN YOUNG MOTHERS WHO WERE THEMSELVES ABUSED AS CHILDREN, ARE ISOLATED FROM SUPPORT OF FAMILY AND FRIENDS, AND ARE RELUCTANT TO TAKE THEIR CHILDREN IN FOR ROUTINE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE. THE VICTIMIZED CHILD OFTEN CARRIES THE MARKS OF ABUSE, POSSIBLY UNDER HEAVY AND CONCEALING CLOTHING, IS WARY OF PHYSICAL CONTACT, AND IS UNDULY AFRAID OF HIS PARENTS. SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF ABUSE REQUIRES, ABOVE ALL, CONTINUED RESEARCH. THE OVERVIEW IS FOLLOWED BY A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 78 WORKS ON NEGLECT AND ABUSE COVERING A PERIOD FROM 1973 TO 1978 AND CONTAINING ABSTRACTS OF ALL ENTRIES PLUS BIBLIOGRAPHIC AND ORDERING INFORMATION. REFERENCES TO THE OVERVIEW ARE PROVIDED. APPENDIXES LIST SOURCES, RESOURCE AGENCIES, AND CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00913-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

47. **CITIZEN COURT WATCHING—THE CONSUMERS' PERSPECTIVE-PROGRAM REVIEW. By K. CARLSON, L. MORRIS, R. SPANGENBERG, and D. WHITCOMB.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 160 p. 1977. **NCJ-43360**

THIS REPORT BEGINS WITH A STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW OF CURRENT COURT WATCHING PROJECTS, DISCUSSING THEIR BROAD RANGE OF GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS. SEVERAL PROJECTS ARE SUMMARIZED. CITIZEN COURT WATCHING EFFORTS HAVE PROLIFERATED WITH THE RECENT TREND TOWARD OPEN GOVERNMENT AND DECISIONMAKING AT ALL LEVELS. BY OBSERVING A COURT'S PROCEEDINGS ON A REGULAR BASIS FOR A SPECIFIED PERIOD OF TIME, TRAINED COURT MONITORS ARE ABLE TO RECOGNIZE AND DOCUMENT INADEQUACIES AND TO PRESS FOR THEIR REMEDIATION. THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS RANGE FROM INSTALLING INFORMATION BOOTHS IN COURTHOUSE LOBBIES TO POSTING DAILY CALENDARS AND NOTICES OF DEFENDANTS' RIGHTS OUTSIDE COURTROOM DOORS, TO DEVELOPING STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING INDIGENCY FOR ASSIGNMENT OF PUBLIC DEFENDERS. TWO PARTICULARLY WELL-DOCUMENTED PROJECTS—THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS' COURT WATCHING PROJECT IN ILLINOIS AND THE FAMILY COURT MONITORING PROJECT OF THE FUND FOR MODERN COURTS IN NEW YORK—ARE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL, FOCUSING ON DEVELOPMENT, OPERATIONS, FINDINGS, AND RESULTS. SEVERAL OTHER PROJECTS ARE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED. DRAWING ON THE SUCCESSES AND FAILURES OF THESE EXPERIMENTS IN COURT WATCHING, THE REVIEW TURNS TO A SYNTHESIS OF THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS NECESSARY TO A SUCCESSFUL CITIZEN EFFORT IN COURT IMPROVEMENT. AMONG THE ISSUES CONSIDERED ARE ESTABLISHING APPROPRIATE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, RECRUITING AND TRAINING MONITORS, PROPER USE OF THE MEDIA, COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE JUDICIARY, AND EVALUATION. BY DEVELOPING A SUFFICIENTLY RIGOROUS PROGRAM OF OBSERVATION AND DOCUMENTATION, COURT WATCHERS CAN INSURE THAT THEIR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS WILL WARRANT SERIOUS CONSIDERATION AND STAND UP TO JUDICIAL SCRUTINY. EXISTING PROJECTS AS WELL AS THOSE IN FORMATIVE STAGES CAN BENEFIT FROM UNDER-

STANDING THE ISSUES AND SUGGESTIONS CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00593-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

48. **CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION TACTICS—A LITERATURE REVIEW AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. J. T. S. DUNCAN and J. SLONE, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 121 p. 1980. **NCJ-65156**

A LITERATURE REVIEW ON INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVES AND ON THE CONCEPT AND HISTORY OF CRIME PREVENTION PRECEDES A SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON PREVENTION CONTAINING 113 ENTRIES. THE LITERATURE REVIEWED DESCRIBES SIGNIFICANT CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL AND INCLUDES RESIDENTIAL SECURITY SURVEYS, PROPERTY-MARKING PROGRAMS, RESIDENTIAL SECURITY SYSTEMS, PERSONAL PROTECTION MEASURES AGAINST CRIME IN THE STREETS, AND RAPE PREVENTION METHODS. IT EMPHASIZES CITIZEN AWARENESS AS A PARAMOUNT FACTOR IN AVOIDING VICTIMIZATION. COLLECTIVE CITIZEN EFFORTS RANGING FROM NEIGHBORHOOD PROJECTS TO AREAWIDE AND EVEN NATIONAL PROGRAMS ARE EXAMINED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION. LISTINGS ARE SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS COLLECTION AND ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL CATEGORIES--COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION, INDIVIDUAL CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVES, AND COLLECTIVE CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVES. AN APPENDIX LISTS DOCUMENT SOURCES. ORDERING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED, BUT NO INDEX IS INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00973-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

49. **CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEMS—THEIR IMPACT ON POLICE ADMINISTRATION. By G. W. GREISINGER, J. S. SLOVAK, and J. J. MOLKUP.** Public Administration Service, 1497 Chain Bridge Road, Mclean, VA 22101. 238 p. 1979. **NCJ-58954**

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS ON URBAN POLICE SYSTEMS IS THE FOCUS OF THIS RESEARCH PROJECT CONDUCTED OVER APPROXIMATELY A 2-YEAR PERIOD BEGINNING IN NOVEMBER 1976. DATA FROM THE STUDY WERE COLLECTED FROM 42 RANDOMLY SELECTED AMERICAN CITIES, RANGING IN SIZE FROM 50,000 TO 750,000 PERSONS. IN EACH STUDY SITE, CURRENT CIVIL SERVICE LAWS AND POLICE UNION CONTRACTS WERE COLLECTED, INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED WITH THE MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS AND ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVES, AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS PROVIDED INFORMATION ON PROGRAMS AND POLICIES IN A POLICE DEPARTMENTAL QUESTIONNAIRE. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA WERE PROVIDED BY THE POLICE FOUNDATION, THE NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION, AND THE FBI. THE ABSENCE OF AN OVERALL CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM WHICH GOVERNS POLICE PERSONNEL AFFAIRS IN AMERICA IS NOTED. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONS DIFFER FROM CITY TO CITY IN THE ROLES THEY PLAY IN POLICE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION AND, AS A RESULT, IN THE IMPACTS THEY HAVE ON LOCAL OFFICIALS, ON POLICE DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES, AND ON THE GENERAL QUALITY OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT. WHILE SOME COMMISSIONS POSE SIGNIFICANT CONSTRAINTS ON THE ABILITIES OF LOCAL OFFICIALS TO PROMOTE INNOVATIVE POLICE PROGRAMS, OTHERS WORK TO PROMOTE DEPARTMENTAL INNOVATION AND MORE EFFICIENT CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROCEDURES. THE STUDY EXAMINES A NUMBER OF ISSUES, AMONG THEM THE STATUTORY SUPPORTS FOR LOCAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONS AND THE IMPACT OF COMMUNITY POLITICS AND POLICE UNIONISM ON LOCAL POLICE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION. PROPOSALS FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS IN THE URBAN POLICE CONTEXT SHOULD BE TAILORED TO LOCAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND TO MEANINGFUL VARIATIONS IN CIVIL SERVICE ROLES. NUMEROUS CHARTS, FOOTNOTES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATE THE TEXT. APPENDIXES INCLUDE CONTENT ANALYSIS CHECKLISTS FOR POLICE BARGAINING CONTRACTS AND PERSONNEL SYSTEMS, A POLICE QUESTIONNAIRE, AN INTERVIEW SCHEDULE, AND A LETTER TO URBAN EXECUTIVES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00857-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

50. **CLASSIFICATION FOR PAROLE DECISION POLICY. By C. A. COSGROVE, C. RAUH, J. WALLERSTEIN, E. H. REICHLER, and R. DANIELS.** Criminal Justice Research Center (see Michael J Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center); Rutgers University School of Criminal Justice, 15 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102. 410 p. 1978. **NCJ-44279**

THE FEASIBILITY OF THE CONCEPT THAT GUIDELINES FOR PAROLE DECISIONMAKING CAN BE DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED BY STATE PAROLING AUTHORITIES IS DEMONSTRATED. THE GENERAL PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT IMPROVED PROCEDURES FOR MAKING PAROLE DECISIONS. IT WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE PAROLING AUTHORITIES WITH ASSISTANCE IN MAKING BOTH INDIVIDUAL CASE DECISIONS AND GENERAL POLICY DECISIONS. RESEARCHERS SOUGHT TO DEVELOP RELATIVELY SIMPLE GUIDELINES; THEY DID NOT INTEND TO SET FORTH DEFINITIVE STANDARDS, PRINCIPLES, OR POLICY. THE EVOLUTIONARY NATURE OF THE GUIDELINE MODELS TO BE DEVELOPED WAS EMPHASIZED. EACH OF THE SEVEN COLLABORATING JURISDICTIONS DEVELOPED A GUIDELINE MODEL AND MADE SOME PROGRESS TOWARD ITS IMPLEMENTATION, ALTHOUGH THE PROCESS IS NOT YET COMPLETE IN ANY OF THE JURISDICTIONS. TWO GENERAL TYPES OF GUIDELINE MODELS WERE DEVELOPED: SEQUENTIAL AND MATRIX. IN THE SEQUENTIAL MODELS, A SERIES OF DECISION RULES IS DEFINED ON THE BASIS OF A SORTING PROCEDURE. SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF THE OFFENDER'S SITUATION (E.G., INSTITUTIONAL DISCIPLINE OR PRIOR RECORD) ARE EVALUATED SUCCESSIVELY TO ELIMINATE CANDIDATES FOR PAROLE. MATRIX MODELS ARE BASED ON IDENTIFICATION OF TWO OR MORE GENERAL DIMENSIONS OF CONCERN, SUCH AS SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE AND RISK OF RECIDIVISM; FOR ANY COMBINATION OF CLASSIFICATIONS ON THESE DIMENSIONS, A GRID IDENTIFIES A RANGE OF EXPECTED DECISIONS. SEQUENTIAL MODELS WERE DEVELOPED WITH THE HELP OF THE PAROLING AUTHORITIES OF NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, LOUISIANA, AND MISSOURI, WHILE CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, AND NEW JERSEY AUTHORITIES DEVELOPED MATRIX MODELS. THE PROCESS BY WHICH EACH STATE DEVELOPED ITS GUIDELINE MODEL IS DESCRIBED, INCLUDING BACKGROUND DESCRIPTIONS OF (1) THE STATE PAROLE AUTHORITY STRUCTURE AND PROCEDURE; (2) THE DIFFERENT PHASES OF DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS; AND (3) DEVELOPMENT OF PRELIMINARY GUIDELINES. EACH SECTION ALSO CONTAINS COPIES OF METHODS, THE GUIDELINE MODEL, CASE EVALUATION FORMS, HEARING GUIDELINES, CLASSIFICATION TABLES, AND OTHER GUIDES DEVELOPED BY THE

STATE AUTHORITY AS WELL AS SUPPORTING DATA. GENERAL GUIDANCE IS THEN OFFERED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES BY ANY STATE, BASED ON THE EXPERIENCES OF THE JURISDICTIONS PARTICIPATING IN THIS STUDY. A FINAL CHAPTER DISCUSSES DIFFERING DECISION MODELS, ALONG WITH SOME MORAL ISSUS THAT ARISE FROM THE RESULTS OF THIS PROJECT. THE STUDY'S MAIN CONCLUSIONS ARE THAT (1) PAROLE GUIDELINES ARE FEASIBLE FOR DIFFERING JURISDICTIONS AND MAY BE DEVELOPED USING A VARIETY OF METHODS, AND (2) THE GUIDELINE MODEL PROVIDES A BASIS FOR POLICY CONTROL AS WELL AS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF BOARD POLICY. APPENDIXES PROVIDE A SUMMARY REPORT OF A COMPARISON OF COMMONLY USED PAROLE PREDICTION METHODS, A DESCRIPTION OF A PROMISING CLASSIFICATION METHOD FOR PAROLE PREDICTION RESEARCH, A DESCRIPTION OF A RELATED GUIDELINES STUDY DONE FOR THE MINNESOTA PAROLING AUTHORITY, AND COPIES OF THE CASE EVALUATION FORMS FOR EACH OF THE SEVEN STATES. (VDA)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00688-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

51. **COLLOQUIUM ON STRESS AND CRIME—SUMMARY AND PROCEEDING, VOLUME 1. M. J. MOLOF, Ed.** Mitre Corporation, P O Box 208, Bedford, MA 01730. 249 p. 1980. **NCJ-67799**

THESE COLLOQUIA ON STRESS AND CRIME WERE CONDUCTED IN ORDER TO HELP FORMULATE AN AGENDA FOR A PROGRAM OF BASIC RESEARCH INTO THE CORRELATES AND DETERMINANTS OF CRIME. SESSIONS WERE HELD IN DECEMBER 1978 FOR THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME CORRELATES AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ). THE PARTICIPANTS WERE INVOLVED IN STRESS RESEARCH, AND SOME WERE STUDYING RELATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS. THE COLLOQUIUM WAS INTENDED (1) TO PRESENT IDEAS FOR FUTURE RESERACH, USING THE CONCEPT OF STRESS AS A CORRELATE OR DETERMINANT OF CRIME; (2) TO INTRODUCE SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS TO NILECJ AND THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION AS POSSIBLE SOURCES OF RESEARCH EXPERTISE; AND (3) TO ALLOW INTERCHANGE AMONG RESEARCHES OF IDEAS, METHODS, FINDINGS, AND THEORIES. THE MAJOR TOPICS ADDRESSED INCLUDED THE DEFINITION OF STRESS, METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES, DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSES TO STRESS, SOCIOCULTURAL AND ETHNIC FACTORS, BIOLOGICAL FACTORS, APPLIED RESEARCH, STRESS IN PRISONS, AND THE ETHICS OF USING HUMAN SUBJECTS IN STRESS RESEARCH. SUMMARIES OF WRITTEN PAPERS, DIAGRAMS, CHARTS, AND TABLES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

52. **COLLOQUIUM ON THE CORRELATES OF CRIME AND THE DETERMINANTS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR—PROCEEDINGS. L. OTTEN, Ed.** Mitre Corporation, P O Box 208, Bedford, MA 01730. 197 p. 1978. **NCJ-53454**

THIS ANTHOLOGY OF PAPERS BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPERTS, SOCIOLOGISTS, AND PSYCHOLOGISTS CONCERNING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR DETERMINANTS CONSIDERS PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS, DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE, AND BIOSOCIAL INFLUENCES. THE FIRST GROUP OF PAPERS DISCUSSES STUDIES WHICH INDICATE AN APPARENT SMALL GENETIC CONTRIBUTION TO THE ETIOLOGY OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NERVOUS SYSTEMS IN CRIMINALS AND NONCRIMINALS THAT COULD HELP PREDICT DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, THE NEED FOR STRINGENTLY DEFINING THE PERSONALITY TYPE 'PSYCHOPATH' FOR DESCRIBING PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMON BIOLOGICAL TRAITS SUCH AS A SLOWER SKIN-CONDUCTANCE-RESPONSE RECOVERY, AND A GENERAL MODEL OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR CONSISTING OF SPECIAL NEURAL MECHANISMS WHICH CAN RESULT IN AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR WHEN FIRED IN THE PRESENCE OF A RELEVANT TARGET. A TWO-DIMENSIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINALS IS ALSO PRESENTED; IT IS BASED ON A DYSCONTROL SCALE AND ELECTROCARDIOGRAM ABNORMALITIES PRODUCING EPILEPTOIDS, HYSTEROIDS, INADEQUATE PSYCHOPATHS, AND PURE PSYCHOPATHS. PAPERS ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL CONSIDER THE PROCESS OF DRUG USE AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AS A MEANS OF SELF-EXPRESSION, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AS THESE FACTORS RELATE TO LOW EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AMONG VETERANS AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION. THE FINAL SECTION FOCUSES ON BIOSOCIAL DETERMINANTS. A DISCUSSION ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OF PRISON ENVIRONMENTS CONSIDERS EFFECTS OF CROWDING ON BLOOD PRESSURE OF ANIMALS AND HUMANS. RESEARCH ON CONFLICT-MOTIVATED CRIME IN FAMILIES IS REVIEWED, AND THE EFFECTS OF SENSORY DEPRIVATION ON ANIMAL AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR ARE OUTLINED TO SUPPORT A THEORY OF ISOLATION-AGGRESSION. TABULAR DATA AND TOPIC DISCUSSION ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101. Stock Order No. M78-81; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

53. **COMMERCIAL SECURITY TEST DESIGN.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 37 p. 1979. **NCJ-59015**

A DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMERCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ) IS PRESENTED. THE BASIS FOR THE FIELD TEST IS A TEST DESIGN, A DOCUMENT WITH DETAILED SPECIFICATION OF SELECTED PROGRAM ELEMENTS. THE GOAL OF EACH FIELD TEST IS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PARTICULAR PROGRAM STRATEGY IN VARIOUS SETTINGS AND TO ASSESS ITS TRANSFERABILITY TO OTHER JURISDICTIONS. THE COMMERCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO REDUCE THE VULNERABILITY OF SMALL COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS TO BURGLARY, ROBBERY, AND LARCENY THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF BUSINESSMEN AND POLICE IN THE CONDUCT OF CRIME PREVENTION SURVEYS AND SUBSEQUENT IMPLEMENTATION OF SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS. THE PROGRAM WILL BE TESTED IN THREE CITIES HAVING POPULATIONS OVER 250,000 AND EVALUATED BY NILECJ. BOTH THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND ITS OUTCOMES WILL BE EVALUATED. THE FIELD TEST HAS TWO OBJECTIVES: (1) TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THIS CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM ON COMMERCIAL CRIME AND ITS ASSOCIATED EFFECTS, AND (2) TO DETERMINE IF THE PROGRAM MERITS WIDESPREAD REPLICATION IN OTHER JURISDICITONS. THE REPORT DISCUSSES THE COST OF COMMERCIAL CRIME AND EXAMINES THE TYPES OF CRIME THAT ARE COMMITTED AGAINST COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES ARE COMPARED. THE PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CRIME COMMERCIAL SECURITY TEST ARE THEN OUTLINED, AND ITS PROGRAMMATIC PARTS ARE EXPLAINED. THESE PROGRAM COMPONENTS ARE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT STRUCTURE AND BUSINESS AND POLICE COOPERATION. SUBCOMPON-

ENTS OF THE PROGRAM INCLUDE ADMINISTRATION BY A CITYWIDE AGENCY AND CRIME PREVENTION SURVEYS. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS, TARGET AREA SATURATION, AND SURVEY COMPLIANCE ARE EXAMINED IN THIS REGARD. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IS DISCUSSED, AS IS TESTING OF THE PROGRAM, WHICH WILL INVOLVE A COMPARISON OF CRIME RATES AND OTHER MEASURES OVER TIME IN COMMERCIAL AREAS WHICH HAVE BEEN THE FOCUS OF SURVEY SATURATION EFFORTS WITH THOSE IN AREAS WHICH HAVE NOT. IT IS STATED THAT THE EVALUATION OF THE COMMERCIAL SECURITY FIELD TEST PROGRAM IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF NILECJ AND WILL BE CONDUCTED UNDER A GRANT OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT. TABULAR DATA, AN APPENDIX, AND A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: TEST DESIGN.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

54. **COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS GUIDE. By W. W. SCOTT JR.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 38 p. 1979. **NCJ-55335**

THIS LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT GUIDE DEVELOPED BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY IS DESIGNED TO INFORM AND AID AGENCIES IN SELECTING COMMUNICATIONS SUBSYSTEMS. MAJOR INNOVATIONS IN SYSTEMS ARE AFFECTING LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTROL, COMMAND, AND COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS. COMPUTER AND DIGITAL EQUIPMENT ARE BECOMING AVAILABLE FOR INCREASED COMMUNITY SERVICE AND PERSONNEL SAFETY. THIS MANUAL DESCRIBES THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF COMPUTER-AIDED DISPATCH CENTERS, COMPUTER-CONTROLLED COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION FILES, PUBLIC-CALLING AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE SYSTEMS, DIGITAL SYSTEMS, AUTOMATIC VEHICULAR LOCATION SYSTEMS, VOICE PRIVACY SYSTEMS, REPEATER AND VOTING RECEIVER SYSTEMS, SCANNING RECEIVER SYSTEMS, AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SAFETY CHANNELS. THE PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS OF NEWER COMMUNICATIONS SUBSYSTEMS ARE DESCRIBED. THESE INCLUDE TRANSCEIVERS, ANTENNAS AND COMBINERS, CONTROL CONSOLES, POWER SOURCES, STANDARD AND TELEPHONE INTERFACES, LIGHTING SUPPRESSION, AND TEST EQUIPMENT. EXTENSIVE EARLY PLANNING AND CONTINUAL GOOD MANAGEMENT ARE REQUIRED TO OPERATE EFFECTIVELY ANY OF THESE COMMUNICATION SUBSYSTEMS, AND NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES SHOULD BE PLANNED WITH ADEQUATE CONDUITS TO ALLOW FUTURE DEPLOYMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS. COST CONSIDERATIONS WILL PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN CHOOSING EQUIPMENT, SO A LIST OF BUYERS' GUIDES IS INCLUDED FOR GENERAL ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. Stock Order No. NBS-SP-480-12; GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-02012-5. National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

55. **COMMUNITY ARBITRATION PROJECT—ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND. By C. H. BLEW and R. ROSENBLUM.** Abt Associates, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 93 p. 1979. **NCJ-61012**

THE COMMUNITY ARBITRATION PROJECT (CAP) IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD., A VOLUNTARY DIVERSION PROGRAM FOR JUVENILES, IS DESCRIBED, WITH EMPHASIS ON ITS IMPLEMENTATION, COSTS, OPERATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY, AND RESULTS. CAP WAS ESTABLISHED TO REDUCE THE BURDEN ON THE COURTS CREATED BY UNMANAGEABLE CASELOADS AND TO ASSIGN JUVENILES TO TASKS THAT PROVIDE MEANINGFUL SERVICES. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE CAP INCLUDE PROMPT CASE PROCESSING (WITHIN 7 WORKING DAYS), A SETTING SUGGESTIVE OF A COURTROOM FOR THE ARBITRATION HEARING, INVOLVEMENT OF VICTIMS IN THE HEARING, ASSURANCE OF DUE PROCESS, USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO PROVIDE A POSITIVE WORK EXPERIENCE, AND CONSTRUCTIVE DISPOSITION (I.E., RESTITUTION, COUNSELING, AND SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS). OF THE 1,137 YOUTHS WHO WERE ASSIGNED THROUGH CAP TO COMMUNITY SERVICE OR ANOTHER ALTERNATIVE IN THE PROJECT'S FIRST 2 YEARS OF OPERATION, 85 PERCENT SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THEIR ASSIGNMENTS WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED 90-DAY PERIOD. OF MOST IMPORTANCE, CAP CLIENTS DEMONSTRATED SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER RATES OF REPEAT OFFENSES THAN COMPARABLE YOUTH WHO WERE PROCESSED TRADITIONALLY. ACCORDING TO A COMPARISON STUDY, OF THESE TWO GROUPS COUNTY YOUTHS PROCESSED BY CAP IN 1975 HAD A 4.5 PERCENT LOWER RECIDIVISM RATE AND 37 PERCENT FEWER REARRESTS PER CLIENT WITHIN 1 YEAR AFTER INTAKE/ARBITRATION. MOREOVER, ONLY 8 PERCENT OF ARBITRATED CASES WERE TURNED OVER FOR PROSECUTION, FREEING THE STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FROM CONCENTRATING ON MINOR JUVENILE OFFENSES, AS WELL AS SAVING THE POLICE MUCH TIME AND PAPERWORK INVOLVED IN CHARGING AN OFFENDER AND TESTIFYING IN COURT. COSTS OF CAP ARE ALMOST SOLELY FOR SALARIES. 90 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL BUDGET IN 3 YEARS OF FEDERAL FUNDING WAS FOR THE SALARIES OF 7 STAFF MEMBERS. AN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY JUVENILE CITATION FORM AND NOTICE AND ADVICE OF RIGHTS (FOR ARBITRATION HEARINGS) ARE APPENDED. FOOTNOTES, FLOW CHARTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00845-3. National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

56. **COMMUNITY CONCERN—POLICE USE OF DEADLY FORCE. R. N. BRENNER and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 111 p. 1979. **NCJ-57163**

PAPERS GIVEN AT THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES (NOBLE) WORKSHOP ON POLICE USE OF DEADLY FORCE ARE PRESENTED, AS WELL AS STATEMENTS BY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS AND A LITERATURE REVIEW. THE WORKSHOP, SPONSORED BY THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BEGINS WITH A DESCRIPTION OF NOBLE AND WITH PRESENTATIONS OF 11 RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE RESTRICTION AND CONTROL OF POLICE AGENCY POLICY ON THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE. THE PAPERS FROM THE NOBLE CONFERENCE DISCUSSED THE ISSUE FROM SEVERAL PERSPECTIVES. THE NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BLACK LAWYERS MAINTAINS THAT POLICE LAWLESSNESS IS WIDESPREAD AND FALLS PARTICULARLY ON BLACK CITIZENS (THIS INCLUDES BEATINGS, ILLEGAL SEARCHES, HARASSMENT, AND MURDER ON THE STREET). HE PROPOSES STRATEGIES FOR INVOLVING CITIZENS IN POLICE DISCIPLINARY AND REVIEW BOARD MECHANISMS. A CLERGYMAN DISCUSSES HOW FEAR OF CRIME IN THE WHITE COMMUNITY IN THE U.S. CREATES WHITE SUPPORT FOR MINIMAL REGULATION OF POLICE USE OF DEADLY FORCE AND INCREASES THE EXISTING STRAINS

IN BLACK-WHITE RELATIONS. A POLICE CHIEF FROM WASHINGTON STATE LINKS POLICE POLICY ON DEADLY FORCE TO OLD ENGLISH COMMON LAW, RECOMMENDS REVISION OF SUCH POLICIES, AND CALLS FOR A CHANGE IN POLICE AUTHORITARIAN ATTITUDES, BEGINNING WITH TOP MANAGEMENT. TWO ADDITIONAL PAPERS ADDRESS THE NEED FOR CLEAR, UNAMBIGUOUS POLICE POLICY WHICH SETS SPECIFIC MINIMUM LIMITS ON THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE. A FINAL PAPER REVIEWS STUDIES CONDUCTED IN THE 1970'S WHICH REFUTE THE BELIEF THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT IS AN EXTREMELY PERILOUS OCCUPATION AND SHOW THAT BLACKS ARE MORE LIKELY THAN WHITES TO BE KILLED BY POLICE. THE CONCERNS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ARE HIGHLIGHTED IN STATEMENTS BY THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL AND TWO OTHER OFFICIALS WHO DISCUSS DEADLY FORCE AND CITE RESEARCH PRIORITIES. THE FINAL SECTION IS A LITERATURE REVIEW BY POLICE FOUNDATION STAFF THAT SUMMARIZES 15 MAJOR RESEARCH STUDIES. THE STUDIES CONCUR THAT BLACKS AND HISPANICS ARE FATAL VICTIMS OF POLICE SHOOTINGS IN EXCESS OF THEIR PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION. THE STUDIES FOUND THAT LEGAL ACTION IS USUALLY NOT TAKEN AGAINST POLICE IN SHOOTING INCIDENTS AND RESTRICTIVE POLICIES ACCOMPANIED BY STRONG ENFORCEMENT ARE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING THE NUMBER OF POLICE SHOOTINGS. REFERENCES AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON POLICE USE OF DEADLY FORCE ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00807-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

57. **COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS. By R. M. CARTER, R. C. CUSHMAN, and F. P. TRAPP.** American Justice Institute, 1007 7th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814. 236 p. 1980. **NCJ-73480**

FOR CORRECTIONAL PRACTITIONERS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM DEVELOPERS, THIS REPORT SUGGESTS THREE BASIC PROGRAM MODELS ON COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS AND DESCRIBES GENERALLY HOW THE CORRECTIONAL CENTER SHOULD BE OPERATED, REGARDLESS OF PROGRAM MODEL TYPE. FOLLOWING OBSERVATION THAT THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER IS ROOTED PHILOSOPHICALLY, ORGANIZATIONALLY, AND PRAGMATICALLY IN THE LARGER SYSTEMS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS, THE REPORT BRIEFLY DESCRIBES THE JUSTICE SYSTEM WHILE FOCUSING ON ITS PHILOSOPHICAL LEGACY OF REVENGE, RESTRAINT, AND REFORM. IT THEN TURNS TO A DISCUSSION OF REINTEGRATION, A LOGICAL SUCCESSOR TO REHABILITATION AND A COMPANION TO RESOCIALIZATION. IN VIEW OF THESE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ORIGINS, WHICH ARE SAID TO CAUSE MUCH OF THE CONFLICT AND DIVISIVENESS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE TODAY, THREE ORGANIZATIONAL APPROACHES FOR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS ARE SET FORTH. THE FIRST IS MODELED AFTER THE DES MOINES COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM AND ITS SIX REPLICATIONS. THIS PROGRAM SERVES AS A SENTENCING ALTERNATIVE TO JAIL, PROVIDES SERVICES TO PRETRIAL DETAINEES, GENERATES INFORMATION FOR USE BY LOCAL COURTS IN SENTENCING DECISIONS, AND SUPERVISES OFFENDERS ON PROBATION IN THE COMMUNITY. THE WORK RELEASE/PRERELEASE CENTER IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD. IS DESCRIBED AS THE SECOND OPTION. IT IS MARKEDLY DIFFERENT FROM THE DES MOINES PROGRAM, FOR IT FOCUSES PRIMARILY ON SENTENCED OFFENDERS AND REPRESENTS A FUSION OF THE HALFWAY HOUSE AND WORK RELEASE IDEAS. FINALLY, THE FOLLOWING THREE PRIVATE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS ARE EXAMINED AS A THIRD OPTION: THE MAHONING RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; THE TALBERT HOUSE IN CINCINNATI; AND THE MAGDALA FOUNDATION CENTER IN ST. LOUIS. DETAILS ON THE SETTING, SERVICES, GOALS ADMINISTRATION, AND OPERATIONS ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH CENTER. THE REPORT THEN PRESENTS A SERIES OF GUIDELINES FOR THE OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF A COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER REGARDLESS OF MODEL TYPE. IT OFFERS SPECIFIC GUIDANCE ON ISSUES RELATED TO PLANNING, ADMINISTRATION, PERSONNEL, PROGRAMS, FACILITIES, SUPPORT SERVICES, AND EVALUATION. TABLES, ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS, CHAPTER FOOTNOTES, AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH 36 CITATIONS ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01066-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

58. **COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM—SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By P. CIRELL, P. EVANS, D. MCGILLIS, and D. WHITCOMB.** Abt Associates, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. Seattle Law and Justice Planning Office. 174 p. 1977. **NCJ-42393**

RESIDENTIAL SECURITY INSPECTION SERVICES, SERVICES FOR MARKING PERSONAL PROPERTY, BLOCK WATCHES, AND INFORMATION MATERIALS COMPOSE THIS BURGLARY PREVENTION PROGRAM. A THOROUGH MEASURE OF RESULTS HAS PROVEN PROGRAM SUCCESS. IN 1972, THE LAW AND JUSTICE PLANNING OFFICE OF SEATTLE SURVEYED ITS CITIZENS AND FOUND THEM MORE CONCERNED ABOUT BURGLARY THAN ANY OTHER CRIME. AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME, STUDIES OF THE INCIDENCE AND PATTERNS OF BURGLARY IN THE CITY FOUND THAT IN OVER ONE-THIRD OF REPORTED BURGLARIES THIEVES ENTERED THROUGH UNLOCKED DOORS AND WINDOWS; MOST VICTIMS HAD NOT IDENTIFIED THEIR PROPERTY BY ANY MEANS THAT WOULD DISCOURAGE FENCING THE PROPERTY OR ASSIST IN ITS RECOVERY; MOST BURGLARIES OCCURRED DURING WAKING HOURS; AND TRADITIONAL POLICE PATROL COULD NOT POSSIBLY PROVIDE THE EXTENT OF PREVENTIVE PRESENCE NECESSARY TO CURTAIL THE BURGLARY RATE. THE COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM DESIGNED FOUR TACTICS TO REDUCE THESE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO BURGLARIES AND APPLIED THEM TO TWO TARGET AREAS, COMPRISING APPROXIMATLEY 27 PERCENT OF THE CITY'S POPULATION. USING A HOME SECURITY CHECKLIST, A SERVICE TECHNICIAN ACCOMPANIES OCCUPANTS THROUGH THEIR HOME AND ADVISES THEM ABOUT MAKING IT MORE SECURE. ASSISTANCE AND EQUIPMENT FOR MARKING PERSONAL PROPERTY ARE PROVIDED EACH HOME, AND A BLOCK WATCH PROVIDES FOR WILLING RESIDENTS TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR SCHEDULES AND HABITS, WATCH EACH OTHER'S HOUSES, AND REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES TO EACH OTHER AND THE POLICE. INFORMATION MATERIALS ABOUT BURGLARY AND ITS PREVENTION ARE REGULARLY SUPPLIED TO PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS. POST-PROJECT DATA REVEAL A 48 TO 61 PERCENT REDUCTION IN BURGLARIES OF HOUSEHOLDS USING THE SERVICES. TO AID IN REPLICATION OF THE PROGRAM, A DETAILED APPROACH FOR ESTABLISHING AND EVALUATING THE PROGRAM IS INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00564-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

59. **CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC CRIME UNIT.** **By D. WHITCOMB, L. FRISINA, and R. L. SPANGENBERG.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 79 p 1979.
NCJ-60332

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC CRIME UNIT (ECU), ONE OF TWO CONSUMER FRAUD-ORIENTED PROJECTS GRANTED EXEMPLARY STATUS BY LEAA, IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. THE ECU CONSISTS OF THREE PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, FIVE INVESTIGATORS, AND SUPPORT STAFF, WHO WORK OUT OF THE CHIEF STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. THE UNIT'S OBJECTIVES ARE TO INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE CONSUMER FRAUD CASES AND TO PROMOTE AWARENESS OF ECONOMIC CRIME AMONG THE PUBLIC AND AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT AND REGULATORY AGENCY PERSONNEL. THE UNIT'S PREVENTION COMPONENTS INCLUDE AN INTER-AGENCY ECONOMIC CRIME COUNCIL, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING MONITORING, CONSUMER ALERTS, AND LECTURE SERVICES. DURING ITS FIRST 3 YEARS OF OPERATION, THE ECU RECEIVED 32,315 INQUIRIES AND CONDUCTED 786 INVESTIGATIONS. ARRESTS WERE MADE IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE. THE 97 INDICTMENTS BROUGHT DURING THE 3-YEAR PERIOD RESULTED IN 84 GUILTY PLEAS AND ONLY 2 ACQUITTALS. THE ECU'S TOTAL OPERATING COST WAS $474,778. THE UNIT RETURNED $723,610 IN RESTITUTION TO VICTIMS OF ECONOMIC CRIMES AND $20,832 TO THE STATE IN FINES. THE REPORT PROVIDES A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ECU'S DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION (INCLUDING PROBLEMS AND PRIORITIES), OPERATIONS (CASE REFERRAL, SCREENING, INVESTIGATION, DATA MANAGEMENT), PREVENTION STRATEGIES, PUBLIC RELATIONS AND TRAINING PROGRAMS, RESULTS, AND OPERATING COSTS. THROUGHOUT THE REPORT, ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED BY THOSE PLANNING SIMILAR PROJECTS ARE HIGHLIGHTED. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE SAMPLE COPIES OF ECU FORMS, AN OUTLINE OF CONSUMER FRAUD LAW ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES, SUGGESTED DATA ELEMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION INFORMATION-GATHERING, AND A SAMPLE COSTING PLAN.

Supplemental Notes: AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00830-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

60. **CONSUMER FRAUD.** **By L. D. STELLWAGEN.** Abt Associates, Inc. 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 30 p. 1982
NCJ-83345

THIS POLICY BRIEF REVIEWS STATE LEGISLATION TO CURB UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE CONSUMER FRAUD PRACTICES, SUMMARIZES SUCCESSFUL LEGISLATIVE ENHANCEMENTS AND FRAUD PREVENTION MECHANISMS, AND DESCRIBES LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS NEEDED TO REVISE AND EXPAND EXISTING CONSUMER FRAUD LEGISLATION. A COMPREHENSIVE STATE PROGRAM TO COMBAT CONSUMER FRAUD HAS TWO BASIC ELEMENTS: A STRONG UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE ACTS AND PRACTICES (UDAP) STATUTE, AND SPECIFIC LEGISLATION TO CUT ABUSE IN TARGETED INDUSTRIES BY DEVELOPING MECHANISMS WHICH DETER FRAUD AND COMPENSATE VICTIMIZED CONSUMERS. STATES' UDAP STATUTES PROHIBIT NUMEROUS DECEPTIVE AND FRAUDULENT COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES AND ALLOW FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ACTIONS AGAINST FRAUD. SPECIFIC STATUTES, ALTHOUGH NOT PART OF THE UDAP STATUTE, ARE OFTEN ENFORCEABLE UNDER IT. SUPPLEMENTAL LEGISLATION INCLUDES INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC STATUTES (AIMED AT ONE COMMERCIAL SECTOR WITH A HISTORY OF FRAUD), PRACTICE-SPECIFIC STATUTES (PROHIBIT SALES TACTICS WITH A HIGH POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE), AND OPPORTUNITY-SCHEME STATUTES (LIMIT SITUATIONS IN WHICH THE CONSUMER MIGHT GET INVOLVED IN 'GET-RICH-QUICK' SCAMS). EACH CONSUMER FRAUD STATUTE SHOULD MORE CLOSELY REGULATE TRANSACTIONS AND ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO PREVENT DECEPTION OR LIMIT LOSSES IF FRAUD OCCURS. ALTERNATIVE WAYS TO PROTECT CONSUMERS, IN ADDITION TO STATE LEGISLATION, INCLUDE INCREASING CONSUMER ACCESS BY PLACING CONSUMER REPRESENTATIVES ON REGULATORY BOARDS; ESTABLISHING STATEWIDE OMBUDSMEN; MAINTAINING CONSUMER EDUCATION PROGRAMS; AND ESTABLISHING MEDIATION PROJECTS, CONSUMER FRAUD UNITS, AND INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAMS. AN EFFECTIVE CONSUMER FRAUD PROGRAM MUST CURB RAMPANT ABUSE, FACILITATE STATE ENFORCEMENT, AND ENCOURAGE PRIVATE ENFORCEMENT. THESE THREE STRATEGIES MUST BE MESHED INTO A SINGLE SYSTEM AND PERIODICALLY REASSESSED. TABLES, FOOTNOTES, AND 21 REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. STATE UDAP STATUTE CHARACTERISTICS AND EXAMPLES OF STATE UDAP AMENDMENTS AND SPECIFIC LEGISLATION ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: POLICY BRIEFS—ACTION GUIDES FOR LEGISLATORS AND GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVES BASED ON RESEARCH AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

61. **CONSUMER FRAUD—AN EMPIRICAL PERSPECTIVE—SUMMARY.** **By J. G. SCHUBERT, R. E. KRUG, and A. M. ROSE.** National Consumer Law Center, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108; American Institutes for Research, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007. 78 p. 1979.
NCJ-52676

THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES OBJECTIVES OF A CONSUMER FRAUD STUDY, ALONG WITH THE RESULTING GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION STRATEGIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION. THE GENERAL PLAN FOR THE LEAA-SPONSORED CONSUMER FRAUD PROJECT CONSISTED OF THREE PHASES. THE PURPOSE OF THE FIRST PHASE WAS TO DESCRIBE THE NATURE, SCOPE, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CONSUMER FRAUD AND THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS INTENDED FOR ITS CONTROL. THE SECOND PHASE WAS TO EXPAND ON THE FIRST BY COLLECTING A LARGER AND MORE FOCUSED SET OF CONSUMER FRAUD EVENTS AND BY EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXISTING CONTROL MECHANISMS IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE REQUIREMENTS OF NEW OR MODIFIED PREVENTION AND CONTROL SCHEMES. THE PRODUCT OF THE THIRD PHASE WOULD THEN BE A SET OF RECOMMENDED APPROACHES OR STRATEGIES TO PROTECT CONSUMERS FROM FRAUD. IN THE COURSE OF THE FIRST TWO PHASES, CASE HISTORIES OF CONSUMER FRAUD EVENTS WERE COLLECTED, AND QUANTITATIVE PROFILES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS OF CONSUMER FRAUD WERE DEVELOPED. WORKING FROM THESE DATA, SOME 16 APPROACHES TO COMBATING CONSUMER FRAUD WERE PROPOSED AND ORGANIZED INTO THE FOLLOWING SIX GROUPS: (1) PAYMENT PLANNING--INVOLVING THE RESTRUCTURING OF PAYMENT PROCEDURES TO ALLOW CONSUMERS MORE FLEXIBILITY IN THE FACE OF POSSIBLE FRAUD; (2) POSTSALE ALTERNATIVES--OPTIONS GIVING CONSUMERS THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXERCISE AUTOMATIC CANCELLATION RIGHTS; (3) COMPLAINT MEDIATION--GOVERNMENT AID IN NEGOTIATING CONSUMER SATISFACTION; (4) PRIVATE REMEDIES--OPTIONS ALLOWING CONSUMERS TO INITIATE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST FRAUDULENT MERCHANTS WITHOUT INVOLVING A THIRD PARTY; (5) COVERAGE FOR CONSUMER LOSS--PROVIDING RESTITUTION TO VICTIMS OF CONSUMER FRAUD BY REQUIRING BONDING, INSURANCE, AND PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR CONSUMERS DURING BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS; AND (6)

DOCUMENT SIMPLIFICATION--REQUIRING A BALANCE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN THE MERCHANT AND THE CONSUMER IN ALL TRANSACTIONS WHERE PRINT MEDIA ARE INVOLVED. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION ARE DISCUSSED WITH REGARD TO PRIORITY TARGETS AND SUGGESTED ACTIONS BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND AT THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND LEAA LEVELS. TABULAR DATA AND THREE APPENDIXES ARE ATTACHED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00824-1; American Institutes for Research, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007 Stock Order No. AIR-59000-11/78-; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

62. **CONTINUOUS SIGNAL-CONTROLLED SELECTIVE SIGNALING.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 48 p. 1978. **NCJ-71097**

THIS DOCUMENT PROVIDES PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AND TEST METHODS FOR CONTINUOUS SIGNAL-CONTROLLED SELECTIVE SIGNALING IN TRANSCEIVERS USED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THIS EQUIPMENT STANDARD, DEVELOPED BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, ESTABLISHED MINIMUM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AND TEST METHODS FOR EVALUATING CONTINUOUS SIGNAL-CONTROLLED SELECTIVE SIGNALING. THE PRINCIPAL TERMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT ARE DEFINED. THE MINIMUM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH CHARACTERISTIC ARE ASSIGNED A VALUE WHICH MEETS OR EXCEEDS THOSE PUBLISHED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. USER INFORMATION IS SUPPLIED AND TEST SEQUENCES ARE LISTED. THE ABILITY OF THE EQUIPMENT TO OPERATE IN ENVIRONMENTAL EXTREMES MUST BE DETERMINED BY TEST METHODS DESCRIBED IN THIS REPORT. ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY, VIBRATION, AND SHOCK ARE DEFINED FOR TEST PURPOSES. STANDARDS ARE FIXED FOR MODULATION CODE FREQUENCIES, RADIO RECEIVER/DECODER CHARACTERISTICS, AND RADIO TRANSMITTER/ENCODER CHARACTERISTICS. TEST CONDITIONS INCLUDE TEMPERATURE, RELATIVE HUMIDITY, POWER-SUPPLY VOLTAGE, TEST FREQUENCY, AND TEST MODULATIONS. THE QUALITY OF TEST EQUIPMENT, WHICH IS CRITICAL IN MAKING THE MEASUREMENTS DISCUSSED, IS ESTABLISHED FOR THE FOLLOWING EQUIPMENT: FM SIGNAL GENERATOR, CODE GENERATOR, FREQUENCY COUNTER, AUDIO GENERATOR, CODE DISTORTING UNIT, AND TEST RECEIVER. STANDARDS TABLES, DIAGRAMS, AND 11 REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01041-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

63. **CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT—A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. By R. D. ENGLER and W. G. GAY.** National Sheriffs' Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 320, Washington, DC 20036. 91 p. 1978. **NCJ-43370**

WHAT A LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTRACT CAN AND CANNOT DO, HOW TO PLAN AND IMPLEMENT SUCH A CONTRACT, AND HOW TO USE DEPARTMENT RESOURCES TO MAKE SUCH A CONTRACT WORK ARE COVERED IN THIS MANAGEMENT MANUAL. CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT, A VOLUNTARY PROGRAM IN WHICH ONE GOVERNMENT ENTERS INTO A FORMAL, LEGALLY BINDING AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES TO ANOTHER GOVERNMENT FOR A FEE, IS A RAPIDLY GROWING AREA. THIS MANUAL IS BASED ON THE STUDY OF 114 SUCH CONTRACTS IN COMMUNITIES RANGING FROM LESS THAN 5000 POPULATION TO MORE THAN 20,000. MOST OF THE LARGER RECIPIENT COMMUNITIES ARE LOCATED IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, WHICH IS GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION AS THE ORIGINATING AGENCY OF CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT. THIS MANUAL COVERS OBTAINING LEGAL AUTHORIZATION FOR CONTRACTING, WRITING THE CONTRACT, ESTIMATING QUANTITY OF SERVICE NEEDED, PROVIDING FOR TEMPORARY INTERRUPTIONS IN SERVICE, ALLOCATING POLICY ROLES, MAINTAINING CONTROL OVER THE CONTRACTING AGENCY, ALLOCATING TORT LIABILITY, AND EVALUATING SERVICE DELIVERY. FINANCING IS DISCUSSED, INCLUDING ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN DIRECT PERSONNEL, FIELD EQUIPMENT, AND INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS; HOW TO BREAK OUT COSTS ON AN HOURLY BASIS; FISCAL CONTROL PROCEDURES; AND OPPORTUNITIES TO OBTAIN FEDERAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH LEAA ACTION GRANTS AND DEPARTMENT OF LABOR COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT GRANTS. SPECIAL PROBLEMS FOR THE CONTRACTOR INCLUDE MOTIVATING DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL TO SUPPORT CONTRACTING, CHOOSING BETWEEN FIXED AND ROTATING ASSIGNMENTS IN THE CONTRACT AREA, PERSONNEL POLICIES FOR CONTRACT ASSIGNMENTS, AND MEETING FACILITY AND EQUIPMENT NEEDS. A STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING A CONTRACT PROGRAM IS RECOMMENDED, BEGINNING WITH A FEASIBILITY STUDY. A JURISDICTION SHOULD THEN REQUEST PROPOSALS FOR CONTRACT SERVICES, DEVELOP THE PROPOSALS, SOLICIT CITIZEN SUPPORT, NEGOTIATE THE CONTRACT, AND PROVIDE FOR SUPERVISION OF IMPLEMENTATION. CASE STUDIES ARE GIVEN OF 11 DIFFERENT CONTRACTS. TABLES AND NARRATIVE SUMMARIES DETAIL ESTIMATING PATROL REQUIREMENTS, USING A PATROL OFFICER AVAILABILITY WORKSHEET, ESTIMATING HOURLY TOTAL PATROL OFFICER COSTS, ESTIMATING HOURLY DIRECT PERSONNEL COSTS, AND ESTIMATING VEHICLE EXPENSES. A SAMPLE AGREEMENT FOR GENERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES IS INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00652-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

64. **CONTRACTING FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY, V 1—SUMMARY. By G. KASSEBAUM, J. SELDIN, P. NELLIGAN, D. TAKEUCHI, B. WAYSON, G. MONKMAN, and P. MEYER.** 45 p. 1978. **NCJ-43737**

A SUMMARY IS PRESENTED OF A STUDY THAT PROVIDES SOME DATA ON THE ROLE OF CONTRACTING WITH PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS TO OBTAIN CLIENT SERVICES ON SEVERAL LEVELS IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS. ONE ASPECT OF THIS PHENOMENON IS THAT SUPERVISION AND/OR PROVISION OF SERVICES TAKES PLACE IN THE OPEN COMMUNITY INSTEAD OF WITHIN CLOSED INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS. THE SERVICES INCLUDE PRETRIAL DIVERSION OF 'IN LIEU' REFERRALS TO COMMUNITY PROGRAMS; PROBATION SUPERVISION; PRERELEASE PROGRAMS FOR PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS; AND PAROLE. THE STUDY ATTEMPTS TO INCREASE THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN PROVIDING SERVICES TO JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS AGENCIES. THE STUDY ADDRESSES HOW AND BY WHOM PERSONS ARE REFERRED TO THE PRIVATELY OPERATED PROGRAM IN LIEU OF TRIAL OR FURTHER AGENCY DISPOSITIONS, WHAT KINDS OF CASES ARE REFERRED AND ACCEPTED, AND WHAT IS ACCOMPLISHED IN SUCH ARRANGEMENTS WHICH MIGHT NOT OTHERWISE RESULT IF THE PRIVATE ORGANIZATION DID NOT OPERATE.

THE REPORT EXAMINES THE HISTORICAL, LEGAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT FOR CONTRACTING; CHARACTERIZES REFERRAL AND SERVICES; DISCUSSES COSTS AND SOURCES OF SUPPORT; AND PRESENTS ISSUES IN PLANNING AND RESEARCH. FOR THE COMPLETE REPORT CONTAINED IN VOLUME 2, SEE NCJ-43738.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00630-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

65. **CONTROLLING POLICE CORRUPTION- THE EFFECTS OF REFORM POLICIES—SUMMARY REPORT. By L. W. SHERMAN.** Yale University Department of Sociology, New Haven, CT 06520. 19 p. 1978. **NCJ-42963**

THE MEANS BY WHICH POLICE CORRUPTION CAN BE CONTROLLED ARE EXAMINED IN THIS STUDY THROUGH AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHANGING NATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION IN FOUR CITIES IN THE WAKE OF MAJOR SCANDALS AND REFORM EFFORTS. FOUR POLICE DEPARTMENTS WERE STUDIED, EACH OF WHICH HAD EXPERIENCED A MAJOR SCANDAL OVER POLICE CORRUPTION. A NEW POLICE EXECUTIVE WAS APPOINTED WITH A MANDATE TO REFORM THE DEPARTMENT IN EACH OF THESE CITIES: OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA; NEW YORK, NEW YORK; NEWBURG, NEW YORK; AND A FOURTH CITY GIVEN THE FICTITIOUS NAME OF 'CENTRAL CITY.' POLICIES FOR CONTROLLING CORRUPTION WERE IDENTIFIED THROUGH INTERVIEWS WITH POLICE EXECUTIVES AND ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS DOCUMENTS. CHANGES OVER TIME (BEFORE AND AFTER THE SCANDAL) IN CORRUPTION WERE MEASURED BY EIGHT INDICATORS OF THE LEVEL OF ORGANIZATION OF CORRUPTION. THE STUDY FOUND THAT ALL FOUR CITIES HAD A HIGH LEVEL OF POLICE CORRUPTION PRIOR TO THE SCANDAL. AFTER THE SCANDALS, THREE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS ADOPTED POLICIES AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DETECTING ONGOING CORRUPTION, AND ONE ADOPTED POLICY AIMED ONLY AT RESPONDING TO ALLEGATIONS OF PAST CORRUPTION. THE STUDY FOUND THAT THE LEVEL OF ORGANIZATION PRESENT IN CORRUPTION, AS MEASURED BY THE INDICATORS USED IN THIS STUDY, DECLINED SUBSTANTIALLY IN ALL FOUR CITIES AFTER THE ADOPTION OF REFORM POLICIES. HOWEVER, IN THE ONE CITY THAT FOCUSED ON POLICE CORRUPTION, ONLY 1 YEAR OF DATA WAS GATHERED, AND THUS THE DECLINE OF CORRUPTION ORGANIZATION IN THAT CITY MAY BE DUE SOLELY TO THE EFFECTS OF THE SCANDAL. THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT PREMONITORY STRATEGIES (AIMED AT ONGOING CORRUPTION) FOR CORRUPTION CONTROL CAN REDUCE THE LEVEL OF ORGANIZATION OF POLICE CORRUPTION AND THAT POSTMONITORY STRATEGIES (AIMED AT PAST CORRUPTION) ARE NOT AS EFFECTIVE AS PREMONITORY STRATEGIES. FINALLY, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE SAME STRATEGIES FOR CORRUPTION CONTROL CAN BE EMPLOYED IN A POLICE DEPARTMENT OF ANY SIZE, ALTHOUGH THE TACTICS MAY DIFFER. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00616-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

66. **CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR INMATES: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 1 REPORT. By R. BELL, E. CONARD, T. LAFFEY, J. G. LUTZ, P. V. MILLER, C. SIMON, and A. E. STAKELON.** Lehigh University. 131 p. 1979. **NCJ-48176**

QUESTIONNAIRES AND SITE VISITS WERE USED TO EVALUATE 163 CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS. THE SURVEY COVERED FUNDING, ADMINISTRATION, RESOURCES, MATERIALS, PROGRAM DESIGN AND EVALUATION, AND RELATION TO WORK PROGRAMS. THE SURVEY, CONDUCTED IN 1977, COVERED A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH MORE THAN 100 INMATES IN 48 STATES (ALASKA AND HAWAII WERE EXCLUDED). ON THE BASIS OF DATA COLLECTED, CONCLUSIONS ARE PRESENTED AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR EACH AREA STUDIED. A SPECIAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF THE NATURE OF THE INSTITUTION ON THE INMATE EDUCATION PROGRAM FOUND THAT IN SOME INSTITUTIONS THE CONFLICT BETWEEN CUSTODIAL AND TREATMENT FUNCTIONS IS SUFFICIENT TO NEGATIVELY INFLUENCE THE WORK OF THE CORRECTIONS EDUCATOR. THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION TO REHABILITATION MUST BE EMPHASIZED BY THE PRISON ADMINISTRATOR AND FULL COOPERATION SHOULD BE SECURED FROM ALL EMPLOYEES. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS NEEDS TO BE CLARIFIED AND EXISTING CONFLICTS RESOLVED. ON THE WHOLE, THE GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS HAS IMPROVED. A MAJOR PROBLEM IS LACK OF FUNDING, WHICH IS REFLECTED IN THE QUALITY OF ADMINISTRATION, LACK OF RESOURCES, AND INABILITY TO OFFER MEANINGFUL PROGRAMS ON A CONTINUING BASIS. SINCE FUNDING IS OFTEN FROM FEDERAL SOURCES OR VARIOUS 'SOFT' SOURCES, CONTINUITY OF OPERATION IS A PROBLEM. THE PRESSURE OF CONSTANTLY REAPPLYING FOR GRANT MONEY DIVERTS TIME AND RESOURCES FROM THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE INMATE EDUCATION PROGRAMS. A SERIES OF 20 PROBLEMS IS IDENTIFIED; RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED FOR EACH. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE AVERAGE PRISONER SPENDS 3 YEARS IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AND THAT PROGRAMS SHOULD USE THESE YEARS EFFECTIVELY TO GIVE THE INMATE THE SKILLS NECESSARY FOR SURVIVAL IN SOCIETY. AT PRESENT, 40 PERCENT OF THE INMATES ATTEND SOME FORM OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, AND THE SURVEYED INSTITUTIONS SPEND 8.7 PERCENT OF THEIR BUDGET ON EDUCATION. EVALUATION OF PROGRAM RESULTS IS LIMITED. THIS AREA NEEDS TO BE IMPROVED. SURVEY DATA ARE PRESENTED IN CHART, GRAPH, AND TABULAR FORM. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 163 INSTITUTIONS AND METHODOLOGY ARE DETAILED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND A CHART SHOWING INMATE FLOW THROUGH A GENERALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM ARE APPENDED. SURVEY QUESTIONS ARE NOT INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: SERIES A, NUMBER 22 NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00794-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

67. **CORRECTIONAL STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. W. D. POINTER and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 76 p. 1980. **NCJ-66147**

FOR RESEARCHERS INTERESTED IN PERSONNEL TRAINING IN ADULT CORRECTIONS, THIS COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS CITES REPORTS, BOOKS, MANUALS, AND ARTICLES PUBLISHED MAINLY BETWEEN 1970 AND 1980. THE 232 CITATIONS HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE AND ARE ENTERED ALPHABETICALLY UNDER SIX CATEGORIES. THESE INCLUDE INSTITUTIONAL PERSONNEL TRAINING, PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICER TRAINING, SUPERVISORY AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, TRAINING PROGRAM EVALUATIONS, AND HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS. SPECIFICALLY, THE FIRST FEW SECTIONS CONTAIN MATERIALS THAT DESCRIBE

THE RATIONALE, APPROACHES, AND TECHNIQUES USED IN CORRECTIONAL TRAINING, ADVANCED TRAINING PROGRAMS INCLUDING STATE AND REGIONAL PLANS, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, AND USE OF PARAPROFESSIONALS AND VOLUNTEERS. INSERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL AREAS--CONFLICT INTERVENTION, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS, NARCOTIC ADDICTS, AND CIVIL RIGHTS AWARENESS--ARE SUBJECTS ADDRESSED BY MATERIALS LISTED UNDER SPECIALIZED TRAINING. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS IN THE SECTIONS ON EVALUATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION COVER THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL AND STATE PROGRAMS, SKILLS AND APPROACHES, REGIONAL TRAINING STRATEGIES, AND THE TRAINING ROLE OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES. LISTINGS OF AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS ARE PROVIDED FOR INSTITUTIONAL PERSONNEL TRAINING AND FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICER TRAINING. AUTHOR, TITLE, AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531; National Institute of Corrections, 320 First Street, NW, Washington, DC 20534.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01020-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

68. **CORRUPTION IN LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATION, V 1—AN INTEGRATED REPORT OF CONCLUSIONS. By J. A. GARDINER, T. R. LYMAN, and S. A. WALDHORN.** SRI International, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025. 120 p. 1979. **NCJ-47543**

TO PROVIDE A DETAILED UNDERSTANDING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION IN LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATIONS, A 2-YEAR STUDY WAS CONDUCTED WITH LITERATURE SEARCHES, ANALYZED CASES, AND STUDIES COMMISSIONED BY EXPERTS IN THE FIELD. THIS VOLUME, THE FIRST IN A SIX-VOLUME SERIES, INTEGRATES THE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE SURVEY. IT PRESENTS AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM, DEFINES CORRUPTION, AND PROVIDES AN ESTIMATE OF ITS EXTENT. IT CONCLUDES THAT THE PROBLEM IS WIDESPREAD AND THAT THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF CORRUPTION IS, IN PART, A REFLECTION OF THE WAYS IN WHICH A COMMUNITY RESPONDS TO CORRUPTION AS IT OCCURS. A BASIC INTRODUCTION TO THE LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATION SYSTEM IS PRESENTED, AND DESCRIPTIONS ARE PROVIDED OF THE MECHANISMS FOR PLANNING, ZONING, AND ENFORCING BUILDING AND HOUSING CODES. AN ANALYSIS IS ATTEMPTED OF HOW AND WHY CORRUPTION OCCURS, WITH ATTENTION TO THE OPPORTUNITIES AND INCENTIVES FOR CORRUPTION. THESE INCENTIVES ARE EXAMINED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF BOTH THE ZONING OR LAND USE APPLICANT AND THE OFFICIAL IN CONTROL OF THE REGULATORY PROCESS. POSSIBLE REMEDIES FOR CORRUPTION ARE ALSO PRESENTED. BASIC PRINCIPLES WHICH CAN HELP IDENTIFY POTENTIAL CORRUPTION PROBLEMS AND FORMULATE STRATEGY TO CONTROL THEM ARE OFFERED. THE ROLES OF REGULATORY REFORM, IMPROVED MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, LEGISLATION, AND CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION ARE ALSO EXAMINED. EACH CHAPTER CONTAINS AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF REFERENCES. TABULAR INFORMATION IS PRESENTED, INCLUDING CITIZENS' ESTIMATES OF THE EXTENT OF BRIBERY AND OTHER ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES (BASED ON DATA COLLECTED AS PART OF THE URBAN OBSERVATORY PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT), A GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED CORRUPTION CASES, A DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED CORRUPTION CASES BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT, AND A DIAGRAM OF DECISIONS AND PARTICIPANTS IN LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATION CASES. APPENDIXES SHOW THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY USED IN THE STUDY OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION AND THE PROCESS MODELS USED. FOR RELATED INFORMATION, SEE NCJ-58526, 58523, 58524, AND 58525.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00832-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

69. **CORRUPTION IN LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATION, V 2 APPENDIX—CASE STUDIES OF CORRUPTION AND REFORM. By J. A. GARDINER, T. R. LYMON, and S. A. WALDHORN.** SRI International, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025. 152 p. 1979. **NCJ-58526**

CASE STUDIES OF NINE COMMUNITIES WITH CORRUPTION PROBLEMS AND ONE DOCUMENTED ABSENCE-OF-CORRUPTION CASE ARE PRESENTED IN THIS SECOND VOLUME OF A SERIES DEALING WITH LOCAL CORRUPTION IN LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATIONS. EACH OF THE DOCUMENTED CASE STUDIES PRESENTED HERE PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMMUNITY AND ITS GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM, THE STRUCTURE OF ITS LAND USE REGULATION SYSTEMS, MAJOR INSTANCES OF CORRUPTION, AND STEPS TAKEN BY THE COMMUNITIES TO PREVENT FUTURE CORRUPTION. THE INFORMATION FOR THE STUDIES WAS TAKEN FROM REVIEWS OF TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS, NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS, AND DISCUSSIONS WITH OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS IN EACH COMMUNITY. THE ACCOUNTS ARE ILLUSTRATIVE RATHER THAN DEFINITIVE. THE CITIES WERE SELECTED BECAUSE THEY ILLUSTRATED PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND BECAUSE OF THE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF INFORMATION ON THE CORRUPTION-INTEGRITY ISSUE. CITIES WITH SIMILAR PROBLEMS ARE LIKELY TO BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. EVERY ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO COVER THE SAME PERIOD OF TIME, 1976 TO 1977, FOR EACH COMMUNITY, AND TO UNDERSTAND THE CONDITIONS AS THEY EXISTED DURING THE PERIOD OF STUDY AND DURING THE YEARS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING IT. THE FIRST CASE STUDIES DEAL WITH CORRUPTION IN INSPECTION PROGRAMS. IN NEW YORK CITY, CORRUPTION INVOLVED HOUSING AND DEMOLITION INSPECTORS; IN CINCINNATI, OHIO, INSPECTORS REVIEWING FEDERALLY FINANCED REHABILITATION PROGRAMS WERE TAKING PAYOFFS FROM CONTRACTORS; IN BROWARD COUNTY, FLA., THE CORRUPTION WAS AMONG INSPECTORS SUPERVISING HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS; IN OKLAHOMA CITY, CORRUPTION IN THE LICENSING OF ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT DEALINGS WITH BUILDERS WAS UNCOVERED. THE NEXT FOUR CASES FOCUS ON LAND USE DECISIONS. THE AWARDING OF ZONING VARIANCES IN EAST PROVIDENCE, R.I., USE PERMITS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF., AND ZONING APPLICATIONS IN SANTA CLARA, CALIF., AND HOFFMAN ESTATES, ILL. CORRUPTION AND REFORM ARE STUDIED IN FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA. THE FINAL CASE STUDY, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL., DIFFERS FROM THE OTHERS, BECAUSE THE COMMUNITY DID NOT EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE CORRUPTION THAT WAS COMMON IN NEIGHBORING TOWNS. THE CASE STUDY FOCUSES ON WHY THIS PATTERN OF INTEGRITY DEVELOPED AS IT DID. FOR RELATED INFORMATION, SEE NCJ-47543.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00833-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

70. **COST ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS—COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, PROBATION, RESTITUTION, COMMUNITY SERVICE, V 1. By D. J. THALHEIMER.** American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. 17 p. 1976. **NCJ-40533**

A BRIEF BACKGROUND ON STANDARDS RELATING TO COMMUNITY-BASED SUPERVISION IS PRESENTED, COST ANALYSIS FINDINGS ARE EXAMINED, AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS ARE HIGHLIGHTED. STANDARDS RELATING TO ADULT COMMUNITY-BASED SUPERVISION USED AS A BASIS FOR THIS ANALYSIS ARE THOSE CONTAINED IN THE 'CORRECTIONS REPORT' OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS (NAC). THIS VOLUME IS DESIGNED AS A COMPANION REFERENCE TO VOLUME II, WHICH IS INTENDED FOR USE BY PLANNERS AND ANALYSTS. THE VOLUMES ANALYZE AND ESTIMATE THE COSTS OF IMPLEMENTING THE STANDARDS AND PROVIDE COST GUIDELINES AND ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES FOR LOCALITIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00687-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

71. **COST ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS—COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, PROBATION, RESTITUTION, COMMUNITY SERVICE, V 2. By D. THALHEIMER.** American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. 114 p. 1978. **NCJ-40534**

COST AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS RELATING TO ADULT COMMUNITY-BASED SUPERVISION (E.G., PROBATION, RESTITUTION, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE) ARE EXAMINED. STANDARDS USED AS A BASIS FOR THIS ANALYSIS ARE THOSE CONTAINED IN THE 'CORRECTIONS REPORT' OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS (NAC). THE ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY-BASED SUPERVISION IN THIS VOLUME IS PRESENTED IN SIX CHAPTERS. THE FIRST IS A BRIEF BACKGROUND OF THE CORRECTIONS STANDARDS RELATING TO ADULT COMMUNITY-BASED SUPERVISION. THE SECOND CHAPTER DEVOTES FULL ATTENTION TO THE FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF PROBATION RESOURCES AND INCLUDES A MODEL FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF PROBATION RESOURCES AND THE ALIGNMENT OF FUNCTIONS WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION ACCORDING TO THE CORRECTIONS REPORT. THIS ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL DIVIDES THE PROBATION FUNCTION INTO THREE SUBUNITS: ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES, SERVICES TO THE COURT, AND SERVICES TO THE CLIENT. CHAPTERS 3, 4, AND 5 CONTAIN THE FINDINGS OF THE COST ANALYSIS FOR PROBATION, RESTITUTION, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE. THE FINAL CHAPTER CONTAINS THE PROJECT CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARIZES THE FINDINGS OF THE ANALYSIS. FOR THE FIRST VOLUME OF THIS REPORT, SEE NCJ-40533. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00686-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

72. **COST ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS—PRETRIAL PROGRAMS. By S. WEISBERG.** American Bar Association, 1800 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. 182 p. 1978. **NCJ-40248**

THIS REPORT PRESENTS A COST ANALYSIS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION OF PRETRIAL PROGRAMS COMPLYING WITH STANDARDS PROPOSED BY THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION. THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED TO SUPPLEMENT THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION (NAC) ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS' 'CORRECTIONS REPORT' BY PROVIDING COST INFORMATION NEEDED BY STATE AND LOCAL DECISIONMAKERS TO IMPLEMENT SIMILAR STANDARDS IN THEIR OWN JURISDICTIONS. FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE PRETRIAL PROGRAM MOVEMENT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COST IMPLICATIONS FOR OPERATING A COMPREHENSIVE PRETRIAL SYSTEM ARE PRESENTED. TWELVE EXISTING PRETRIAL PROGRAMS WERE ANALYZED TO DETERMINE THE DOLLAR FIGURE REQUIREMENTS FOR MANPOWER AND RESOURCES. A MODEL BUDGET FOR A HYPOTHETICAL PRETRIAL SYSTEM OPERATING IN A PREDOMINANTLY URBAN COUNTY IS THEN PRESENTED. AN ANALYSIS OF SOME VARIATIONS IN THE MODEL AS WELL AS AN ASSESSMENT OF COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH SELECTED SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES (E.G., PROBLEMS OF WILLFUL FAILURE TO APPEAR AND VIOLATIONS OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE STIPULATIONS) EXPAND THE APPLICATIONS OF THE MODEL BUDGET. A TABLE ASSESSING THE ESTIMATED AVERAGE COSTS FOR A PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY OPERATING IN CONFORMITY WITH CORRECTIONS STANDARDS REVEALS THAT THE AVERAGE COST PER RELEASED DEFENDANT RANGES FROM APPROXIMATELY $80 TO $160. THE FINAL SECTION ASSESSES OTHER COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH PRETRIAL RELEASE ACTIVITIES (PARTICULARY THE 'OPPORTUNITY' COSTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND TO SOCIETY) AND OTHER EXTERNAL COSTS. THE APPENDIXES INCLUDE INFORMATION ON THE HISTORY OF BAIL REFORM, TYPOLOGY OF COSTS, THE REPORT'S METHODOLOGY, THE FEDERAL PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY, SELECTED DATA ON PRETRIAL SERVICES OPERATIONS, RESEARCH NEEDS, AND DATA REQUIREMENTS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00689-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

73. **COURT PLANNING AND RESEARCH—THE LOS ANGELES EXPERIENCE. By D. MCGILLIS and L. WISE.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 80 p. 1976. **NCJ-34392**

THIS MONOGRAPH DISCUSSES ONE POSSIBLE MECHANISM FOR IMPROVING COURT FUNCTIONING: PLANNING AND RESEARCH UNITS. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PAPER, PLANNING AND RESEARCH UNITS ARE DEFINED LOOSELY TO INCLUDE ALL MAJOR AGENCIES WHICH HAVE AS THEIR PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY RESEARCH AND PROGRAM PLANNING (INCLUDING ASSISTANCE IN IMPLEMENTATION) TO IMPROVE THE FUNCTIONING OF THE COURTS. THIS REPORT REVIEWS MANY FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL EFFORTS AND PRESENTS A CASE STUDY OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUNICIPAL COURTS PLANNING AND RESEARCH UNIT (PRU) TO ILLUSTRATE ONE TYPE OF UNIT THAT IS WORKING WELL IN A LARGE METROPOLITAN AREA. THIS PRU PROVIDES A VARIETY OF SERVICES TO THE LOS ANGELES COURTS, INCLUDING STUDYING PROBLEM AREAS AND DESIGNING, IMPLEMENTING, AND EVALUATING COURT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS. SINCE IT OPERATES WITHIN A COURT 'SYSTEM' COMPOSED OF A FEDERATION OF 24 OTHERWISE INDEPENDENT MUNICIPAL COURTS, THE LOS ANGELES PRU HAS ADOPTED A PROJECT-SPECIFIC APPROACH TO COURT PLANNING AND REFORM, I.E., IDENTIFYING PROBLEMS IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT SYSTEM AND DEVISING PROJECTS TO SOLVE THEM. THIS MONOGRAPH DISCUSSES THE WAY THE PRU OPERATES AND THE REASONS FOR TAKING THE APPROACH AND DEVELOPING THE PROJECTS IT HAS. A SAMPLE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PRU PROJECTS IS ALSO OUTLINED, SUCH AS BAIL BY MAIL, IMPLEMENTATION OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY'S FIRST ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION CENTER, AUTOMATED CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CASE FOLLOWING AND CALENDARING, AND TRIAL COURT REORGANIZATION. IN ADDITION, A 'COMMENTARY' EXPLORES THE CHOICES WHICH ARISE IN THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTING A COURT PLANNING UNIT IN A GIVEN LOCALITY—SCOPE OF PROBLEM AREAS (LONG-RANGE PLANNING VERSUS PROBLEM-ORIENTED PLANNING) AND ADMINISTRATIVE AF-

FILIATION OF THE UNIT (WITHIN THE JUDICIARY OR EXECUTIVE BRANCH OR AS A QUASI-INDEPENDENT AGENCY). APPENDED IS A DISCUSSION OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS ON COURT-RELATED STANDARDS. THE APPENDIX ALSO DESCRIBES SPECIFIC PROGRAMS INITIATED BY THE LOS ANGELES PRU AND REFERENCES OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON VARIOUS COURT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00412-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

74. **COURT UNIFICATION—ITS HISTORY, POLITICS AND IMPLEMENTATION. By L. BERKSON and S. CARBON.** American Judicature Society, Suite 1606, 200 West Monroe Street, Chicago, IL 60606. 663 p. 1978. **NCJ-47168**

THE CONCEPT OF COURT UNIFICATION IS EXPLORED AND UNIFICATION EFFORTS IN 11 STATES ARE EXAMINED IN TERMS OF HOW THESE STATES PLANNED FOR AND IMPLEMENTED THE CHANGES. THE CONCEPT OF COURT UNIFICATION HAS BEEN AN IMPORTANT PART OF EFFORTS BY REFORMERS TO CHANGE STATE COURTS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY. SOME OF THE SERIOUS PROBLEMS NOTED AT THAT TIME WITH EXISTING COURT SYSTEMS WERE THAT THERE WERE TOO MANY COURTS; THEIR MULTIPLICITY CREATED DUPLICATION OF SERVICES, WASTE, AND INEFFICIENCY; AND BECAUSE OF RIGID JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARY LINES, IDLE JUDGES WERE NOT FREE TO AID OTHERS WITH HEAVY CASELOADS, THUS WASTING JUDICIAL MANPOWER. REFORM SUGGESTIONS PROPOSED STREAMLINING THE COURT SYSTEM AND MAKING IT MORE EFFICIENT. THE REPORT TRACES THE EVOLUTION OF COURT UNIFICATION THROUGHOUT THE 20TH CENTURY, WITH THE AIM OF DEVELOPING A COLLECTIVE DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT. ITS PRINCIPAL STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES ARE INVESTIGATED, BASED ON A REVIEW OF CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE AND ON ACTUAL OBSERVATIONS. THE ISSUES OF CENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT, SUPREME COURT RULEMAKING AUTHORITY, BUDGETING, AND STATE FINANCING ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING THE ARGUMENTS SUPPORTING AND OPPOSING EACH MEASURE, AND AN ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS OPTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EACH IS PRESENTED. A BRIEF POLITICAL HISTORY IS PRESENTED OF UNIFICATION ACTIVITY IN EACH OF 11 STATES SELECTED FOR INDEPTH INVESTIGATION: ALABAMA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, FLORIDA, IDAHO, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, NEW YORK, OHIO, SOUTH DAKOTA, AND WASHINGTON. OBSTACLES WHICH ACTIVISTS HAVE ENCOUNTERED, SUCH AS CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRAINTS, INSTITUTIONAL RESISTANCE TO CHANGE, AND THE OPPOSITION OF THE JUDICIARY, THE BAR AND THE PUBLIC, ARE ANALYZED. SUGGESTIONS ARE OFFERED FOR OVERCOMING THESE OBSTACLES. REFORM CAMPAIGN STRATEGY AND TACTICS ARE OUTLINED TO GUIDE THOSE INTERESTED OR ACTUALLY INVOLVED IN EFFECTING THE INNOVATION IN THEIR STATES, INCLUDING DISCUSSIONS OF LIKELY (AND LESS LIKELY) PROPONENTS OF UNIFICATION; STRUCTURE, STAFF, AND FUNDING OF A CAMPAIGN; POSSIBLE COMPROMISES WHICH MIGHT BE OFFERED FOR DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF THE REFORM PLAN; AND VARIOUS COMMITTEES WHICH SHOULD BE ORGANIZED TO FINANCE THE EFFORTS, EDUCATE THE PUBLIC, AND RESEARCH THE ISSUE. FINALLY, SPECIFIC PROBLEMS OFTEN ENCOUNTERED BY THOSE ATTEMPTING TO ADMINISTER VARIOUS ASPECTS OF COURT UNIFICATION ARE PRESENTED WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING THEM. APPENDIXES PROVIDE A NATIONAL GUIDE TO COURT UNIFICATION, WHICH SUMMARIZES AND RANKS STATES' UNIFICATION EFFORTS; A LIST OF SOURCES AND CONTACTS IN THE 11 STATES ANALYZED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REPORT; AND SAMPLES OF CAMPAIGN LITERATURE—PAMPHLETS, FACT SHEETS, AND SAMPLE BALLOTS—USED IN REFORM CAMPAIGNS IN SEVERAL STATES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00695-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

75. **CRIME ANALYSIS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. N. EMIG, R. O. HECK, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 33 p. 1980. **NCJ-66146**

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY CLARIFIES THE ROLE OF CRIME ANALYSIS AND PRESENTS OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE WITH REFERENCES DESCRIBING ITS APPLICATION AT SEVERAL LEVELS: RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT, INVESTIGATION, AND APPREHENSION. CRIME ANALYSIS REFERS TO THE SET OF SYSTEMATIC, ANALYTICAL PROCESSES THAT PROVIDE TIMELY, PERTINENT INFORMATION ABOUT CRIME PATTERNS AND CRIME TREND CORRELATIONS. IT IS PRIMARILY A TACTICAL TOOL. PATROL REPORTS AND CRIME RECORDS FURNISH DATA ABOUT CRIME SCENES, WEAPONS, MODUS OPERANDI, STOLEN OR GETAWAY VEHICLES, AND SUSPECTS. ANALYZING AND COMPARING DATA ON FILE WITH THOSE ON CURRENT CASES CAN GIVE PATROL OFFICERS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES IN THEIR BEAT AREAS. THIS INCLUDES DEVELOPING CRIME PATTERNS, STOLEN PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS, AND SUSPECT IDENTITIES. USING THIS INFORMATION, PATROLS CAN BETTER DEPLOY RESOURCES. THE MATERIALS IN THE FIRST PART OF THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY DEFINE AND EXPLAIN CRIME ANALYSIS AND ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATION AS A TACTICAL TOOL. HOWEVER, CRIME ANALYSIS CAN ALSO HAVE STRATEGIC AND PLANNING APPLICATIONS, AS DISCUSSED IN MATERIALS REFERENCED IN THE SECOND PART OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY. FINALLY, CRIME ANALYSIS IS A PLANNING TOOL FOR POLICE EXECUTIVES AND COMMUNITY ADMINISTRATORS. THIS USE IS HIGHLIGHTED IN MATERIALS CITED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY'S FINAL SECTION. AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE TOOL, CRIME ANALYSIS AIDS IN LONG-RANGE PLANNING AND POLICY FORMULATION. LINEAR ANALYSIS OF CRIME PATTERNS AND TRENDS, FOR EXAMPLE, CAN PROVIDE FEEDBACK ON THE SUCCESS OF PAST ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS AND SUGGESTS NEW DIRECTIONS AND NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS CONTAINS 52 CITATIONS SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS COLLECTION. THEY REFER TO BOOKS, ARTICLES, AND REPORTS PUBLISHED MAINLY IN THE 1970'S. TITLE, AUTHOR, AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

76. **CRIME AND DISRUPTION IN SCHOOLS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. R. RUBEL, R. N. BRENNER, C. JONES, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 102 p. 1979. **NCJ-56588**

CITING MATERIALS COMPILED FROM ACADEMIC, PROFESSIONAL, AND GOVERNMENT SOURCES, THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS COVERS LITERATURE AVAILABLE WITHIN THE NCJRS DATA BASE ON THE PROBLEM OF SCHOOL-BASED CRIME AND DISRUPTION. PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1969 AND 1978, THE ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND OTHER MATERIALS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR OR TITLE UNDER FOUR TOPIC HEADINGS. THE FIRST SECTION PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE NATURE

AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM AND INCLUDES STUDIES AND CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS DESCRIBING THE COST OF SCHOOL CRIMES--PRIMARILY ARSON AND VANDALISM--BOTH IN FISCAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMS. THE NEXT SECTION FOCUSES ON THE STUDENTS THEMSELVES, MISBEHAVIOR, AND THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL DISCIPLINE. THE CAUSES AND MANIFESTATIONS OF STUDENT MISBEHAVIOR ARE EXAMINED, ALONG WITH THE EFFECT OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND SUSPENSION AND THE ISSUE OF STUDENTS' RIGHTS. DISCUSSIONS OF MULTIPLE SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMS FOLLOW, SAMPLING CURRICULUM CHANGES, TEACHING METHODS, STUDENT-BASED DISCIPLINE, ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS, PROGRAMS FOR HANDLING KNOWN OFFENDERS, AND OTHER STRATEGIES SCHOOLS HAVE DEVELOPED TO REDUCE CRIME AND DISRUPTION. THE REMAINING SELECTION DEALS WITH THE PHYSICAL SECURITY OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS; THE USE OF POLICE AND SECURITY GUARDS IS DESCRIBED, TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF ANTI-INTRUDER DEVICES AND SYSTEMS. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE A LIST OF DOCUMENT SOURCES, THE ADDRESSES OF RESOURCE AGENCIES, AND AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF A REPORT TO CONGRESS OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE AND SAFETY.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00862-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

77. **CRIME AND JUSTICE—AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF RESEARCH, V 1. N. MORRIS and M. TONRY, Eds.** 357 p. 1979. **NCJ-63668**

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A SERIES OF ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS SURVEYS THE AVAILABLE KNOWLEDGE OF CRIME AND OF SOCIETY'S METHODS TO UNDERSTAND CRIME AND DEAL WITH IT. BECAUSE NO SINGLE THEORETICAL VIEWPOINT SUFFICES FOR AN ADEQUATE UNDERSTANDING OF CRIMINOLOGY, AN INTERDISCIPLINARY SHARING OF KNOWLEDGE MUST FORM LINKS BETWEEN THE VARIOUS ACADEMIC AND TECHNICAL PROFESSIONS WHICH CONDUCT CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH. IMPORTANT TOPICS DISCUSSED ARISE FROM BOTH THE EMERGING THEORIES OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FROM PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE. TWO ESSAYS ADDRESS THE PROBLEMS OF POLICE FUNCTION, STRUCTURE, AND CONTROL FROM A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE; A SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW IS USED TO IDENTIFY THE CHANGING CONCEPTIONS OF THE POLICE ROLE. ARTICLES ON ETIOLOGY AND CRIME-CAUSATION THEORY INDICATE THAT A THEORY OF 'DIFFERENTIAL ANTICIPATION' PROVIDES A SOUND FOUNDATION FOR SENSIBLE PUBLIC POLICIES. YOUTH VIOLENCE AND THE DIVERSION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE EXAMINED FROM THE VIEWPOINTS OF A LAW PROFESSOR AND A SOCIOLOGIST. INQUIRY IN THE AREA OF CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE INDICATES THE EXTENT OF RACIAL CONFLICT AND POLARIZATION WITHIN PRISONS AND SUGGESTS RESEARCH WHICH WOULD LINK THE PRISON SUBCULTURES TO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LARGER SOCIETY. ALTHOUGH LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH HAS NOT FREQUENTLY BEEN CONDUCTED IN THE UNITED STATES, A SURVEY OF COMPLETED RESEARCH ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY SHOWS THE UTILITY OF LONG-TERM STUDIES. REFERENCES AND ARTICLE ABSTRACTS ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: University of Chicago Press, 5801 S Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637.

78. **CRIME, FEAR OF CRIME, AND THE DETERIORATION OF URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By R. P. TAUB, D. G. TAYLOR, and J. D. DUNHAM.** National Opinion Research Center, 6030 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637. 63 p. 1982. **NCJ-80748**

THIS STUDY EXAMINES THE RELATIONSHIP OF NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGE TO CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME, USING TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS AND SITE VISITS TO EIGHT CHICAGO NEIGHBORHOODS. THE NEIGHBORHOODS WERE CHOSEN BECAUSE OF THEIR VARIATIONS ON THREE DIMENSIONS: CRIME RATES, RACIAL STABILITY, AND REAL ESTATE APPRECIATION RATES. THE STUDY IS BASED ON 3,310 TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS AND A QUESTIONNAIRE THAT ELICITED RESPONSES ABOUT VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCE, FEAR AND PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME, ATTITUDES TOWARD NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY AND RESOURCES, ATTITUDES TOWARD NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTMENT, AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT. THE FIELD RESEARCH EVALUATED RESIDENTIAL AND SHOPPING AREA DETERIORATION. THE RESEARCHERS ALSO ATTENDED IMPORTANT NEIGHBORHOOD EVENTS, VISITED STORES AND GATHERING PLACES, INTERVIEWED KNOWLEDGEABLE INFORMANTS, AND REVIEWED NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER REPORTS. FINDINGS INDICATED THAT THE PERCEPTION OF RACIAL AND SOCIAL CLASS CHANGE AUGMENTS THE CONSEQUENCES OF FEAR OF CRIME. SUCCESSION (MOVEMENT TO THE SUBURBS) RESULTS IN UNDESIRABLE CONSEQUENCES FOR OLDER NEIGHBORHOODS, INCLUDING CRIME, UNDERMINING OF NEIGHBORHOOD APPEARANCE AND PROPERTY VALUES, AND DISINVESTMENT. CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS ARE MOST EFFECTIVE WHEN THEY ARE PART OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS' AGENDAS THAT ALSO DEAL WITH SUCCESSION-RELATED PROBLEMS, PARTICULARLY REAL ESTATE AND SCHOOL ISSUES. FEAR OF CRIME ALONE IS NOT A MOTIVATOR TO LONG-TERM COLLECTIVE ACTION. ACTIONS AIDING COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION AND REDUCING DETERIORATION INCLUDE INTERRACIAL POLICE TEAMS AND ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES FOR YOUTH. SINCE OPEN SPACES MAY INCREASE FEAR IN UNSTABLE COMMUNITIES, SMALL PARKS NEED VISIBLE SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS. THE STUDY SUGGESTS REMOVING LITTER AND REOCCUPYING VACANT BUILDINGS. A DESCRIPTION OF THE EIGHT NEIGHBORHOODS, TABLES, DIAGRAMS, AND 17 REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

79. **CRIME LABORATORY PROFICIENCY TESTING RESEARCH PROGRAM. By J. L. PETERSON, E. L. FABRICANT, K. S. FIELD, and J. I. THORNTON.** Forensic Sciences Foundation Press, 11400 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852. 282 p. 1978. **NCJ-48122**

RESULTS OF A 3-YEAR RESEARCH EFFORT TO ASSESS THE ANALYTICAL ACCURACY OF CRIME LABORATORIES AND TO DESIGN A NATIONAL PROFICIENCY TESTING PROGRAM FOR CRIME LABORATORIES ARE PRESENTED. TYPICAL CATEGORIES OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE TESTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS RESEARCH INCLUDED DRUGS, FIREARMS EVIDENCE, BLOODSTAINS, GLASS, PAINT, SOIL, FIBERS, ARSON EVIDENCE, BODY FLUIDS, METAL SAMPLES, HAIRS, QUESTIONED DOCUMENT EXAMINATIONS, AND WOOD SAMPLES. IDENTICAL TEST SAMPLES WERE MANUFACTURED AND MAILED TO APPROXIMATELY 240 LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL CRIME LABORATORIES (2 PERCENT FEDERAL, 57 PERCENT STATE OR REGIONAL, 40 PERCENT LOCAL, AND 1 PERCENT PRIVATE OR CANADIAN GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES). THE PARTICIPATION RATE VARIED FROM 99 PERCENT IN DRUGS TO 40 PERCENT IN WOOD SAMPLES. SPECIFIC PROCEDURES IN THE AREA OF SAMPLE SELECTION, PACKAGING, AND MAILING ARE DISCUSSED, AS ARE THE PROCEDURES USED IN COMPUTATION OF THE SURVEY RESULTS. A SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS AND METHODS REPORTED BY LABORATORIES IN THE EXAMINATION OF EACH TEST SAMPLE IS PRESENTED. A TABLE SUMMARIZES THE RE-

SULTS OF THE LABORATORY RESPONSES AND INDICATES WHETHER THE LABORATORY SHOWED ACCEPTABLE OR UNACCEPTABLE PROFICIENCY, OR WHETHER FOR SOME REASON THE TESTS WERE NOT PERFORMED. THE FOLLOWING GENERAL FINDINGS TO THE STUDY ARE OUTLINED: (1) A WIDE RANGE OF PROFICIENCY LEVELS AMONG THE LABORATORIES EXISTS, AND THERE ARE SEVERAL EVIDENCE TYPES WITH WHICH THEY ARE HAVING SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES; (2) THE PROFICIENCY TESTING PROGRAM SHOULD BE EXPANDED BY MAKING SAMPLES MORE REALISTIC; (3) VOLUNTARY, ANONYMOUS PROFICIENCY TESTING IS BOTH FEASIBLE AND NECESSARY; AND (4) LABORATORY ANONYMITY AND DATA CONFIDENTIALITY ARE KEY FACTORS IN INSURING A HIGH PARTICIPATION RATE. ONE OF THE MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS IS THAT LEAA CONTINUE THE SUPPORT FOR MAINTAINING WHAT HAS BEEN A SUCCESSFUL PROFICIENCY TESTING PROGRAM. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR CRIME LABORATORY EXAMINERS, RESEARCH ON SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE, DISSEMINATION OF ADDITIONAL LABORATORY STANDARDS, ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTINUOUS PROFICIENCY TESTING, SUPPORT FOR CERTIFICATION AND ACCREDITATION, AND RECOGNITION OF THE PROBLEMS UNCOVERED IN THE NATION'S CRIME LABORATORIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO UPGRADE THESE LABORATORIES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT. COPIES ARE PROVIDED OF THE DATA SHEETS WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE SAMPLES AND ON WHICH THE PARTICIPATING LABORATORIES RECORDED THEIR RESULTS. A ROSTER OF PARTICIPATING LABORATORIES IS SUPPLIED. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. FOR INDIVIDUAL TEST REPORTS (A TOTAL OF 21) SEE NCJ 47522-47542; FOR SUPPLEMENTAL TEST REPORTS, SEE NCJ 41146-41148. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00713-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

80. **CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN—AN OPERATIONAL HANDBOOK. By A. WALLIS and D. FORD.** Westinghouse Electric Corporation. 227 p. 1980. **NCJ-77608**

THIS HANDBOOK GUIDES COMMUNITY PLANNERS THROUGH THE STAGES COMMON TO MOST CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED) PROGRAMS: INITIATION, ANALYSIS, PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION. CPTED IS AN ATTEMPT TO REDUCE CRIME AND FEAR IN A TARGET SETTING BY REDUCING CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITY AND BY RECRUITING THE SUPPORT OF INDIVIDUALS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND BUSINESSES WHO USE THAT SETTING. THE EMPHASIS IS ON PREVENTION RATHER THAN ON APPREHENSION AND PUNISHMENT. BECAUSE CPTED OPERATES BY ALTERING THE OPPORTUNITY FOR CRIME, THE MANUAL DESCRIBES THE DIMENSIONS AND TYPES OF OPPORTUNITY CHANGES THAT CAN BE MADE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMES AMENABLE TO THE CPTED APPROACH; IT ALSO ADDRESSES THE PROBLEM OF CRIME DISPLACEMENT. IT SUGGESTS ACTIVITIES THAT SHOULD TAKE PLACE DURING THE INITIATION PHASE; I.E., REVIEWING THE CPTED CONCEPT AND DECIDING WHETHER IT HOLDS PROMISE FOR THE LOCAL SITUATION, SELECTING A SITE FOR THE PROJECT AND CLEARLY SETTING FORTH ITS SCOPE AND GOALS, DRAFTING A PRELIMINARY WORK PLAN, AND PREPARING A DETAILED MANAGEMENT PLAN. IN THE ANALYSIS PHASE, BESIDES DEVELOPING AND ANSWERING SEVERAL FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS ABOUT CRIMES OCCURRING AT THE TARGET SITE, PLANNERS ARE URGED TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE DATA AND TO FORMULATE CRIME-ENVIRONMENT PROBLEM STATEMENTS. THESE STATEMENTS CAN BE USED TO SELECT CPTED STRATEGIES. THE NEXT PHASE, PLANNING, REQUIRES THE SELECTION OF SPECIFIC STRATEGIES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTING THEM. GUIDELINES FOR THE SELECTION OF STRATEGIES AND TARGETS AND FOR THE WEIGHTING OF TACTICAL ALTERNATIVES ARE GIVEN. A CATALOG OF TACTICS IS PROVIDED AS A REFERENCE AID FOR COMMUNITIES DEVELOPING A PROJECT PLAN. THE TACTICS HAVE BEEN GROUPED UNDER THE HEADINGS OF SURVEILLANCE, MOVEMENT CONTROL, ACTIVITY SUPPORT, AND MOTIVATION REINFORCEMENT. A DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PHASE FOCUSES ON FUNDING SOURCES, THE PARTICIPATION STRUCTURE, IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN, PUBLIC RELATIONS, AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION. FINALLY, THE TYPES OF EVALUATION THAT CAN BE PERFORMED, THE VARIOUS RESEARCH DESIGNS, AND POTENTIAL PROBLEMS IN THE EVALUATION PROCESS ARE EXAMINED. FOOTNOTES, REFERENCES, CHARTS, MAPS, AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS ARE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE TEXT. A LIST OF SELECTED SOURCES AND SUGGESTED SURVEY INSTRUMENTS ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01114-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

81. **CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN—THE COMMERCIAL DEMONSTRATION IN PORTLAND, OREGON—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. A. WALLIS and D. FORD, Eds.** Westinghouse National Issues Center, P O Box 866, Columbia, MD 21044. 61 p. 1980. **NCJ-78340**

A CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM WAS CONDUCTED IN PORTLAND, OREG., TO REDUCE CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME IN URBAN COMMERCIAL STRIPS AND ADJACENT RESIDENTIAL AREAS BY REDUCING THE OPPORTUNITY FOR CRIME WHILE SIMULTANEOUSLY FOSTERING POSITIVE COMMUNITY RELATIONS. THE COMMERCIAL DEMONSTRATION WAS PART OF A LARGER PROGRAM INTENDED TO DEVELOP AND DEMONSTRATE THE UTILITY OF CPTED, A MULTISTRATEGIED APPROACH TO CRIME PREVENTION. OTHER CPTED DEMONSTRATIONS TOOK PLACE IN BROWARD COUNTY, FLA., HARTFORD, CONN., AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. THE SITE OF THE PORTLAND DEMONSTRATION WAS A 3.5-MILE COMMERCIAL STRIP, UNION AVENUE, WHICH WAS FOUND TO HAVE A DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE CITY'S CRIME PROBLEM. AFTER CONDUCTING SECURITY SURVEYS OF 160 RESIDENTS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1976, THE CITY HAD SECURITY DEVICES INSTALLED IN HOMES AND BUSINESSES ALONG THE UNION AVENUE CORRIDOR. STREET LIGHTING WAS IMPROVED AND BUS SHELTERS WERE INSTALLED. A BUSINESS OWNERS' ORGANIZATION, THE NORTHEAST BOOSTERS, AND SPECIAL EVENTS—SUCH AS A CLEANUP DAY AND A SUNDAY MARKET—WERE ORGANIZED. THE PROJECT WAS THEN EVALUATED TO DETERMINE THE QUALITY OF THE EFFORTS AND SUCCESS IN GOAL ATTAINMENT. RESULTS SHOWED THAT OVER THE PERIOD OF THE DEMONSTRATION, COMMERCIAL BURGLARY WAS SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED. THIS WAS ATTRIBUTED IN LARGE PART TO THE VISIBILITY OF THE POLICE AS THEY CONDUCTED THE SECURITY SURVEYS. IN ADDITION, THE LOCAL BUSINESS OWNERS' PERCEPTION OF AREA SAFETY IMPROVED. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE PROJECT WAS A QUALIFIED SUCCESS. CPTED IS RECOMMENDED AS A CONCEPT FOR FURTHER TESTING; THIS REPORT ON THE PORTLAND PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO AID OTHER COMMUNITIES IN ADAPTING

CPTED STRATEGIES TO THEIR LOCALES. MAPS, FIGURES, CHARTS, AND FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 000 027-1111-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

82. **CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN—THE SCHOOL DEMONSTRATION IN BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. A. WALLIS and D. FORD, Eds.** Westinghouse Electric Corporation. 74 p. 1980. **NCJ-77610**

FOUR HIGH SCHOOLS IN BROWARD COUNTY, FLA., LOCATED IN AREAS OF DIFFERING RACIAL COMPOSITION AND INCOME LEVELS, WERE SELECTED AS DEMONSTRATION SITES FOR THE CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED) PROGRAM, WHICH WAS PLANNED TO REDUCE CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME. THE INITIATION PHASE OF THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT INVOLVED ASSESSING CRIME-RELATED PROBLEMS AND ISSUES, INCLUDING VANDALISM, BREAKING AND ENTERING, THEFT, AND ASSAULTS. IN ADDITION, IT ENTAILED DEVELOPING A CONCEPT PLAN TO ENHANCE STUDENT IDENTIFICATION WITH THE SCHOOL AND INCREASE PERCEIVED RISK OF OFFENDING, AS WELL AS ASSESSING POTENTIAL RESOURCES, SUPPORT PROGRAMS, AND PERSONNEL. DURING THE SUBSEQUENT PLANNING PHASE, INDEPTH CRIME ENVIRONMENT ANALYSES WERE CONDUCTED FOR EACH SCHOOL, AND STRATEGIC TACTICAL PLANS AS WELL AS MANAGEMENT AND WORK PLANS FOR PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION WERE DEVELOPED. STRATEGIES INCLUDED RENOVATION OF SCHOOL COURTYARDS, BICYCLE PARKING COMPOUNDS, HALLWAYS AND EXTERIOR STAIRWELLS, RESTROOMS, PARKING LOTS, SCHOOL GROUNDS, AND LOCKER ROOMS FOR THE PURPOSE OF INCREASING NATURAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR SURVEILLANCE, LIMITING ACCESS TO ISOLATED AREAS, PROVIDING CLEAR DEFINITION OF TRANSITIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL AREAS, AND INTRODUCING NATURAL BORDER DEFINITION. AT THE CONCLUSION OF THESE ACTIVITIES, THREE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROJECT EVALUATION WERE CONDUCTED BY SCHOOL FACULTIES. THEY MEASURED THE QUALITY OF EFFORT (NUMBER AND TYPES OF PROJECTS), PROXIMATE GOAL ATTAINMENT (CHANGED STUDENT BEHAVIOR AND ALTERED OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIME), AND ULTIMATE GOAL ATTAINMENT (REDUCTION IN CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME). DOCUMENTATION OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES, STUDENT ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRES, AND COMPUTERIZED REPORTS ON SCHOOL CRIME WERE USED AS SOURCES OF DATA. ANALYSIS INDICATED THAT ALTHOUGH THERE WERE PROBLEMS AT EACH STAGE OF THE PROJECT, IT WAS IMPLEMENTED AS DESIGNED--IF NOT AS SCHEDULED. THERE WERE MODERATE INCREASES IN MOVEMENT CONTROL, SURVEILLANCE, ACTIVITY SUPPORT, AND MOTIVATION REINFORCEMENT. NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN STUDENT PERCEPTION OF SAFETY WAS EVIDENT, HOWEVER. NEVERTHELESS, SOME REDUCTION IN CRIME VICTIMIZATION WAS DETECTED. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE GIVEN CONCERNING FUNDING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION OF FUTURE PROJECTS. STUDY DATA ARE PROVIDED. THE DEMONSTRATION WAS PART OF A LARGER PROGRAM THAT INCLUDED A COMMERCIAL DEMONSTRATION IN PORTLAND, OREG., AND A RESIDENTIAL DEMONSTRATION IN THE WILLARD-HOMEWOOD NEIGHBORHOOD IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01110-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

83. **CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION. By D. M. CARROW.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 235 p. 1980. **NCJ-63250**

BASED ON THE EXPERIENCES OF OPERATING PROGRAMS, THE OPINIONS OF EXPERTS, AND AVAILABLE RESEARCH, THIS REPORT EXAMINES THE CURRENT STATUS OF VICTIM COMPENSATION IN THE UNITED STATES. AS ONE OF THE PROGRAM MODELS SERIES, THE REPORT FOCUSES ON VARIATIONS IN POLICIES, STRUCTURES, AND PROCEDURES AMONG VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS AND EXPLORES ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES ASSOCIATED WITH PARTICULAR APPROACHES. THE PROCESS OF TRANSLATING THEORY INTO AN OPERATING PROGRAM IS ALSO EXAMINED, AND OBSERVATIONS ARE MADE ON SOME OF THE UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES OF THIS IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS. SPECIFICALLY COVERED ARE COMPENSABLE LOSSES AND CRIMES, CRITERIA DEFINING BENEFICIARIES, PROMOTING VICTIM COOPERATION WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, EMERGENCY AWARDS AND ATTORNEY FEES, LIMITS ON COMPENSATION, PROGRAM AFFILIATION AND STAFFING, CLAIMS PROCEDURES AND METHODS FOR PAYMENT, COSTS AND FUNDING, AND EVALUATING PROGRAMS' IMPACT. THE REPORT IS INTENDED TO ASSIST STATES WITH EXISTING VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS AND STATES WHICH MAY BE CONSIDERING IMPLEMENTATION. THUS, IT INCLUDES INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO PROGRAM DESIGNERS, PROGRAM OPERATORS, VICTIM SERVICE GROUPS, AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. THE EXPERIENCES WITH COMPENSATION PROGRAMS IN MARYLAND, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND DELAWARE ARE HIGHLIGHTED THROUGHOUT THE REPORT AND SUPPLEMENTED BY INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM OTHER VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS. FOOTNOTES, TABULAR DATA, AND CHARTS ARE INCLUDED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN THE UNIFORM CRIME VICTIMS REPARATIONS ACT, A SAMPLE POLICE OUTREACH LETTER, AND SAMPLE COMPENSATION APPLICATION FORMS FROM WASHINGTON, MARYLAND, NEW YORK, KENTUCKY, MINNESOTA, AND NORTH DAKOTA.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODEL.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00889-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

84. **CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION. By D. M. CARROW.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 29 p. 1980. **NCJ-70989**

THIS POLICY BRIEF DESCRIBES THE EXPERIENCE OF SEVERAL STATES OVER THE PAST 15 YEARS (1965-1980) IN PROVIDING MONETARY COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS INJURED AS THE RESULT OF A CRIMINAL INCIDENT. MANY FEEL THAT CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS OFFER THE MOST EQUITABLE AND ACCESSIBLE SOURCE OF MONETARY ASSISTANCE FOR CRIME VICTIMS. UNLIKE PRIVATE INSURANCE, SUCH PROGRAMS HAVE NO BIAS AGAINST THE INFIRM, ELDERLY, UNEMPLOYED, OR LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUAL. FINANCIAL RELIEF IS NOT CONTINGENT UPON THE APPREHENSION OF THE OFFENDER, NOR DOES IT RELY ON THE OFFENDER'S ABILITY TO PAY. FINALLY, IT DOES NOT REQUIRE THAT THE VICTIM INSTITUTE ANY PRIVATE CIVIL ACTIONS AGAINST THE OFFENDER. BASIC BENEFITS OF VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS MAY INCLUDE ALL MEDICAL COSTS NOT REIMBURSED THROUGH OTHER SOURCES AND UNREIMBURSED LOSS OF EARNINGS. SHOULD THE VICTIM DIE, DEPENDENTS MAY RECEIVE COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF SUPPORT AND FUNERAL COSTS. MEDICAL COSTS OF THE DECEASED VICTIM MAY BE PAID AS WELL. FINALLY, OTHER BENEFITS INCLUDE SHORT-TERM EMERGEN-

CY AWARDS, ATTORNEYS' FEES, AND COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY. MAXIMUM LIMITS ON BENEFITS RANGE FROM $10,000 TO $50,000. INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ON SUCH KEY FEATURES OF VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS AS COVERAGE, ELIGIBILITY APPLICATION PROCESS, CLAIMS DECISIONS, AND PAYMENT METHODS. ACTIONS WHICH LEGISLATORS AND GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVES MAY UNDERTAKE TO DEVELOP VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED. AN AGENDA, WHICH IS PROVIDED FOR ESTABLISHING A VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAM, INCLUDES OPTIONS FOR PROGRAM PLACEMENT, PROGRAM FUNDING, AND INSTITUTING OR REVISING THE COMPENSATION LEGISLATION. SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE ARE LISTED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN NEW YORK STATE HOUSE BILL 2366-A, THE UNIFORM CRIME VICTIMS REPARATIONS ACT, AND THE FEDERAL CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION BILL (H.R. 4257).

Supplemental Notes: POLICY BRIEF.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01048-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

85. **CRIMINAL CAREERS OF HABITUAL FELONS. By J. PETERSILIA, P. Q. GREENWOOD, and M. LAVIN.** Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. 182 p. 1978. **NCJ-45351**

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRIMINAL CAREERS OF 49 REPEAT OFFENDERS AT A MEDIUM-SECURITY CALIFORNIA PRISON IS EXAMINED, CONSIDERING CRIMINAL PATTERNS, SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS, OFFENDER TYPES, AND EFFECTIVE TREATMENT. ALL OF THE STUDY SUBJECTS WERE SERVING PRISON SENTENCES FOR ARMED ROBBERY, AND ALL HAD SERVED AT LEAST ONE PRIOR PRISON TERM. NEARLY 75 PERCENT HAD SERVED AT LEAST TWO PRIOR TERMS. THE SUBJECTS AVERAGED NEARLY 39 YEARS OF AGE. THEY HAD COMPLETED AN AVERAGE OF 8 YEARS OF SCHOOL, BUT APPROXIMATELY 80 PERCENT HAD AN INTELLIGENCE LEVEL OF NORMAL OR BRIGHT-NORMAL. THESE FELONS HAD COMMITTED THEIR FIRST SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENSE AT AN AVERAGE AGE OF 14. THEIR FIRST ARREST WAS GENERALLY 1 YEAR LATER. BEFORE THE AGE OF 18, 32 WERE INCARCERATED. BROKEN HOMES, LOWER ECONOMIC STATUS, AND SIBLING CRIMINAL RECORDS WERE NOT CHARACTERISTIC OF MOST OF THE SAMPLE. THE SAMPLE SIZE (49) IS TOO SMALL TO PERMIT GENERALIZATIONS ABOUT ALL OFFENDERS; THE FINDINGS ARE APPLICABLE TO THIS RESTRICTED GROUP ONLY. DATA WERE GATHERED FROM STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WITH THE OFFENDERS AND FROM THEIR OFFICIAL CRIMINAL RECORDS. THE INTERVIEW INSTRUMENT WAS A HIGHLY STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE CONSISTING OF BOTH OPEN-ENDED AND CLOSED-ENDED QUESTIONS. IT WAS DIVIDED INTO THREE SECTIONS, CORRESPONDING TO THREE CAREER PERIODS—JUVENILE, YOUNG ADULT, AND ADULT—WITH APPROXIMATELY 200 QUESTIONS IN EACH PART. THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS REPRODUCED IN AN APPENDIX. THE STUDY FOCUSED ON THE FOLLOWING PRIMARY ISSUES IN ANALYZING OFFENDERS' RECORDS AND IN CONDUCTING THE INTERVIEWS: THE EXTENT AND PATTERNS OF CRIMINALITY; OFFENDERS' INTERACTIONS WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; ROLE OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL; TREATMENT BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; CRIMINAL SOPHISTICATION; USE OF VIOLENCE IN THE CRIMES; SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS; AND THE TYPING OF OFFENDERS. THE INTERVIEW ITEMS AND FINDINGS IN EACH OF THESE AREAS ARE DISCUSSED IN INDIVIDUAL SECTIONS. THE PATTERNS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY REVEALED IN THE INTERVIEWS ARE DISCUSSED; THEY HAVE TO DO WITH THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF CRIMES, THEIR RATE, AND CRIME SPECIALIZATION AND SWITCHING IN THE THREE CAREER PERIODS. MEASURES OF CRIME SERIOUSNESS ARE APPLIED TO THE DATA TO IDENTIFY OFFENDER TYPES AMONG THE SUBJECTS, AND A DISTINCTION IS MADE BETWEEN INTENSIVE AND INTERMITTENT OFFENDERS. CASE HISTORIES ILLUSTRATE EACH TYPE. CONTACTS WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (POLICE, PROSECUTION, CORRECTIONS) AND THEIR EFFECTS ON CRIMINAL CAREER DEVELOPMENT ARE CONSIDERED. CRIMINAL EDUCATION, THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOPHISTICATION IN COMMITTING CRIMES AND AVOIDING ARREST, AND MOTIVATIONS FOR ENGAGING IN CRIMINAL ACTS ARE DISCUSSED. MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS IN EACH OF THE AREAS CONSIDERED ARE OUTLINED. THE PRIMARY CONCLUSION IS THAT CRIMINAL CAREER DEVELOPMENT IS QUITE COMPLEX AND DIVERSE, AND MANY TRADITIONAL ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF HABITUAL OFFENDERS NEED TO BE RECONSIDERED AND RESTUDIED. APPENDIXES OUTLINE AND REVIEW PREVIOUS STUDIES OF CRIMINAL CAREERS AND DISCUSS THE USE AND VALIDITY OF SELF-REPORTED CRIME DATA (USED EXTENSIVELY IN THIS STUDY). SUPPORTING DATA ARE PROVIDED THROUGHOUT THE REPORT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00696-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

86. **CRIMINAL COURTS—THE DEFENDANT'S PERSPECTIVE. By J. D. CASPER.** 184 p. 1978. **NCJ-39014**

AN ANALYSIS OF DEFENDANTS' PREDISPOSITIONS TOWARD CRIMINAL COURTS, THEIR EVALUATIONS OF THEIR COURT EXPERIENCES, AND THE EFFECTS OF EVALUATIONS UPON FUTURE LAW-ABIDING OR VIOLATING BEHAVIOR ARE REPORTED. CLIENT REACTIONS TO COURT PERSONNEL, ATTORNEY PERFORMANCE, AND FAIRNESS OF TREATMENT WERE INVESTIGATED. A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 812 MEN CHARGED WITH FELONIES IN DETROIT, BALTIMORE, AND PHOENIX WERE INTERVIEWED SHORTLY AFTER THEIR ARREST. RESPONDENTS WERE THEN TRACKED THROUGH THE COURT SYSTEM AND MOST (628) WERE REINTERVIEWED AFTER THEIR CASES WERE COMPLETED. THE DEFENDANTS IN THE STUDY WERE PREDOMINANTLY YOUNG, BLACK, UNMARRIED MALES, WITH LESS THAN A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, RELATIVELY LIMITED JOB SKILLS, AND RELATIVELY EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. ONE OF THE MAJOR PREDISPOSITIONS NOTED WAS A SUSPICION ABOUT THE 'REAL LAWYER' NATURE OF PUBLIC DEFENDERS. IT WAS ALSO DISCOVERED THAT CASE OUTCOME, TIME SPENT WITH CLIENT, AND THE TYPE OF DISPOSITION PROCESS (TRIAL OR PLEA NEGOTIATION) AFFECTED DEFENDANT EVALUATIONS OF THEIR ATTORNEYS. DEFENDANTS APPLIED A VARIETY OF DIMENSIONS WHEN ASKED ABOUT THE FAIRNESS OF THE PROCEEDINGS. SELF-INTEREST, A NOTION OF EQUAL TREATMENT, AND WHETHER OR NOT A GUILTY PLEA WAS ENTERED ALL INFLUENCED THEIR SENSE OF FAIRNESS. IN ADDITION, DATA INDICATED THAT DEFENDANTS TENDED TO GENERALIZE ABOUT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM BASED ON THEIR PARTICULAR EXPERIENCE. SENTENCE RECEIVED WAS RELATED TO A CHANGE IN ATTITUDES WHILE MODE OF DISPOSITION WAS ONLY WEAKLY RELATED. LAWYER EVALUATION DID NOT APPEAR TO BE RELATED TO A CHANGE IN ATTITUDES TOWARD PROSECUTORS. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY SAMPLE AND SAM-

PLING METHODS ALONG WITH COPIES OF THE ATTITUDINAL QUESTIONNAIRES USED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00606-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

87. **CRIMINAL COURTS—THE DEFENDANT'S PERSPECTIVE—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By J. D. CASPER.** 19 p. 1978. **NCJ-38765**

A SUMMARY IS PRESENTED OF A PROJECT IN WHICH 628 FELONY OFFENDERS WERE INTERVIEWED AFTER ARREST AND AGAIN AFTER CONCLUSION OF THEIR CASES TO DETERMINE THEIR EVALUATIONS OF THEIR COURT EXPERIENCE AND THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF COURT PERSONNEL. THE GROWING CONCERN IN OUR SOCIETY FOR EVALUATING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE CONSUMER ARGUES FOR SOME ATTENTION TO WHAT DEFENDANTS THINK ABOUT THEIR HANDLING IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE PREMISE OF THIS RESEARCH IS THAT WE SHOULD BE CONCERNED WITH CLIENT SATISFACTION—I.E., CONCERNED NOT ONLY WITH DOING 'JUSTICE' FOR CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS BUT ALSO WITH GIVING THEM THE SENSE THAT JUSTICE HAS BEEN DONE. THIS RESEARCH EXAMINES THE ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF DEFENDANTS. INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED WITH A RANDOM SAMPLE OF MALES CHARGED WITH FELONIES IN THREE CITIES—PHOENIX, BALTIMORE, AND DETROIT. INITIAL INTERVIEWS WERE HELD WITH 812 MEN, WHILE FOLLOWUP INTERVIEWS AFTER COMPLETION OF THE COURT PROCESS WERE OBTAINED FROM 628 OF THE OFFENDERS. DATA WERE GATHERED ON THE INITIAL ATTITUDES OF OFFENDERS TOWARD LAWYERS, PROSECUTORS, AND JUDGES; THE DEFENDANT'S EVALUATIONS OF THE SPECIFIC PARTICIPANTS ENCOUNTERED IN HIS CASE; AND THE ATTITUDES OF DEFENDANTS AFTER COURT PROCESSING. THE STUDY FOUND THAT DEFENDANTS DO NOT TRUST PUBLIC DEFENDERS TO THE SAME EXTENT AS PRIVATE DEFENDERS, THAT THEY VIEW JUDGES FAVORABLY AND PROSECUTORS UNFAVORABLY, AND THAT TIME SPENT WITH THE DEFENDANT AND MODE OF DISPOSITION ARE IMPORTANT INFLUENCES ON THE DEFENDANT'S EVALUATION OF HIS ATTORNEY'S EFFORTS. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF THESE FINDINGS TO THE OPERATION OF THE COURT PROCESS ARE EXAMINED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00594-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

88. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE ELDERLY—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. G. BOSTON, R. NITZBERG, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 101 p. 1979. **NCJ-55197**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY CITES MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THE NCJRS COLLECTION ON ELDERLY VULNERABILITY TO CRIME AND THE ROLE OF ELDERLY PERSONS AS ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1971 AND 1978, THE CITATIONS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR, TITLE, OR JOURNAL SOURCE WITHIN SEVEN SECTIONS, EACH DEALING WITH A SELECTED ASPECT OF SENIOR CITIZEN INTERACTION WITH CRIME OR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY. THE FIRST SECTION PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE VULNERABILITY OF OLDER PEOPLE TO CRIME AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND DESCRIBES THE GENERAL NATURE OF CRIMES AGAINST THE ELDERLY. THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH THE IMPACT OF CRIME ON THE ELDERLY, INCLUDING STUDIES ON FEAR OF CRIME AND THE RESULTANT PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE AND CHANGES IN THE LIVING PATTERNS OF MANY SENIOR ADULTS. SUBSEQUENT SECTIONS COVER THE PATTERNS AND RATES OF CRIME AGAINST THE ELDERLY, THE PROBLEM OF CONSUMER FRAUD SCHEMES AIMED AT SENIOR CITIZENS, VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND RESTITUTION PROGRAMS PROVIDING ELDERLY CRIME VICTIMS WITH EMOTIONAL AND FINANCIAL AID, COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO FULFILL CRIME PREVENTION AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS, AND THE CHANGING IMAGE OF SENIOR CITIZENS IN TERMS OF THEIR ROLE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN CITED DOCUMENTS IS PROVIDED, ALONG WITH LISTS OF SOURCES AND RESOURCE AGENCIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

89. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN RURAL AMERICA. S. D. CRONK, J. JANKOVIC, and R. K. GREEN, Eds.** University of Tennessee School of Social Work Office of Continuing Social Work Education, Knoxville, TN 37916. 239 p. 1982. **NCJ-83675**

PAPERS ON THE NATURE OF RURAL CRIME, CRIMINALS, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT VICTIMIZATION, PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME, LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURTS, THE LEGAL PROCESS, JAILS AND CORRECTIONS, AND RELATED RESEARCH. THE FIRST SECTION OF THIS COLLECTION OF PAPERS FOCUSES ON THE INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF RURAL CRIME AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL OFFENDERS. IN THIS SECTION'S INTRODUCTION THE EDITORS MAKE THE POINT THAT THERE IS SCANT INFORMATION ABOUT RURAL CRIME. ONE PAPER REVIEWS RURAL CRIME LITERATURE SINCE 1930 AND ILLUSTRATES TWO RECURRING NEEDS: DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN SMALL TOWNS AND COUNTRYSIDE IN ANALYZING RURAL CRIME; AND RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MARKED CHANGES IN THE RURAL CRIME RATE IN RECENT YEARS. ONE PAPER REPORTS ON TWO STATEWIDE RURAL SURVEYS TO INVESTIGATE VICTIMIZATION IN TEXAS AND RELATES THE ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF RURAL RESIDENTS TOWARD CRIME IN THEIR AREAS. THE SECOND SECTION ON RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT POINTS OUT THE LACK OF AWARENESS OF RURAL CHANGES AND NOTES THAT RURAL PROBLEMS ARE NEGLECTED BY URBAN-ORIENTED POLICYMAKERS. THE AUTHORS SUGGEST GREATER INVOLVEMENT OF RURAL CITIZENS IN CRIME PREVENTION EFFORTS TO IMPROVE LAW ENFORCEMENT. SPECIFICALLY, PAPERS DESCRIBE A STUDY OF COUNTY SHERIFFS IN 15 SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN STATES, THE LEAA DEMONSTRATION DEPUTY-RESIDENT TROOPER PROGRAM, AND A MICHIGAN SPOUSE ABUSE PROGRAM. A SECTION ON RURAL COURTS EXAMINES JUDICIAL DISCRETION AND WIDE-RANGING EFFECTS OF THE LEGAL PROCESS, PRESENTING OPERATIONAL MODELS FOR RURAL COURTS, AND QUESTIONING THE ABILITY OF RURAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS TO OFFER PRETRIAL SERVICES AND TO RESPOND TO THE PROVISION OF COUNSEL TO INDIGENTS. IN THE SECTION ON CORRECTIONS, ONE PAPER DESCRIBES CONDITIONS IN RURAL JAILS, AND ANOTHER ADVOCATES A NEW NATIONAL SMALL JAIL PROJECT. TWO PAPERS ILLUSTRATE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT PROGRAMS, ONE IN A LOCAL JAIL AND THE SECOND IN A REGIONAL CORRECTIONS CENTER. TABULAR DATA AND NOTES ACCOMPANY INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES.

Supplemental Notes: INCLUDES MICROFICHE VERSIONS OF NCJ-83675 TO NCJ-83686.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

90. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. C. KLEIN and N. ARNESEN, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 00077 p. 1980. **NCJ-58818**

FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION, THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY PROVIDES HIGHLIGHTS OF INFORMATION SYSTEM PROGRAMS AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT. THESE ARTICLES, HANDBOOKS, GUIDES, PAPERS, REPORTS, STUDIES, AND COLLECTIONS OF STANDARDS AND LAWS ARE DIVIDED INTO 10 SUBJECT AREAS. THE GENERAL INFORMATION CHAPTER INCLUDES ISSUES, CONCEPTS, AND ASSESSMENTS OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS, ALONG WITH THEIR CAPABILITY AND POTENTIAL, WHILE ANOTHER CHAPTER COVERS STATE PLANS DEVELOPED IN COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS. OTHER SECTIONS COVER ISSUES OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND THE GOVERNMENT'S OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE LAW AND ORDER, ALONG WITH LIABILITY, CONFIDENTIALITY, AND THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1975, AS WELL AS SECURITY AND PRIVACY PLANS FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS. CITATIONS ALSO COVER CASE MANAGEMENT OF COMPUTERIZED CRIMINAL HISTORIES (CCH), OFFENDER-BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS AND CASE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS). THE LAST THREE CHAPTERS COVER AUTOMATED TECHNIQUES FOR IMPROVING COURT ADMINISTRATION, JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS, WITH EMPHASIS ON SENSITIVE PRIVACY AND SECURITY ISSUES, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE OFFENDER-BASED STATE CORRECTIONS INFORMATION SYSTEM (OBSCIS). APPENDIXES INCLUDE REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON STANDARDS AND GOALS AND THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS AND GOALS, AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. ALL LISTED DOCUMENTS WERE SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE AND PUBLISHED FOR THE MOST PART IN THE 1970'S. NO PRICING IS GIVEN. A TITLE INDEX IS INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

91. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, FINANCING AND STRUCTURE ESSAYS AND EXPLORATIONS. By D. L. SKOLER.** 211 p. 1979. **NCJ-45883**

THIS COLLECTION OF ESSAYS EXAMINES ORGANIZATIONAL THEORY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, GOVERNMENTAL DIVERSITY, TRENDS IN GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, AND STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE ORGANIZATION. UNIFICATION OF SYSTEM COMPONENTS IS VIEWED THROUGH THE PAST DECADES'S EMPHASIS ON 'COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING,' THROUGH ONE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICE (I.E., CORRECTIONS), AND THROUGH THE 'TOTAL SYSTEM' PERSPECTIVE SPOTLIGHTED BY SEVERAL NATIONAL STUDY COMMISSIONS. ALSO PRESENTED ARE DESCRIPTIONS OF SUCH ORGANIZATIONAL DIMENSIONS AS SYSTEM FINANCING, THE ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR SERVICE DELIVERY, AND THE APPLICATION OF COMPLEX ORGANIZATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CONCEPTS TO PROPOSED STRUCTURAL REFORMS. A CHALLENGE TO THE CONVENTIONAL WISDOM OF GOVERNMENTAL CONSOLIDATION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE UNIFICATION MAKES UP THE LAST PART OF THE WORK. IN GENERAL, THE AUTHOR ENDORSES GREATER STRUCTURAL INTEGRATION OF EACH CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMPONENT AND THE TOTAL SYSTEM; INCREASED STATE SUPERVISION THROUGH STANDARD-SETTING, FINANCING, AND MONOTORING (EVEN WHERE SUBSTANTIAL AUTONOMY OF LOCAL OPERATION REMAINS DESIRABLE); CAREFUL ATTENTION, WITHIN THIS REGIME, TO REGIONAL AND DECENTRALIZED DELIVERY NETWORKS; AND A BELIEF THAT UNIFICATION OF THIS KIND CAN SERVE NOT ONLY VALUES OF GREATER EFFICIENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY BUT ALSO OF LOCAL CHOICE AND RESPONSIVENESS. AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PREPARED UNDER PURCHASE ORDER NO. 7-0396-J-LEAA ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, LEAA VISITING FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00684-1; US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

92. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERIODICALS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. S. S. LAPERLA, D. M. HORTON, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 69 p. 1979. **NCJ-57168**

THIS ANNOTATED, SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SERIAL PUBLICATIONS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS INTENDED FOR LIBRARIANS AS WELL AS CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACADEMICIANS, STUDENTS, AND PRACTITIONERS. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IDENTIFIES 113 SERIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE AND ARE THE MOST DIRECTLY ACCESSIBLE AND USEFUL TO CONSUMERS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION. THE SELECTIONS ARE ORGANIZED INTO EIGHT THEMATIC AREAS: CORRECTIONS AND PENOLOGY, COURTS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY, FORENSICS, JUVENILE JUSTICE, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. TITLES ARE ENTERED ALPHABETICALLY WITHIN SUBJECT CATEGORIES. IN ADDITION TO THE ANNOTATION DESCRIBING THE GENERAL THRUST, CONTENT, AND INTENDED AUDIENCE OF EACH PUBLICATION, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS SUPPLIED: THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER, THE FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION, THE FOUNDING DATE AND FORMER TITLE IF APPLICABLE, THE PRICE, THE SUBSCRIPTION ADDRESS, THE TITLES OF INDEXING AND ABSTRACTING SERVICES IN WHICH THE ARTICLES FROM EACH SERIAL PUBLICATION CAN BE FOUND, AND THE SPONSORING AGENCY. LAW JOURNALS, FOR THE MOST PART, ARE EXCLUDED. SUBJECT AND TITLE INDEXES AND INDEXES TO SPONSOR AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00815-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

93. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. By R. C. CUSHMAN.** Abt Associates, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 122 p. 1980. **NCJ-60407**

STATE-OF-THE-ART INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AT THE LOCAL LEVEL ARE PRESENTED IN A REPORT DIRECTED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. BASED ON A REVIEW OF LETERATURE AND ON VISITS TO SIX JURISDICTIONS, THE REPORT DESCRIBES CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AT THREE LEVELS: AGENCY PLANNING, CITY OR COUNTY PLANNING, AND COMPREHENSIVE INTERAGENCY AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL PLANNING FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS A WHOLE. THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING IS DISCUSSED, AND THE LOCAL PLANNING CONTEXT IS DESCRIBED. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANNING CONCEPTS AND THE EVOLUTION OF LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING IS PROVIDED. THE TYPES OF ACTIVITIES LOCAL PLANNING UNITS ARE UNDERTAKING AS THEY MOVE AWAY FROM FEDERAL GRANT MANAGEMENT

TOWARD AN EMPHASIS ON TOTAL RESOURCE PLANNING ARE NOTED. OTHER ASPECTS COVERED ARE THE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING PROCESS, RELATIONSHIPS AMONG POLICY PLANNING, PROGRAM PLANNING, AND OPERATIONAL PLANNING, AND A STEP-BY-STEP PLANNING PROCESS WITH REFERENCE TO EXAMPLES FROM LOCAL JURISDICTIONS IN WHICH ADVANCED PLANNING PRACTICES ARE EMPLOYED. ALTERNATIVE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES FOR LOCAL PLANNING ARE DESCRIBED AND ASSESSED. THE ROLES OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD AND PLANNING STAFF AND THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THESE ENTITIES TO EACH OTHER AND TO OTHER PLANNING STRUCTURES ARE CONSIDERED. GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHING AND OPERATING A LOCAL PLANNING UNIT, INCLUDING ESTABLISHING PLANNING PRIORITIES, ARE OFFERED. PROCEDURES, CRITERIA, AND MEASURES FOR EVALUATING THE PLANNING PROCESS ARE OUTLINED. DIAGRAMS, FIGURES, TABLES, AND FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

94. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH—ANNUAL REPORT.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 73 p. 1980. **NCJ-75957**

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE SIXTH AND FINAL ANNUAL REPORT ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND EVALUATION, WRITTEN IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE AMENDED CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1973. THE REPORT CONTAINS AN ACCOUNT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FORMER NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE THROUGH JANUARY 1980, REPRESENTING THE CONCLUDING YEAR OF THE FIRST MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM FOR RESEARCH ON CRIME AND JUSTICE. TOPICAL AREAS COVERED BY THIS REPORT INCLUDE NEW DIRECTIONS FOR JUSTICE RESEARCH, THE NATURE OF CRIME, CRIME PREVENTION WITH A FOCUS ON THE COMMUNITY, NEW INSIGHTS INTO POLICING, EXAMINATIONS OF THE PRETRIAL PROCESS, THE SURGE OF REFORMS IN SENTENCING, REAPPRAISAL IN CORRECTIONS, REFINEMENT OF RESEARCH METHODS, ASSESSMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS, AND APPLICATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND A LISTING OF ITS COMPONENT PROGRAMS AND OFFICES. UNDER THE JSIA, THE INSTITUTE WAS RENAMED THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

95. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH—BIENNIAL REPORT BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, FISCAL YEARS 1980 AND 1981.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 92 p. 1982. **NCJ-83613**

THIS SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES DESCRIBES STUDIES IN THE AREAS OF CRIME CAUSES, CRIME AND THE COMMUNITY, POLICING CHANGES, THE JUDICIAL PROCESS, CORRECTIONAL ISSUES, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE. THE REPORT BEGINS WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE FEDERAL ROLE IN RESEARCH, DELINEATING CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF JUSTICE, EDUCATION, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, LABOR, TRANSPORTATION, TREASURY, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES. STUDIES HAVE CONCERNED THE CAREER CRIMINAL; THE RELATIONSHIP OF RACE AND CRIME; ECONOMIC INFLUENCES ON CRIME; DRUG AND ALCOHOL CRIMES; AND CRIMES OF SPECIAL CONCERN SUCH AS ARSON, RACKETEERING, AND EMPLOYEE THEFT. STUDIES HAVE ALSO EXAMINED THEORIES OF CRIME CONTROL AND CRIMES OF VIOLENCE REGARDING THE CRIMINAL USE OF WEAPONS, INCIDENCE OF ROBBERIES, AND INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE. CRIME IN THE COMMUNITY HAS BEEN STUDIED TO ILLUMINATE THE CRIME-ENVIRONMENT LINK, ESPECIALLY IN DECLINING NEIGHBORHOODS, TO ASCERTAIN THE EXTENT OF VICTIMIZATION, AND TO IDENTIFY CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES. THE SEARCH FOR POLICING INNOVATIONS HAS DEALT WITH POLICE RESPONSES TO CITIZEN DEMANDS, THE EFFICACY OF PATROL VARIATIONS, ADVANCED FORENSIC CAPABILITIES, USE OF DEADLY FORCE CIRCUMSTANCES, AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS. JUDICIAL PROCESS ISSUES EXPLORED INCLUDE PRETRIAL RELEASE, PROSECUTORIAL DECISIONMAKING, THE TRIAL PROCESS, SENTENCING DISCRETION, AND ALTERNATIVES TO THE COURTROOM. PRISON POPULATION CHANGES, THE ELUSIVENESS OF REHABILITATION, CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION, AND OFFENDER REINTEGRATION HAVE BEEN STUDIED, AS HAS THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY. CRIME REPORTS, VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS, AND A HOST OF AUTOMATED STATISTICAL SYSTEMS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED TO AID THE RESEARCHER. THE CONCLUDING CHAPTER ILLUSTRATES WAYS IN WHICH RESEARCH IS APPLIED TO DAILY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PRACTICES. APPENDED ARE LISTINGS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE REPORT AND FEDERAL JUSTICE AGENCY PUBLICATIONS.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

96. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING—ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION MONOGRAPH.** Abt Associates, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 138 p. 1978. **NCJ-62606**

THIS MONOGRAPH IS DESIGNED FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGERS AND SUPPORT TRAINERS WHO TRAIN PERSONNEL AND WHO NEED GUIDANCE ON ASSESSING AND IMPROVING THEIR TRAINING. THE MANUAL TEACHES ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF TRAINING PROGRAMS FROM THE VIEWPOINT THAT SUITABLE EVALUATION IS IMPOSSIBLE IF EVALUATORS AND TRAINERS HAVE NO SENSE OF THE SCOPE, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM AND HAVE NOT CAREFULLY COLLECTED AND ANALYZED DATA ACCORDING TO A PLAN. THIS GOAL SETTING PROCESS ENTAILS WRITTEN DOCUMENTATION OF THE TRAINING POLICY AND PRACTICES. A MAJOR CHALLENGE TO EVALUATORS WILL BE TO MOVE BEYOND TRADITIONAL EVALUATION METHODS (SOLICITING TRAINEES' SELF-ASSESSMENTS AT PROGRAM COMPLETION) TO AN INTEGRATED PROCESS AIMED AT IMPROVING TRAINING OF SPECIFIC, TARGETED POPULATIONS THROUGH REVIEW OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND TRAINING DOCUMENTS, INTERVIEWS, OBSERVATION, QUESTIONNAIRES, AND TESTS. THE MANUAL DESCRIBES THE USE OF THESE INSTRUMENTS AS WELL AS THE LOGIC OF EVALUATION--DECIDING WHAT TO EVALUATE, SETTING TRAINING EVALUATION STANDARDS, DEVELOPING THE PLAN OR DESIGN, MANAGING THE EVALUATION EFFORT, AND REPORTING THE FINDINGS. IT THEN GOES ON TO EXPLAIN PROCESS EVALUATION, THE MAIN TASK OF WHICH IS TO ANALYZE THE APPROPRIATENESS AND QUALITY OF TRAINING OBJECTIVES, THE CONTENT AND TECHNIQUES THAT ARE USED, THE MATERIALS AND TRAINING AIDS DEVELOPED, THE EXPERTISE OF THE INSTRUCTORS DELIVERING TRAINING, AND THE RELATIONSHIPS AND INTERDEPENDENCIES OF THOSE COMPONENTS. TRAINING COSTS ALSO ARE ADDRESSED. THE FOLLOWING EVALUATION RESEARCH DESIGNS ARE INVESTIGATED FOR THEIR PRACTICALITY FOR TRAINING PROGRAM EVALUATION: NON-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN, AFTER-ONLY DESIGNS (I.E., POST-

TEST); BEFORE-AND-AFTER DESIGNS; QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS SUCH AS TIME SERIES, SUCCESSIVE GROUPS, AND MATCHED CONTROLS; AND TRUE EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS IN MEASURING IMPACT ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE DISCUSSED, AS ARE DATA INTERPRETATION METHODS. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY, A SAMPLE NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY, A LIST OF TRAINING NEEDS FOR COURT PERSONNEL, TRAINING COSTS WORKSHEETS AND MODELS, SAMPLE TRAINING TESTS, AND OTHER AIDS ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

97. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE WITH THE COMMUNITY—A POLICY ALTERNATIVE TO CRIME CONTROL.** By E. H. JOHNSON. 274 p. 1980. **NCJ-72379**

BASED ON PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL EXPERIENCES IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD, THIS MONOGRAPH EXPLORES THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CRIMINAL JUSTICE WORK AND THE COMMUNITY AND PROPOSES A COMMUNITY-ORIENTED MODEL FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. ALTHOUGH COMMUNITY APPROACHES HAVE BEEN POPULAR SINCE THE 1960'S, FEW THEORISTS HAVE SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED WHAT THE TERM COMMUNITY MEANS AND EXACTLY HOW LAW ENFORCEMENT WAS TO CONNECT WITH COMMUNAL PHENOMENA TO MAKE JUSTICE WORK. INITIALLY, TWO GENERAL CONCEPTS OF COMMUNITY ARE DESCRIBED: THE CONSENSUAL COMMUNITY WHERE SENTIMENTAL BONDS, COMMON VALUES, AND SHARED EXPERIENCES BIND RESIDENTS WHO HAVE LIVED AND WORKED WITH ONE ANOTHER OVER A PERIOD OF TIME, AND THE INTERACTIVE COMMUNITY WHERE INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS COOPERATE TO ACHIEVE PERSONAL INTERESTS OR PROVIDE NEEDED SERVICES. CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY IN THE CONSENSUAL COMMUNITY IS BASED ON A CRIME CONTROL APPROACH. THIS MODEL IS DEDICATED TO PROTECT SOCIETY AS IT NOW EXISTS AND ASSUMES THAT THE LAWS BEING ENFORCED ENJOY UNIVERSAL MORAL SUPPORT. COMPULSION AND MANIPULATION CHARACTERIZE THE CONTROL STRATEGIES DIRECTED AGAINST LAWBREAKERS BECAUSE CRIMINALS ARE ASSUMED TO BE MARKEDLY DIFFERENT FROM NONCRIMINALS IN PERSONALITY, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR AND TO REQUIRE MANAGEMENT FROM AN OUTSIDE FORCE. THE CRIME CONTROL BUREAUCRACY EXACTS SPECIFIC COMPLIANCE FROM ITS STAFF AND IMPOSES STANDARDIZED PENALTIES ON OFFENDERS. IN CONTRAST, THE INTERACTIVE CONTROL MODEL VIEWS SOCIETY AS THE DYNAMIC CREATION OF INTERACTIONS AMONG GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS WHOSE RELATIONSHIPS MUST BE REEVALUATED CONTINUALLY. THIS CONCEPT RECOGNIZES COMPETITIVE POWER AND THE INTERPLAY OF POLITICAL INTERESTS UPON CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION IS VIEWED AS A SPECIALIZED ASPECT OF THE TOTAL SOCIAL CONTROL SYSTEM WHEREIN STRIVINGS FOR PRIVATE INTERESTS ARE MET THROUGH CONFORMITY TO NORMS THAT MAKE FOR SOCIETAL ORDER AND FOR SUPPORTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE MEMBERS WITHIN SOCIETAL UNITS. IN THIS CONTEXT, ALL SOCIETAL UNITS MUST DELIVER TO MEMBERS THE INDUCEMENTS NECESSARY FOR COMMUNITY COMMITMENT AND PERSONAL CONTROLS, THUS WORKING WITH DEVIANTS RATHER THAN AGAINST THEM. BUREAUCRACIES MUST BE FLEXIBLE, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES CANNOT BE ISOLATED FROM DAILY COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND ACTIVITIES. THE CONCEPT OF THE INTERACTIVE COMMUNITY IS PROPOSED AS BEING SUPERIOR TO THE CONSENSUAL COMMUNITY IN ACCEPTING THE REALITIES OF URBAN RELATIONSHIPS AND IS CONCEIVED AS A MEDIATING INSTRUMENT BETWEEN THE RESIDENT'S SEARCH FOR SIGNIFICANCE AND THE COMMUNITY SERVICES NEEDED BY AN URBANITE. ALTHOUGH THE INTERACTIVE COMMUNITY IS ADMITTEDLY DIFFICULT TO IMPLEMENT, IT DOES OFFER CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY MAKERS THE PROSPECT OF MOBILIZING COMMUNAL PHENOMENA TO LEND LONG-TERM SIGNIFICANCE TO THE WORK OF JUSTICE AGENCIES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

98. **CRIMINAL VIOLENCE AND RACE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** **M. E. WOLFGANG, N. A. WEINER, and W. D. POINTER, Eds.** University of Pennsylvania Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law, Philadelphia, PA 19174. National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 64 p. 1981. **NCJ-82711**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 220 CITATIONS PRESENTS PUBLICATIONS FOCUSING ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE AND RACE, PUBLISHED FROM 1972 TO 1980. THE DOCUMENTS WERE SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/NCJRS DATA BASE. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATIONS DESCRIBE PUBLICATIONS THAT EXAMINE THE SIMPLE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CRIMINAL VIOLENCE AND RACE, MAINLY BY IDENTIFYING THE RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS AND OFFENSES. OTHER CITED MATERIALS EXPLORE THE CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RACE (I.E., MINORITY GROUP STATUS) AND VIOLENT CRIME AND DISCUSS THE INFLUENCE OF RACE ON THE USE OF OFFICIAL DISCRETION AND ULTIMATELY ON CASE DISPOSITION. CITATIONS ALSO ENCOMPASS DOCUMENTS ON RACE AND THE VIOLENT OFFENDER, WITH MANY FOCUSING ON JUVENILE GANG VIOLENCE, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, RACE AND VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION, AND RACE AND HOMICIDE. PUBLICATIONS INCLUDE PROFESSIONAL JOURNAL ARTICLES, GOVERNMENT REPORTS, BOOKS, AND POPULAR MAGAZINE ARTICLES. AUTHOR AND SUBJECT INDEXES AND AVAILABILITY INFORMATION ARE INCLUDED; AN ADDENDA LISTS 13 CITATIONS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: THIS IS ONE OF A SET OF FIVE TOPICAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON CRIMINAL VIOLENCE.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

99. **CRIMINAL VIOLENCE—BIOLOGICAL CORRELATES AND DETERMINANTS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** **M. E. WOLFGANG, N. A. WEINER, and W. D. POINTER, Eds.** University of Pennsylvania Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law, Philadelphia, PA 19174. National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 66 p. 1981. **NCJ-82358**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 181 CITATIONS SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/NCJRS DATA BASE FOCUSES ON BIOLOGICAL CORRELATES AND DETERMINANTS OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE. THE DOCUMENTS CITED WERE PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1972-1980. LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY TITLE, THE CITATIONS ENCOMPASS WORKS THAT RANGE FROM GENERAL CAUSAL AND CORRELATIVE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BIOLOGY, AGGRESSION, AND VIOLENCE—INCLUDING STUDIES OF CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITY, HORMONAL IMBALANCE, BRAIN DYSFUNCTION, NEUROLOGICAL DISORDER, AND CHEMICAL PRECIPITANTS—TO WORKS ON THE MORE SPECIFIC RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THESE SAME BIOLOGICAL FACTORS AND CRIMINAL VIOLENCE. CITED DOCUMENTS EXAMINE THE SERIOUS AND FAR-REACHING POLICY IMPLICATIONS THAT BIOLOGICAL APPROACHES CAN HAVE ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, SUCH AS THE LEGAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES

SURROUNDING PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS THAT ARE BASED ON THESE APPROACHES. JOURNAL ARTICLES, BOOKS, TRAINING DOCUMENTS, AND GOVERNMENT STUDIES FROM THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, ENGLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND RUSSIA ARE INCLUDED. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ALSO PROVIDES SUBJECT AND AUTHOR INDEXES AND AVAILABILITY INFORMATION. (AUTHOR SUMMARY MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: THIS IS ONE OF A SET OF FIVE TOPICAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON CRIMINAL VIOLENCE.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

100. **CRIMINAL VIOLENCE—PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES AND DETERMINANTS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. E. WOLFGANG, N. A. WEINER, and W. D. POINTER, Eds.** University of Pennsylvania Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law, Philadelphia, PA 19174. National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 73 p. 1981. **NCJ-82687**

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY FOCUSES ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES AND DETERMINANTS OF VIOLENT CRIME AND LISTS RELEVANT DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1972 AND 1980. THEY COVER A BROAD SPECTRUM OF ISSUES BEARING ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIMNAL VIOLENCE. THE LISTING COMPRISES 206 CITATIONS WITH ABSTRACTS SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/NCJRS DATA BASE. INCLUDED ARE WRITINGS THAT EXPLORE THE PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL, AND, TO A LESSER EXTENT, PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL ANTECEDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF AGGRESSIVE AND CRIMINAL VIOLENCE. MOST OF THE CITED WORKS EXAMINE PERSONALITY TRAITS AND DYNAMICS—INCLUDING THEIR PATHOLOGICAL FORMS—AS WELL AS STRESS AND FRUSTRATION. SOME OF THE DOCUMENTS DEAL WITH THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF VICTIMIZATION. AUTHOR AND SUBJECT INDEXES AND ORDERING INFORMATION ARE SUPPLIED.

Supplemental Notes: THIS IS ONE OF FIVE TOPICAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON CRIMINAL VIOLENCE.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

101. **CRITICAL ISSUES IN ADULT PROBATION—INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF THE USE OF ADULT PROBATION. By P. C. FRIDAY.** Ohio State University Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, 1314 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212. 113 p. 1979. **NCJ-57671**

THIS REVIEW OF ADULT PROBATION MATERIAL FROM 150 DOCUMENTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES DESCRIBES PROBATION AND SUSPENDED SENTENCING SYSTEMS, AND THEIR USE AND EFFECTIVENESS. PROBATION, INITIALLY USED IN AMERICA, NOW EXISTS IN 25 COUNTRIES. ITS OBJECTIVES ARE TO HELP AND TREAT AS WELL AS CONTROL OFFENDERS, A DUAL AND SOMETIMES CONFLICTING PURPOSE WHICH CAN POSE PROBLEMS FOR OFFICERS. PROBATION SERVICES AND STRUCTURES VARY FROM A FULLY PROFESSIONAL STATE ORGANIZATION (E.G., GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA) TO A CENTRALIZED BUT MIXED SYSTEM EMPLOYING BOTH PROFESSIONALS AND VOLUNTEERS (E.G., JAPAN AND SWEDEN). A THIRD STRUCTURE INVOLVES A JUDICIAL COMMITTEE (E.G., BELGIUM AND FRANCE) WHERE A CLEAR DIVISION OF LABOR EXISTS BETWEEN THE JUDGE, CONTROL AGENTS, SOCIAL ASSISTANTS, AND VOLUNTEERS. SOME COUNTRIES USE A SYSTEM OF DEFERRED OR SUSPENDED SENTENCING (E.G., FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST GERMANY, SOVIET UNION, AND AUSTRIA) WHICH ENABLES THE SENTENCING DECISION TO BE POSTPONED PENDING SOME CHANGE OR ACTION ON THE DEFENDANT'S PART. USUALLY SOME RESTRICTION OR CONDITIONS ARE INVOLVED. THIS DOCUMENT DESCRIBES THE VARIOUS APPROACHES TO PROBATION, ATTITUDES TOWARDS PROBATION, THE THRUST OF PROBATION PROGRAMS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES, EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF PROBATION, AND SPECIAL AND INNOVATIVE MODES IN PROBATION. IT ALSO EXAMINES LEGAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXTS OF USE OF SUSPENDED SENTENCE PROVISIONS, VARIATIONS IN ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR SUSPENDED SENTENCES, AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS AND USE. PROBATION SERVICES APPEAR TO BE MOVING TOWARDS MORE CLIENT-CENTERED ACTIVITY ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL, AND THE USE OF PROBATION AND ITS APPROACH TEND TO PARALLEL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. WHEN PROBATION FAILS, IT IS GENERALLY DUE TO POOR SOCIAL SKILLS, LACK OF EDUCATION OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND OTHER SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEPRIVATIONS OF BOTH STAFF AND OFFENDERS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00847-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

102. **CRITICAL ISSUES IN ADULT PROBATION—ISSUES IN PROBATION MANAGEMENT. By E. W. CARLSON.** Ohio State University Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, 1314 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212. 502 p. 1979. **NCJ-57667**

THIS LITERATURE REVIEW EXAMINES ISSUES IN PROBATION MANAGEMENT INCLUDING TECHNIQUES IN PROBATION AND ADMINISTRATION, APPROACHES AND EMPHASES, AND THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS TECHNIQUES. SEVERAL MAJOR ISSUES IN PROBATION WERE IDENTIFIED IN THE REVIEW. SOME MAIN CONCERNS IN MANAGEMENT ARE THE ISSUES OF CENTRALIZATION OR DECENTRALIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION (CENTRALIZED, STATE-ADMINISTERED AGENCIES ARE FREE OF LOCAL POLITICS AND CAN DELIVER MORE UNIFORM AND EVENLY DIVIDED SERVICES AND RESOURCES, BUT DECENTRALIZED AGENCIES CAN SOLICIT MORE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION); THE PROPER ROLE OF PROBATION OFFICERS (PUNITIVE OR PASSIVE); AND THE PROVISION OF PROBATION SERVICES, PARTICULARLY CASEWORK, WHICH FOCUSES ON SERVICE PROVISION, AND BROKERAGE, WHICH EMPHASIZES ASSESSING CLIENT NEEDS AND LINKING AVAILABLE COMMUNITY SERVICES WITH THOSE NEEDS. THE USE OF BOTH PARAPROFESSIONALS AND VOLUNTEERS IS A CENTRAL CONCERN. RESEARCH INDICATES THAT USE OF THE FORMER IS PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE IN CASES INVOLVING 'HIGH RISK' CLIENTS, AND THAT USE OF THE LATTER CAN RESULT IN LARGE COST SAVINGS. CASELOAD MANAGEMENT ISSUES ARE ALSO CRITICAL, BUT INSUFFICIENT RESEARCH MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS ASSIGNMENT TECHNIQUES, LEVELS OF SUPERVISION, AND GENERALIZED VERSUS SPECIALIZED CASELOADS. FURTHERMORE, THE LITERATURE REVIEW REVEALS THAT (1) MOST PROBATION OFFICERS SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME IN THEIR OFFICES DOING PAPERWORK; (2) ALTHOUGH THE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF MANY ALTERNATIVES IS NOT KNOWN, PROBATION IS CHEAPER THAN INSTITUTIONALIZATION; (3) EDUCATION AND TRAINING BENEFITS DECREASE OVER TIME FOR PROBATION OFFICERS; AND (4) PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, LOCAL AND STATE, KEEP LARGE AMOUNTS OF INFORMATION, BUT IN AN UNSYSTEMATIC MANNER. NO NATIONAL UNIFORM DATA COLLECTION OR STATISTICS

MECHANISM ON PROBATION EXISTS, ALTHOUGH SUCH A SYSTEM IS FEASIBLE. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00844-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

103. **CRITICAL ISSUES IN ADULT PROBATION—SUMMARY. By H. E. ALLEN, E. W. CARLSON, and E. C. PARKS.** US Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 297 p. 1979. **NCJ-57666**

AS PART OF A COMPREHENSIVE, LEAA-SPONSORED ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING KNOWLEDGE ON PROBATION SERVICES AND ADULT PROBATION, A SUMMARY IS PROVIDED OF THE MAJOR ISSUES AND RESEARCH COVERED IN LITERATURE AVAILABLE ON THE TOPIC. THE ASSESSMENT EFFORT WAS DESIGNED TO COMPILE AND SYNTHESIZE THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN THE PROBATION AND EVALUATION LITERATURE, TO IDENTIFY DEFICIENCIES IN EXISTING RESEARCH, AND TO PROVIDE A PRIORITY LISTING FOR FUTURE RESEARCH EFFORTS. THIS FIRST OF NINE VOLUMES PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE SUBJECT OF ADULT PROBATION, WITH ATTENTION TO THE CONCEPTUAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE OFTEN CONFLICTING DEFINITIONS OF PROBATION, THE LEGAL AND STATUTORY DEVELOPMENT OF PROBATION, ITS MAJOR OBJECTIVES AND TASKS, AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS. SOME OF THE CRITICAL AREAS ADDRESSED INCLUDE THE LOCUS OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION, THE ROLES OF PROBATION OFFICERS, CASELOAD MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES, STRATEGIES FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES, THE USE OF PARAPROFESSIONALS AND VOLUNTEERS, EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR PROBATION OFFICERS, TIME STUDIES IN PROBATION, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, COST ANALYSES, AND MODEL STANDARDS FOR PROBATION. ALSO EXAMINED ARE ISSUES IN THE PRODUCTION AND IMPACT OF PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORTS, ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE PROVISION OF PROBATION TREATMENT, INNOVATIONS IN PROBATION STRUCTURE AND PROGRAMMING, TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL PROBATION APPLICABLE TO THE U.S., AND THE STATE OF RESEARCH IN ADULT PROBATION, PARTICULARLY ITS STRENGTHS AND DEFICIENCIES. REFERENCE SOURCE NOTES ARE PROVIDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. FOR THE OTHER VOLUMES OF THIS EVALUATION, SEE 57667-57674.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-0846-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

104. **D C PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY, WASHINGTON, DC. By G. P. RIKOSKI and D. WHITCOMB.** District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency, 400 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20001. 116 p. 1982. **NCJ-84508**

AFTER 20 YEARS OF EXPE[illegible]NCE AND RESEARCH, THE D.C. PRETRIAL SERVICES AGEN[illegible] HAS SHOWN THAT COURTS CAN GRANT NONFINANCIAL RELEASE TO MOST DEFENDANTS WITHOUT INCREASING REARREST OR FAILURE-TO-APPEAR RATES. BEGUN AS A PILOT PROJECT IN 1963, THE AGENCY IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. AGENCY STAFF HANDLE ABOUT 22,000 DEFENDANTS YEARLY, MAKING RELEASE RECOMMENDATIONS (BASED ON VERIFIED INTERVIEW DATA), MONITORING DEFENDANTS' COMPLIANCE, AND NOTIFYING DEFENDANTS OF COURT DATES. THREE SPECIALIZED UNITS HANDLE DAILY OPERATIONS: EVENING OPERATIONS CONDUCTS INTERVIEWS WITH DEFENDANTS FROM 4 P.M. TO 8 A.M. TO DETERMINE THEIR ELIGIBILITY FOR CITATION RELEASE; PRERELEASE SERVICES SUPPORTS THE D.C. SUPERIOR COURT'S PRETRIAL RELEASE DECISIONS. POSTRELEASE SERVICES ENSURES DEFENDANTS' COURT APPEARANCES. IN 1980, RELEASEES KEPT MORE THAN 90 PERCENT OF THEIR SCHEDULED COURT APPEARANCES. LESS THAN 8 PERCENT WERE REARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH A SERIOUS OFFENSE WHILE AT LIBERTY. THE AGENCY EMPLOYS 45 PERSONS; ITS FISCAL YEAR 1981 BUDGET WAS $1,172,500. WHILE THE AGENCY'S BASIC OPERATIONS, RECORDKEEPING STANDARDS, AND TRAINING AND MONITORING METHODS CAN BE REPLICATED, THEY MUST BE ADAPTED TO THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS. TABLES AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. APPENDIXES PROVIDE SAMPLE AGENCY FORMS, A MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT, AND THE AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION.

Supplemental Notes: EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

105. **DATA SOURCES ON WHITE-COLLAR LAW-BREAKING. By A. J. REISS JR and A. D. BIDERMAN.** Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc, 1990 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. 572 p. 1980. **NCJ-72651**

THIS REPORT ASSESSES THE CURRENT STATUS OF FEDERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON WHITE-COLLAR LAWBREAKING FROM A PERSPECTIVE OF THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS; THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT PROBLEMS IN CONCEPTUALIZATION, CLASSIFICATION, AND COUNTING PREVENT THE MERGING OF INFORMATION INTO STATISTICAL SERIES. PROBLEMS OF NONMENCLATURE ARE ADDRESSED, ESPECIALLY THE IMPLICATIONS OF BOTH 'WHITE COLLAR' AND 'CRIME.' WHITE-COLLAR LAW VIOLATIONS ARE DEFINED AS THOSE LAW VIOLATIONS TO WHICH PENALTIES ARE ATTACHED AND THAT INVOLVE THE USE OF A VIOLATOR'S POSITION OF SIGNIFICANT POWER, INFLUENCE, OR TRUST IN THE LEGITIMATE ECONOMIC OR POLITICAL INSTITUTIONAL ORDER FOR THE PURPOSE OF ILLEGAL GAIN, OR TO COMMIT AN ILLEGAL ACT FOR PERSONAL OR ORGANIZATIONAL GAIN. THIS NEW DEFINITION SEPARATES SOCIAL STATUS FROM LAW VIOLATION AND TAKES INTO ACCOUNT ADMINISTRATIVE AND CIVIL AS WELL AS CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS OF LAW. THE IMPORTANCE OF THEORETICAL AS WELL AS STATISTICAL MODELS IN SOCIAL REPORTING IS EMPHASIZED. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO COMPLIANCE AND PENALTY LAW ENFORCEMENT MODELS IN ORGANIZING STATISTICAL REPORTING ON WHITE-COLLAR LAW VIOLATIONS. MAJOR REQUIREMENTS FOR A UNIFORM STATISTICAL REPORTING SYSTEM ON WHITE-COLLAR LAW VIOLATION ARE STIPULATED. EMPHASIS FALLS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT INDICATORS, INCLUDING INDICATORS OF ORGANIZATION, AS WELL AS ON PERSONS AS VICTIMS AND VIOLATORS AND ON EVENTS. THE ABSENCE OF INDICATORS ON SANCTIONING AND ON RECIDIVISM IN WHITE-COLLAR LAWBREAKING IS CONSIDERED. THROUGHOUT THE REPORT ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSIDERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDICATORS OF WHITE-COLLAR LAW VIOLATION AS PART OF THE INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL STATISTICAL FUNCTIONS. TABLES, FIGURES, AND APPROXIMATELY 150 REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: Tampere Peace Research Institute, Tammelanpmistokatu 58B, Tampere, Finland.

Availability: Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc, 1990 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

106. **DECRIMINALIZATION OF PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS—TRACING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A PUBLIC POLICY. By D. E. AARONSON, C. T. DIENES, and M. C. MUSHENO.** American University, Massachusetts and Nebraska, Avenues, NW, Washington, DC 20016. 263 p. 1982. **NCJ-81539**

THE STUDY DESCRIBES AND ASSESSES THE PERFORMANCE OF THE POLICE AS THE PRINICIPAL AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF INEBRIATES TO PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES, COMPARING CRIMINAL AND THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ST. LOUIS, AND MINNEAPOLIS. THE STUDY DEVELOPS THREE RESEARCH MODELS. THE IMPACT MODEL, WHICH ANALYZES THE EFFECT OF CHANGING LEGAL POLICY ON THE TREATMENT OF PUBLIC INEBRIATES; THE POLICE DISCRETION MODEL, WHICH ATTEMPTS TO FIND OUT HOW AND WHY POLICE PRACTICES HAVE BEEN ALTERED BY DECRIMINALIZATION OF PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS; AND THE PRESCRIPTIVE MODEL, WHICH EXAMINES CHANGES DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE INTAKE AND HANDLING OF INEBRIATES. STUDY FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT DECRIMINALIZATION BRINGS ABOUT SIGNIFICANT REDUCTIONS IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PICKED UP FOR PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS. FURTHERMORE, UNDER DECRIMINALIZATION, MORE AND MORE EMERGENCY CASE-HOMELESS MEN ARE PROCESSED BY THE POLICE AND OTHER TYPES OF INEBRIATES ARE INCREASINGLY IGNORED BY THE POLICE OR DISPOSED OF INFORMALLY. THE CHANGES DERIVE FROM POLICE OFFICERS' ATTITUDES. THE WILLINGNESS OF POLICE TO PICK UP, PROCESS, AND DELIVER INEBRIATES TO PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES IS AFFECTED BY DEPARTMENTAL PRACTICES, PUBLIC PRESSURES, RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER POLICE OFFICERS, AND PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AND BACKGROUNDS. IMPROVEMENTS CAN BE MADE IN TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES BY SHIFTING THE EMPHASIS OF PUBLIC POLICY. GOALS OF PUBLIC POLICY ARE TO REMOVE PUBLIC INEBRIATES FROM THE STREETS, TO CONSERVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESOURCES, TO HUMANIZE THE HANDLING OF PUBLIC INEBRIATES, TO INCREASE LONG-TERM REHABILITATION, AND TO PREVENT CRIME BY OR AGAINST PUBLIC INEBRIATES. EFFICIENT PICKUP OF DRUNKS CAN BE BETTER ACHIEVED BY EXCLUSIVE RELIANCE ON POLICE AS PICKUP AGENTS, USE OF SPECIALIZED TRANSPORT VEHICLES, INCREASED USE OF FOOT PATROL OFFICERS, AND USE OF JAILS AS A DROP-OFF POINT FOR SUBSEQUENT DELIVERY OF INEBRIATES TO A THERAPEUTIC FACILITY OR FOR PROTECTIVE CUSTODY RELEASE OF INEBRIATES WHEN THEY ARE SOBER. CLEAR PUBLIC POLICY GOALS ON TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES, USE OF AN INCENTIVE/DISINCENTIVE SYSTEM (ECONOMIC, INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION, AUTHORITY, AND POWER INCENTIVES), AND IMPROVED COOPERATION BETWEEN POLICE AND DETOXIFICATION CENTERS ARE NEEDED. NONPOLICE PICKUP PROCEDURES MAY BE JUSTIFIED IF THE EMPHASIS OF THE PARTICULAR PROGRAM IS ON THERAPEUTIC OBJECTIVES. NOTES, TABLES, GRAPHS, AND APPENDIXES CONTAINING A SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE, LISTS OF INDICATORS, AND INTERVIEW SCHEDULES ARE SUPPLIED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

107. **DESCRIBING AND ANALYZING CASE PROCESSING TIME IN CRIMINAL CASES—SUGGESTIONS FOR ADMINISTRATORS. By M. L. LUSKIN.** American Judicature Society, Suite 1606, 200 West Monroe Street, Chicago, IL 60606. 19 p. 1981. **NCJ-79087**

THIS GUIDE ASSISTS COURT ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL IN ASSESSING CASE PROCESSING TIMES. IT EXPLAINS HOW INDIVIDUAL COURTS CAN ASSEMBLE INFORMATION BOTH ON THEIR CASE FLOW AND ON DELAY FACTORS SO THAT THESE DATA CAN BE COMPARED WITH THOSE FROM OTHER COURTS. THE GUIDE SPECIFICALLY DISCUSSES KEEPING RECORDS, IDENTIFYING DATA ELEMENTS, SAMPLING CASES, CONDUCTING STATISTICAL ANALYSES, AND USING THE RESULTS TO MAKE POLICY CHOICES. A CASE NUMBERING SYSTEM THAT DISTINGUISHES CASE TYPES AND FILE SUMMARIES THAT REPORT THE MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS AND EVENTS OF THE CASE ARE AMONG SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVED RECORDKEEPING. THE SYSTEM USES THE DATE OF THE VERDICT, DISMISSAL, PLEA OF GUILTY, OR ENTRY INTO PRETRIAL DIVERSION AS THE OPTIMAL MEASURES OF CASE TERMINATION. THE STUDY PERIOD SHOULD BE BASED ON THE TIME THE CHARGES WERE MADE AND THE CASE POPULATION SHOULD BE DEFINED IN TERMS OF EITHER CASES INITIATED OR CASES DISPOSED WITHIN THAT PERIOD. SAMPLE SIZE FOR COURTS WITH LITTLE OR NO INFORMATION ON CASE PROCESSING TIME SHOULD BE MODERATELY LARGE—500 CASES PER YEAR—TO PROVIDE RELIABLE ESTIMATES OF THE VALUES OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SHOULD YIELD AVERAGE AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PROCESSING TIME AS WELL AS DISTRIBUTION IN TERMS OF PEAKEDNESS AND SKEWNESS. IT MAY ALSO BE USEFUL TO CALCULATE AND PLOT MONTHLY MEAN AND MEDIAN CASE PROCESSING TIMES. A MODEL IS NEEDED TO EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCES IN CASE PROCESSING TIMES. A SAMPLE MODEL, USING AN ORDINARY LEAST SQUARE REGRESSION EQUATION, IS RECOMMENDED. THE BENEFIT OF FORMULATING AND ESTIMATING A MODEL OF CASE PROCESSING TIME IS DISCOVERING INFORMATION ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE EFFECT OF EACH OF THE INFLUENCES ON CASE PROCESSING TIME. TABLES AND EIGHT REFERENCES ARE GIVEN.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01146-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

108. **DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENTS OF THE MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAM PROJECTS. By D. M. KEMP, J. D. WALLER, J. W. SCANLON, P. G. NALLEY, and C. LANCER.** Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037. 408 p. 1979. **NCJ-55723**

EIGHT DESCRIPTIVE REPORTS ARE PRESENTED ON COMPLETED MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAMS (MEP) SUPPORTED BY NILECJ GRANTS TO STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING UNITS/AGENCIES TO DEVELOP AND DEMONSTRATE SUCCESSFUL EVALUATION SYSTEMS. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES FOR THE GRANTEES WERE TO ENCOURAGE STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES TO GENERATE AND USE EVALUATION INFORMATION AND TO TEST WAYS IN WHICH EFFECTIVE USE OF EVALUATION INFORMATION CAN HELP STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES ACHIEVE THEIR OBJECTIVES. THESE INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT REPORTS REFER TO MEP'S BY THE ALAMEDA, CALIF., REGIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING BOARD, THE PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION, THE COLUMBIA, S.C., CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL, THE JACKSONVILLE, FLA., OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING, THE ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL OKLAHOMA GOVERNMENTS, THE VENTURA, CALIF., CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING BOARD, THE MICHIGAN OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS, AND THE ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION. INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ON EVALUATION SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RATIONALE, STRATEGIES, EXPECTATIONS, EXPERIENCES, AND OUTCOMES. SOME GENERAL CONCLUSIONS ARE (1) WITHOUT PLANNED, WELL-MANAGED PROCESSING PROCEDURES, HIGH VOLUME DATA SYSTEMS QUICKLY BECOME UNMANAGEABLE; (2) QUALITY CONTROL AND DATA ANALYSIS ARE EXPENSIVE; (3) STANDARD SYSTEMS ARE FEASIBLE BUT EXPENSIVE; (4) USER OWNERSHIP OF THE SYSTEM CAN FACILI-

TATE SUCCESS (AS IN THE VENTURA SYSTEM); (5) EFFECTIVE USE OF THE EVALUATION FRAMEWORK MAY REQUIRE ITS USE IN THE PROJECT DESIGN; (6) INFORMATION USERS SHOULD BE PRESENTED EVALUATION RESULTS VERBALLY OR IN WRITTEN SUMMARY FORM, AS WELL AS IN FULL REPORTS, AND GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE RESULTS; (7) DATA AND RECORDKEEPING ACTIVITIES OF MOST LOCAL AGENCIES ARE NOT ADEQUATE FOR AN EVALUATION SYSTEM; (8) STAFFING PROBLEMS, LACK OF PRODUCTION COMMITMENT, AND DISINTERESTED MANAGEMENT CAN RESULT IN SYSTEM FAILURE (AS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA MEP); AND (9) ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REPRESENTATIVES TO FOLLOW THE STUDY CAN BE HELPFUL (AS PROVEN IN THE ALAMEDA STUDY). FOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS SEE NCJ-55682.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00797-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

109. **DESIGN FOR SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS—THE ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY PLANNING AND DESIGN PROCESS. By R. A. GARDINER.** 93 p. 1978. **NCJ-50335**

THE ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY (E/S) PLANNING APPROACH, BASED ON THE THESIS THAT THE DESIGN AND ORGANIZATION OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT PLAY A PRIMARY ROLE IN PROVIDING THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIMINAL ACTS, IS DESCRIBED. E/S IS AN URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN PROCESS WHICH INTEGRATES CRIME PREVENTION WITH NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN AND URBAN REDEVELOPMENT. FOLLOWING A DISCUSSION OF HOW CRIME CAN ESCALATE IN A NEIGHBORHOOD, THE MAJOR HISTORICAL MODELS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVES THAT HAVE PRECEDED E/S ARE EXAMINED. SUBSEQUENT SECTIONS EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT, THE CRIME-ENVIRONMENT PHENOMENON (A CAUSAL CONDITION REFLECTING THE DYNAMIC INTERCHANGE BETWEEN PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT), AND THE E/S CONCEPTUAL MODEL. THE BASIC THEORIES OF E/S AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS ARE DETAILED IN A CONCEPTUAL DIAGRAM. THE EIGHT STEPS IN THE E/S TECHNICAL PLANNING PROCESS ARE DESCRIBED, ALONG WITH HOW AN E/S PROJECT CAN BE FUNDED, ORGANIZED, AND APPLIED. FINALLY, FOUR CASE STUDIES ARE PRESENTED: THE HARTFORD, CONN., CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM, WHICH RESULTED IN A 42-PERCENT REDUCTION IN RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY; THE ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY PLAN AND PROGRAM FOR THE SOUTH LOOP NEW TOWN IN CHICAGO, ILL.; AND EXISTING E/S EFFORTS IN ST. LOUIS, MO., AND OAK PARK, ILL. REFERENCES AND GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531; US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00751-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

110. **DETERMINATE SENTENCING—REFORM OR REGRESSION? PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON DETERMINATE SENTENCING.** Correctional Information Service, Inc., 801 Second Avenue, New York, NY 10017. 161 p. 1978. **NCJ-46779**

ISSUES RELATED TO THE PASSAGE AND ENACTMENT OF CALIFORNIA'S NEW DETERMINATE SENTENCING BILL ARE DISCUSSED BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTITIONERS AND OTHER EXPERTS IN THE FIELD. UNDER SENATE BILL 42, WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE ON JULY 1, 1977, THE CHOICE OF PRISON TERMS IS NARROWLY CIRCUMSCRIBED FOR EACH OFFENSE. PAROLE IS RELEGATED TO A MARGINAL ROLE, AND THE AIM OF SENTENCING IS DECLARED TO BE THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY AND THE IMPOSITION OF PUNISHMENT. THE PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE WAS TO EXAMINE HOW THE NEW BILL CAME ABOUT AND TO LOOK FORWARD TO WHAT IT MIGHT PRODUCE. A CONCEPTUAL OVERVIEW AND COMMENTARY ON THE MOVEMENT TOWARD DETERMINACY IN SENTENCING, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE ABOLITION OF PAROLE, ARE PRESENTED BY A PROPONENT OF SENTENCING REFORM. ANOTHER SELECTION DISCUSSES THE FORCES AND INTERESTS BEHIND DETERMINATE SENTENCING LEGISLATION FROM A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF AND AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL 42 ARE DETAILED. 'FIXED' AND 'PRESUMPTIVE' SENTENCING SCHEMES OF THE SORT ENACTED IN CALIFORNIA ARE EXAMINED CRITICALLY BY A JURIST WHO FEELS THAT PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION, PARTICULARLY IN THE FORM OF PLEA BARGAINING, SHOULD BE CHANNELED AND CONTROLLED IF DETERMINATE SENTENCING REFORMS ARE TO BE EFFECTIVE. THE EFFECT FLAT-TERM SENTENCING IS LIKELY TO HAVE ON THE ACTIONS OF CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES IS ASSESSED, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE CONCEPTS OF 'GOOD TIME' AND 'FLEXIBLE INCARCERATION.' METHODS OF MONITORING AND EVALUATING THE NEW LEGISLATION ARE EXPLORED THROUGH AN ANALYSIS OF THE MAINE AND CALIFORNIA REFORM EXPERIENCES. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES POSSIBLE BECAUSE OF DETERMINATE SENTENCING AND CONCOMITANT RESTRICTION OR ABOLITION OF PAROLE DISCRETIONARY RELEASE ARE ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL SELECTION; ITS AUTHOR FEELS THAT DISPARITY ABUSE WILL BE EVEN GREATER IN THAT PAROLE BOARD DISCRETION WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO PROSECUTORS AND JUDGES, WHO ALREADY EXERCISE CONSIDERABLE DISCRETION THROUGH PLEA BARGAINING AND SENTENCING PRACTICES. PARTICIPANT DISCUSSION WHICH FOLLOWED EACH PRESENTATION IS SUMMARIZED, AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED FOR SOME SELECTIONS. A LIST OF CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS IS APPENDED. THE CONFERENCE WAS ONE OF A SERIES OF SPECIAL NATIONAL WORKSHOPS OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM.

Supplemental Notes: HELD AT BOALT HALL SCHOOL OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, JUNE 2-3, 1977.

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00654-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

111. **DEVELOPING SENTENCING GUIDELINES—A METHODS MANUAL. By A. M. GELMAN, J. M. KRESS, and J. C. CALPIN.** US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531. 217 p. 1979. **NCJ-47394**

THIS IS A WORKING DOCUMENT DESIGNED TO ASSIST POLICYMAKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING A SENTENCING GUIDELINES SYSTEM. CODING MANUAL DESIGN, SAMPLE VALIDATION, AND SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION ARE EXAMINED. THE METHODS DESCRIBED ARE BASED ON MODELS DEVELOPED DURING PILOT PROJECTS IN DENVER, COLO., CHICAGO, ILL., NEWARK, N.J., PHOENIX, ARIZ., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA. VARIOUS ASPECTS OF GUIDELINES DEVELOPMENT ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING DETERMINING THE INFORMATION BASE FOR SENTENCING DECISIONS, DESIGNING THE CODING MANUAL SO THAT EACH SIGNIFICANT FACTOR RECEIVES THE SAME WEIGHT, DESIGNING THE CODING SHEET, TESTING THE DESIGN ON A CONSTRUCTION

SAMPLE, USING STATISTICAL ANALYSIS TO SPOT FLAWS IN THE DESIGN, DEVELOPING A MODEL TO DETERMINE WHICH COMBINATION OF FACTORS BEST PREDICTS SENTENCING OUTCOMES, VALIDATION OF THE SAMPLE, PRESENTING THE GUIDELINES SYSTEM TO THE JUDICIARY, AND IMPLEMENTING THE SYSTEM. THE HUMAN FACTORS MITIGATING AGAINST CHANGE ARE ALSO EXAMINED. AN OFFENSE INFORMATION CARD, A SAMPLE VARIABLE, AND ILLUSTRATIVE MASTER LIST ITEMS ARE INCLUDED. THE BULK OF THE VOLUME CONSISTS OF APPENDED MATERIAL. EXAMPLES OF A CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE CODING MANUAL, A CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE CODING SHEET, AND ERROR STATEMENTS ARE PROVIDED. OFFENSE RANKING INSTRUCTIONS FOR JUDGES ARE INCLUDED, AS ARE EXAMPLES OF INSTRUCTIONAL BOOKLETS FOR THE CALCULATION OF GUIDELINE SENTENCES. THESE INCLUDE BOOKLETS FOR GENERAL CRIMES AS WELL AS BOOKLETS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES, PROPERTY CRIMES, AND DRUG OFFENSES. MODEL TESTING MATERIALS, INCLUDING A COMPUTER PROGRAM AND SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS, ARE ALSO APPENDED, AS IS AN EXAMPLE OF A HANDBOOK FOR COMPUTER IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDELINE DATA. ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE COSTS ARE PRESENTED. SELECTED REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. ALSO SEE NCJ-47395 FOR PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK FOR WORKSHOP ON SENTENCING GUIDELINES DEVELOPMENT.

Supplemental Notes: SENTENCING GUIDELINES—STRUCTURING JUDICIAL DISCRETION.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

112. **DEVELOPING SENTENCING GUIDELINES—TRAINER'S HANDBOOK. By J. M. KRESS, J. C. CALPIN, A. M. GELMAN, J. B. BELLOWS, B. E. DORWORTH, and O. A. SPAID.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 162 p. 1977. **NCJ-54147**

PART OF LEAA'S EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES, THIS TRAINER'S MANUAL OUTLINES A WORKSHOP DESIGNED TO PROVIDE JUDGES AND OTHER OFFICIALS INFORMATION ON USING SENTENCING GUIDELINES. STRESSING THE USE OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES AS AIDS IN MAKING SENTENCING DECISIONS THAT RETAIN JUDICIAL DISCRETION, THE 3-DAY, 14-SESSION WORKSHOP IS DESIGNED TO ENABLE PARTICIPANTS TO MAKE AN INFORMED JUDGMENT ON THE FEASIBILITY OF USING SENTENCING GUIDELINES IN THEIR OWN JURISDICTION AND MAKE A THOROUGH PRESENTATION OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES TO THEIR JUDICIAL PEERS AND OTHERS IN THEIR HOME JURISDICTIONS. FOCUSING SOLELY ON THE TRAINER'S ROLE, THE MANUAL OUTLINES THE GOAL OF EACH SESSION, ALONG WITH THE INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS AND MATERIALS OR LOGISTICS PRIMARY TO THE SESSION'S SELECTED TOPIC. SESSIONS ARE DEVOTED TO AN OVERVIEW OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES, SENTENCING PROBLEMS, USING SENTENCING GUIDELINES, TYPES OF GUIDELINES, ESTABLISHING GUIDELINES, DEVELOPING AN ACTION PLAN FOR INTRODUCING LOCAL JURISDICTIONS TO SENTENCING GUIDELINES, AND IMPLEMENTING INNOVATIONS. CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATE THE MANUAL. THE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES AND THE STRATEGY FOR TRAINING AND DEVELOPING SENTENCING GUIDELINES ARE DESCRIBED. A GLOSSARY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE APPENDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 47394 AND 47395.

Supplemental Notes: FROM THE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

113. **DEVELOPING USEFUL EVALUATION CAPABILITY—LESSONS FROM THE MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAM. By J. D. WALLER, J. W. SCANLON, D. M. KEMP, and P. G. NALLEY.** Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037. 156 p. 1979. **NCJ-55682**

THIS REPORT PRESENTS FINDINGS FROM AN ASSESSMENT OF EIGHT MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAMS (MEP) FUNDED BY NILECJ AND CONDUCTED BY STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCIES TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT EVALUATION APPROACHES. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES WERE TO ENCOURAGE STATE AND LOCAL PLANNING AGENCIES TO GENERATE AND USE EVALUATION INFORMATION AND TEST WAYS IN WHICH EFFECTIVE USE OF EVALUATION INFORMATION CAN HELP THESE AGENCIES TO ACHIEVE THEIR OBJECTIVES. THIS PAPER REPORTS ON LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE MEP'S, WAYS TO MEASURE MEP SUCCESS, METHODS FOR BUILDING AN EVALUATION CAPABILITY, AND PROBLEMS TO BE EXPECTED IN IMPLEMENTING AND OPERATING EVALUATION SYSTEMS. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT EVALUATION SYSTEMS (1) CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO HAVE A MEASURABLE IMPACT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF STATE PLANNING AGENCIES AND REGIONAL PLANNING UNITS, SINCE THESE AGENCIES DO NOT HAVE PRIMARY OBJECTIVES THAT ARE BOTH VERIFIABLE AND REALISTIC, (2) ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE USEFUL TO THE PLANNING AGENCY STAFF UNLESS THE AGENCY IS BEING DIRECTED TOWARD SOME MISSION-RELATED OBJECTIVE, AND (3) CAN INCREASE THEIR CHANCES OF PROVIDING USEFUL INFORMATION BY SERVING USERS' EXISTING INFORMATION NEEDS AND ALLOWING USERS TO CONTROL THE STUDY. EVALUATION SYSTEMS OF VALUE TO POTENTIAL USERS CAN BE SET UP ONLY IF THE USER IS INVOLVED IN EVALUATION ACTIVITY. GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY, PLANNING AGENCIES WILL SET UP EVALUATION SYSTEMS WHICH DIFFER IN PRODUCT, COST, AND OPERATIONS, AND THESE SYSTEMS WILL NOT BE SUCCESSFUL IN LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. PERSONS SETTING UP EVALUATION SYSTEMS CAN EXPECT A STAFF TURNOVER CAUSING DELAYS AND DISRUPTIONS, RELUCTANCE FROM PROJECT PERSONNEL TO RELINQUISH DATA, AND PROBLEMS WITH CIVIL SERVICE RULES, COMPUTER PROCESSING, AND CONTRACTING. SUCCESS OF THE MEP'S WHEN MEASURED BY ACHIEVEMENT OF AGENCY OBJECTIVES, USE, AND CONTINUATION, WAS SLIGHT, BUT DEMONSTRABLE SUCCESS IN HALF OF THE MEP SITES WAS NOTICEABLE AFTER MINIMIZING SUCCESS CRITERIA TO 'PROVIDING USEFUL INFORMATION TO AN IDENTIFIED MARKET.' MEP GRANTEES USED VARIOUS EVALUATION CAPABILITIES, SUCH AS OPERATING SYSTEMS ON A FULL-SCALE BASIS, ON A PILOT BASIS, ON A ONE-TIME BASIS, OR AS A TRAINING PROJECT. BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF EIGHT OF THESE SYSTEMS ARE PRESENTED ALONG WITH PROBLEMS TO BE EXPECTED IN IMPLEMENTING AND OPERATING EVALUATION SYSTEMS. TABLES AND FIGURES ARE PROVIDED. FOR FULL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE EIGHT PROGRAMS SEE NCJ 55723.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00798-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

114. **DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING OF A HIGHLY DIRECTIONAL DUAL-MODE ELECTRONIC SIREN. By R. L. FISHER, D. D. TOTH, D. S. BLOMQUIST, and J. S. FORRER.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 55 p. 1978. **NCJ-48084**

A SIREN USING A STRONG NARROW BEAM OF SOUND IN THE FORWARD DIRECTION FOR OPEN HIGHWAY USAGE AND A BROADER BEAM FOR USE NEAR ROADWAY INTERSECTIONS IS DISCUSSED. THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STAND-

ARDS HAS DEVELOPED A DUAL-MODE DIRECTIONAL ELECTRONIC SIREN WHICH CAN BE ELECTRICALLY SWITCHED UNDER MANUAL CONTROL FROM A STRONG NARROW BEAM OF SOUND TO A BROADER BEAM. THE INTENSE BEAM OF SOUND IS PRODUCED BY A VEHICULAR ROOF-MOUNTED BROADSIDE ARRAY CONSISTING OF FOUR COMPACT COMMERCIAL 100-WATT ELECTRONIC SIREN LOUDSPEAKERS SPACED 15.2 CENTIMETERS (6.0 INCHES) APART. TWO ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS WERE DEVELOPED TO BROADEN THE INHERENTLY NARROW BEAM OF THE BROADSIDE ARRAY. ONE SYSTEM SWEPT THE BEAM FROM SIDE TO SIDE. THE SECOND SYSTEM INVOLVED THE USE OF A FILTER NETWORK. A-WEIGHTED SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL MEASUREMENTS MADE IN AN ANECHOIC CHAMBER AND OUTDOORS ON A VEHICLE SHOWED THAT THE MAXIMUM SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL OF THE DUAL-MODE SIREN IS 7 TO 10 DECIBELS HIGHER IN THE DESIRED DIRECTIONS THAN A SINGLE 100-WATT COMMERCIAL ELECTRONIC SIREN. REFERENCES AND A GLOSSARY ARE INCLUDED, AND THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN A DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM, REASONS FOR CHOOSING A BROADSIDE ARRAY AND DESIGN FOR NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS SYSTEM 2 DUAL-MADE DIRECTIONAL SIREN, AND CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS FOR NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS SYSTEM 1 AND 2. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-01925-9; US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234 Stock Order No. NBS SP480-28; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

115. **DIFFERENTIAL POLICE RESPONSE TO CALLS FOR SERVICE—TEST DESIGN. By B. LEWIN and R. ACEVEDO.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 48 p. 1980. **NCJ-74094**

THIS FIELD-TEST DESIGN WILL BE USED IN DEVELOPING AND ASSESSING THE UTILITY OF A COMPREHENSIVE DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSE SYSTEM FOR MANAGING THE CALLS FOR SERVICE FUNCTION OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS. THE DESIGN, DEVELOPED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE (NIJ), CONSISTS OF PROGRAM ELEMENTS THAT WILL BE UNIFORMLY IMPLEMENTED IN 3 CITY POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN THE 100-500,000 POPULATION RANGE AND EVALUATED BY NIJ. THE RATIONALE FOR THE SYSTEM LIES IN SEVERAL STUDIES INDICATING 1) THAT ONLY A MINOR PERCENTAGE OF CALLS COMING INTO A POLICE DEPARTMENT CONCERNS CRIMES IN PROGRESS OR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES FOR WHICH A RAPID MOBILE RESPONSE IS NECESSARY 2) AND THAT THE RAPID RESPONSE IS EFFECTIVE FOR URGENT CRIME-RELATED INCIDENTS. MOREOVER, STUDIES SHOW THAT WHILE CITIZENS REACT NEGATIVELY TO DELAYED POLICE RESPONSES WHEN POLICE ARE REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY, THEY ARE WILLING TO FORGIVE A DELAY IF A REASONABLE CAUSE IS GIVEN AT THE TIME THEY CALL FOR HELP. ALTHOUGH VARIOUS TYPES OF DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSE SYSTEMS ARE CURRENTLY BEING USED BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS AS A MEANS FOR CLASSIFYING CALLS TO DETERMINE APPROPRIATE RESPONSE AND PRIORITIES, FEW DEPARTMENTS HAVE DEVELOPED A COMPREHENSIVE DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSE SYSTEM IN WHICH THE FULL RANGE OF POSSIBILITIES IS ADDRESSED. FURTHERMORE, MOST OF THESE SYSTEMS ARE PLAGUED WITH A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS, SUCH AS CONFUSION OVER PRIORITY DESIGNATIONS FOR IN-PROGRESS CALLS, BASIC PATROL CRITICAL CALLS, AND BASIC PATROL CALLS, AND INCREASED TRAVEL TIME CAUSED BY INDISCRIMINATE ADHERENCE TO FIRST-COME, FIRST-SERVED DISPATCH WITHIN PRIORITIES. GOALS OF THE FIELD-TEST PROGRAM ARE TO ASSURE THAT THE MOST URGENT CALLS FOR SERVICE RECEIVE PRIORITY TREATMENT, THAT THE RATE OF NONCRITICAL CALLS FOR SERVICE HANDLED BY IMMEDIATE MOBILE RESPONSE IS REDUCED, AND THAT THE RATE OF CRITICAL CALLS HANDLED BY MOBILE RESPONSE IS INCREASED. ADDITIONAL GOALS ARE TO INCREASE THE USE OF DELAYED MOBILE RESPONSE FOR NONCRITICAL CALLS AND TO INCREASE THE RATE OF NONCRITICAL CALLS HANDLED BY NONMOBILE RESPONSE. THE PROGRAM COMPONENTS INCLUDE A NEW CALL CLASSIFICATION SCHEME TO CATEGORIZE CALLS ALONG CERTAIN DIMENSIONS; A RANGE OF RESPONSE TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING IMMEDIATE MOBILE RESPONSE, DELAYED MOBILE RESPONSE, AND NONMOBILE RESPONSE, ALONG WITH SEVERAL OPTIONS WITHIN EACH OF THESE RESPONSE CLASSES; AND VARIOUS CHANGES IN CALL-INTAKE PROCEDURES. PARTICIPANTS WILL ALSO BE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH A NUMBER OF PLANNING, REPORTING, AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS AND WILL HAVE TO EVALUATE THE IMPLEMENTED PROGRAM TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THE SYSTEM ON POLICE PRACTICES AND ON CITIZENS AND THE FEASIBILITY OF PROGRAM TRANSFER. SECTIONS OF THE REPORT CONTAIN INFORMATION ON IMPLEMENTATION, NIJ SUPPORT, AND SITE SELECTION CRITERIA. TABULAR DATA, FOOTNOTES, AND A GLOSSARY ARE INCLUDED, AND 12 SOURCE MATERIALS ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: TEST DESIGN.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01073-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

116. **DIRECTORY OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS: NATIONAL AND STATE LEVELS. By J. L. LOCKARD, J. T. DUNCAN, and R. N. BRENNER.** US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. 130 p. 1978. **NCJ-47126**

NATIONAL AND STATEWIDE COMMUNITY-BASED CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS ARE LISTED, AND INFORMATION ON COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION AND RELATED RESOURCES IS PRESENTED. THE PURPOSES OF THE DIRECTORY ARE TO FACILITATE THE FLOW OF KNOWLEDGE AND IDEAS ABOUT CRIME PREVENTION, TO ASSIST PROFESSIONAL RESEARCHERS IN IDENTIFYING OTHER GROUPS WITH SIMILAR INTERESTS, TO HELP PRACTITIONERS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS LOCATE INFORMATION, AND TO AID THE POTENTIAL COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM DEVELOPER. ALL OF THE PROGRAMS LISTED HAVE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AS A MAJOR COMPONENT AND SEEK TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES TO REDUCE CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITY. PROGRAMS OPERATED BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND BY NONPROFIT AND SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS ARE INCLUDED. EACH LISTING IDENTIFIES THE ORGANIZATION, PROGRAM TITLE, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER, SPONSORING AGENCY, PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, SERVICES, RESOURCES, AND PUBLICATIONS FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC. THE ENTRIES ARE CURRENT AS OF APRIL-MAY 1978. ACCOMPANYING THE DIRECTORY ARE AN INTRODUCTORY ARTICLE ON THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION; AN OVERVIEW OF THE LEAA ROLE IN COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION (INCLUDING A LISTING OF RELEVANT LEAA GRANTS); A LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT CAN PROVIDE INFORMATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, FUNDING, AND TRAINING MATERIALS; A GLOSSARY; AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF COMMUNITY

CRIME PREVENTION MATERIALS FROM THE NCJRS COLLECTION.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00817-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

117. **DIRECTORY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SOURCES—FOURTH EDITION. C. LUNDY, Ed.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 144 p. 1981. **NCJ-79847**

THIS DIRECTORY IS AN UPDATED LISTING OF AGENCIES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD WHICH ACT AS INFORMATION SOURCES. IT IS BASED ON A 1981 SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 260 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. EACH ENTRY INCLUDES THE AGENCY ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER, AND CONTACT PERSON. THE NAME OF THE AGENCY DIRECTOR, THE AGENCY'S OBJECTIVES AND SERVICES, THE YEAR THE AGENCY WAS ESTABLISHED, USER RESTRICTIONS, THE NAME OF THE PARENT ORGANIZATION OR SPONSORING AGENCY, THE NUMBER OF STAFF, AND THE AREAS OF ACTIVITY ARE ALSO PROVIDED. IF APPLICABLE, THE SIZE OF THE AGENCY'S COLLECTION AND ITS PUBLICATIONS ARE MENTIONED. THE AGENCIES INCLUDED FEATURE INFORMATION SERVICES SUCH AS COMPUTERIZED LITERATURE SEARCHES, INTERLIBRARY LOAN PROGRAMS, REFERENCE, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. THE ORGANIZATIONS ARE LISTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, AND TWO INDEXES, BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALTY, ARE PROVIDED. CRITERIA FOR AGENCIES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE NEXT EDITION OF THE DIRECTORY ARE PRESENTED, ALONG WITH A BLANK RESPONSE FORM AND GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETION.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. P27-000-01152-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

118. **DIRECTORY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SOURCES, THIRD EDITION. T. KETTERMAN, Ed.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 165 p. 1979. **NCJ-58427**

ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, THIS DIRECTORY OF 149 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SOURCES PROVIDES A RESOURCE LIST FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS. THIS THIRD EDITION OF THE DIRECTORY DESCRIBES THE SERVICES OF AGENCIES THAT RESPONDED TO A 1978-1979 SURVEY TO IDENTIFY AGENCIES WITH SUCH FEATURES AS COMPUTERIZED LITERATURE SEARCH SERVICES, INTERLIBRARY LOAN PROGRAMS, REFERENCE SERVICES, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS. IT UPDATES PREVIOUS EDITIONS PUBLISHED IN 1977 AND 1978. THE ORGANIZATIONS ARE LISTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER AND INDEXED BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALTY TO ASSIST USERS. ENTRIES FOR EACH AGENCY CONTAIN THE NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER, AND SPONSORING AGENCY; THE YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT; THE NAME OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OR PRESIDENT AND STAFF SIZE; AND THE NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON FOR THE AGENCY. ALSO LISTED ARE CHARGES, IF ANY, FOR INFORMATION SERVICES, KINDS OF USER RESTRICTIONS, AND TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED TO USERS SUCH AS CURRENT AWARENESS SERVICES, COMPUTER SEARCHES OF SPECIAL DATA BASES, REFERENCE SERVICES, DOCUMENT LOANS, XEROX COPIES, SPEAKERS BUREAUS, OR CONSULTING SERVICES. INFORMATION IS ALSO PROVIDED ON OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE AGENCIES, THEIR INFORMATION RESOURCES (METHODS OF STORAGE AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS), AND PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THAT AGENCY. SOURCES MUST FULFILL CERTAIN CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION; SERVICE MUST BE REGIONAL OR NATIONAL, MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS MUST NOT BE UNDULY RESTRICTIVE, INFORMATION SERVICES MUST BE A PRIMARY PRODUCT, RESOURCES MUST EXTEND BEYOND THOSE DEVELOPED WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION, AND THE AGENCY MUST BE ABLE TO RESPOND TO A LARGE NUMBER OF REQUESTS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00821-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

119. **DIRECTORY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SOURCES, 2ND ED, 1978. O. L. SMITH, M. H. CAPLAN, and G. D. BOSTON, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 160 p. 1978. **NCJ-51028**

THIS DIRECTORY OF 137 INFORMATION RESOURCE AGENCIES WAS COMPILED BY NCJRS IN AN EFFORT TO FOSTER THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND TO CREATE CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION AMONG PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD. THIS EDITION OF THE DIRECTORY UPDATES THE FIRST EDITION, WHICH WAS COMPILED IN 1976 FROM DATA GATHERED THROUGH QUESTIONNAIRES SENT TO 2,000 AGENCIES AND RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS. THE UPDATE WAS BASED ON A SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 300 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES CONDUCTED IN 1977-1978. QUESTIONNAIRES WERE MAILED TO ALL THE AGENCIES LISTED IN THE FIRST EDITION AS WELL AS TO OTHER AGENCIES IDENTIFIED BY NCJRS STAFF. THE AGENCIES INCLUDE SUCH INFORMATION RESOURCES AS COMPUTERIZED LITERATURE SEARCH SERVICES, INTERLIBRARY LOAN PROGRAMS, REFERENCE SERVICES, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS. THE ORGANIZATIONS ARE LISTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER; A SUBJECT INDEX IS PROVIDED. A UNIFORM SELECTION OF INFORMATION IS PROVIDED FOR EACH ENTRY, INCLUDING ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER, THE YEAR OF ITS FOUNDING, THE PARENT OR SPONSORING AGENCY, THE DIRECTOR, THE NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL AND SUPPORT EMPLOYEES, THE NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON, AREA OF ACTIVITY (POLICE, COURTS, CORRECTIONS, JUVENILE JUSTICE, EVALUATION, COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION, AND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY), COSTS, USER RESTRICTIONS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES, SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE USER, INFORMATION RESOURCES, AND PUBLICATIONS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00821-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

120. **DIRECTORY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATIONS AND RESEARCH CENTERS.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 51 p. 1977. **NCJ-45462**

THE DIRECTORY LISTS NATIONAL, NONPROFIT, PROFESSIONAL, AND VOLUNTEER SOCIAL ACTION ASSOCIATIONS AND RESEARCH CENTERS WHICH ARE ACTIVE IN THE FIELDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE LISTED EITHER HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF AMERICAN MEMBERS, HAVE A U.S. CHAPTER, OR ARE DOING WORK WHICH IS APPLICABLE TO THE UNITED STATES. THE LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE LISTED EITHER COVER SEVERAL STATES OR ARE OF NATIONAL INTEREST. THE ORGANIZATIONS ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY. THE FORMAT OF AN

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ENTRY IS: TITLE OF ORGANIZATION; MAILING ADDRESS; OFFICER; TELEPHONE NUMBER; YEAR FOUNDED; NUMBER OF MEMBERS; NUMBER OF STAFF; DESCRIPTION OF PURPOSE AND ACTIVITIES; AFFILIATIONS; PUBLICATIONS; AND MEETINGS. A SUBJECT INDEX IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-01904-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

121. **DIVERSION OF FELONY ARRESTS—AN EXPERIMENT IN PRETRIAL INTERVENTION—AN EVALUATION OF THE COURT EMPLOYMENT PROJECT—SUMMARY REPORT.** Vera Institute of Justice, 30 East 39th Street, New York, NY 10018. 76 p. 1981. **NCJ-77609**

THIS SUMMARY REPORT PRESENTS THE FINDINGS OF A 1977-79 EVALUATION OF THE COURT EMPLOYMENT PROJECT (CEP) IN NEW YORK CITY, THE NATION'S FIRST PRETRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM, DESIGNED TO DIVERT YOUNG OFFENDERS FROM THE STIGMA OF CONVICTION. CEP USED ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATION AND INDEPENDENT SCREENING OF COURT CASES TO IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE DEFENDANTS AND TO ADVOCATE FOR THEIR DIVERSION. IT ALSO PROVIDED DIVERTED DEFENDANTS WITH EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER MANPOWER SERVICES AND NEGOTIATED WITH PROSECUTORS TO AGREE TO DISMISS CHARGES AND SEAL OFFICIAL RECORDS FOR DEFENDANTS WHO SUCCESSFULLY PARTICIPATED IN THE PROJECT'S SERVICES. TO MEASURE CEP'S IMPACT, THE VERA INSTITUTE DESIGNED AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY WITH THE FOLLOWING MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS: THE CONCURRENT AND RANDOM ASSIGNMENT OF DEFENDANTS, SCREENED AS ELIGIBLE FOR PRETRIAL DIVERSION, TO AN EXPERIMENTAL GROUP (DIVERTED) AND TO A CONTROL GROUP (NORMALLY PROCESSED IN THE COURT); A RESEARCH POPULATION LARGE ENOUGH TO PERMIT ADEQUATE ANALYSIS OF PROGRAM IMPACT (666 SUBJECTS); A FOLLOWUP PERIOD OF AT LEAST 1 YEAR AFTER INTAKE FOR ALL EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUP MEMBERS, INCLUDING PROGRAM DROPOUTS; AND AN EXTENSIVE DATA BASE ON ALL RESEARCH SUBJECTS. THE STUDY FOUND THAT PRETRIAL DIVERSION WAS AN ALTERNATIVE TO NORMAL COURT PROCESSING BUT THAT IT WAS NOT TYPICALLY AN ALTERNATIVE TO FULL PROSECUTION, CRIMINAL CONVICTION, OR OFFICIAL SANCTION OR SUPERVISION BECAUSE ALMOST HALF THE DIVERTED DEFENDANTS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN PROSECUTED AND THE REST WOULD HAVE HAD THEIR CASES DISPOSED OF LENIENTLY. ALSO, THE PROJECT WAS NOT ABLE TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL DIFFERENCE IN THE VOCATIONAL STATUS OF THOSE WHO WERE DIVERTED, IN THEIR LIFESTYLES, OR IN THE LIKELIHOOD OF THEIR FUTURE INVOLVEMENT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE STUDY SUGGESTS THAT CEP DID NOT HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL IMPACT ON DISPOSITIONS IN 1977 BECAUSE DISMISSAL RATES, IN CASES OF THE KIND DIVERTED, WERE ALREADY HIGH IN THE NEW YORK CITY CRIMINAL COURTS. OTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE CEP EVALUATION FINDINGS ARE ALSO DETAILED. NINETEEN FOOTNOTES ARE GIVEN. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE CEP AND OF THE EVALUATION ARE APPENDED; A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABOUT 60 REFERENCES IS INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01115-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

122. **DOING CRIME—A SURVEY OF CALIFORNIA PRISON INMATES.** Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. 12 p. **NCJ-66552**

INFORMATION BASED ON AN INMATE SURVEY IS PROVIDED ABOUT THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CERTAIN CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AND THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HIGHLY ACTIVE AND LESS ACTIVE OFFENDERS. THE DATA DISCUSSED CAME FROM A SELF-REPORT SURVEY OF 624 MALE FELON INMATES OF FIVE CALIFORNIA STATE PRISONS, CONDUCTED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1976. RESPONDENTS TOLD WHAT TYPE OF CRIMES THEY HAD COMMITTED DURING THE 3 YEARS PRECEDING THEIR IMPRISONMENT. THEY ALSO REPORTED ON DRUG USE, ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES, PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORDS, REASONS FOR COMMITTING CRIME, AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE PAYOFFS AND PENALTIES OF DOING CRIME. ESTIMATES WERE DEVELOPED OF THE PROPORTION OF THE CRIMINAL POPULATION WHO COMMIT DIFFERENT TYPES OF CRIME AND THE FREQUENCY OF CRIME COMMISSIONS. A GROUP OF OFFENDERS WAS IDENTIFIED WHO SHARED COMMON CHARACTERISTICS AND HAD COMMITTED A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE CRIME REPORTED BY THE SURVEY SAMPLE. THEY HAD BEGUN COMMITTING SERIOUS CRIMES AT AN EARLY AGE AND PERCEIVED THEMSELVES AS PROFICIENT CRIMINALS IN A NUMBER OF WAYS. THEY TENDED TO BE HEDONISTIC AND VIEWED CRIME AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO OBTAIN THE GOOD LIFE. THERE WAS LITTLE CONCERN ABOUT ANY PAINFUL CONSEQUENCES AS A RESULT OF THEIR CRIMINAL LIFE, AND THEY EXPECTED TO RETURN TO CRIME AFTER PRISON. THIS TYPE OF OFFENDER, WHICH COMPOSED 25 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE, HAD COMMITTED 58 PERCENT OF ALL ARMED ROBBERIES REPORTED BY THE ENTIRE SAMPLE, 65 PERCENT OF ALL BURGLARIES, 60 PERCENT OF ALL AUTO THEFTS, AND 46 PERCENT OF ALL ASSAULTS. ALTHOUGH THE STUDY PROVIDES VALUABLE NEW INFORMATION, ITS LIMITED SCOPE AND INADEQUATE METHODOLOGY MAKE THE CONCLUSIONS TENTATIVE.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

123. **DOMESTIC CRIMINAL VIOLENCE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. E. WOLFGANG, N. A. WEINER, and W. D. POINTER, Eds.** University of Pennsylvania Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law, Philadelphia, PA 19174; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 369 p. 1981. **NCJ-82359**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, CONTAINING 1,178 CITATIONS SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/NCJRS DATA BASE AND DATING FROM 1972 TO 1980, FOCUSES ON DOMESTIC CRIMINAL VIOLENCE. THE CITATIONS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY TITLE. THEY ENCOMPASS WORKS RELATING TO CRIMINAL VIOLENCE WITHIN THE FAMILY, INCLUDING ALL FORMS OF LEGALLY PROSCRIBED VIOLENCE THAT ONE FAMILY MEMBER CAN INFLICT UPON ANOTHER. A MAJORITY OF THE DOCUMENTS PERTAIN TO SPOUSE AND CHILD ABUSE. THE CITED PUBLICATIONS EXAMINE DIVERSE ASPECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, INCLUDING ITS NATURE AND EXTENT, VARIOUS CAUSES AND EFFECTS WITH EMPHASIS ON PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES AND DETERMINANTS, AND ITS CURRENT EMERGENCE AS A PUBLIC RATHER THAN A PRIVATE ISSUE. THIS BILIOGRAPHY ALSO CONTAINS DOCUMENTS WHICH EXAMINE THE LEGAL ISSUES SURROUNDING DOMESTIC CRIMINAL VIOLENCE, REVIEW PENDING LEGISLATION DRAFTED TO DEAL WITH THESE LEGAL ISSUES, DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AND FOCUS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROGRAMS DEVELOPED TO RESPOND TO DOMESTIC CRIMINAL VIOLENCE, AND EXAMINE THESE PROGRAMS' EFFECTIVENESS. JOURNAL ARTICLES, PAPERS, BOOKS, AND GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES, AUSTRALIA, IRELAND, FINLAND, ENGLAND, AND CANADA ARE PRESENTED. SUB-

JECT AND AUTHOR INDEXES AND AVAILABILITY INFORMATION ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: THIS IS ONE OF A SET OF FIVE TOPICAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON CRIMINAL VIOLENCE.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

124. **DRUGS AND CRIME—A SURVEY AND ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE. By R. P. GANDOSSY, J. R. WILLIAMS, J. COHEN, and H. J. HARWOOD.** Research Triangle Institute, P O Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. 189 p. **NCJ-65247**

THIS LITERATURE REVIEW IS A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF ENGLISH-LANGUAGE LITERATURE ON THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DRUG USE AND CRIME, WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HEROIN AND CRIME. RELEVANT LITERATURE FROM CANADIAN, AUSTRALIAN, EUROPEAN, AND AMERICAN SOURCES IS INCLUDED. THE LITERATURE REVIEW COVERS FIVE TOPICAL AREAS CENTRAL TO THE DRUG/CRIME ISSUE: METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES, PATTERNS OF DRUG USE AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, LIFE CYCLE ISSUES, ECONOMIC ISSUES, AND TREATMENT INTERVENTION STRATEGIES. INCLUDED IN THE FIRST AREAS ARE DEFINITIONS OF DRUG USE AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, MEASUREMENT PROBLEMS IN DRUG/CRIME RESEARCH (SELF-REPORT METHODS, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS AND OTHER OFFICIAL RECORDS, QUALITATIVE MEASURES EMPLOYING ETHNOGRAPHIC AND PARTICIPANT OBSERVER TECHNIQUES), AND SAMPLE REPRESENTATIVENESS. GREATER USE OF CONTOL GROUPS AND LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH ON POPULATIONS NOT PRESELECTED FOR DRUG USE OR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, THIS SECTION CONCLUDES, WOULD PROVIDE SIGNIFICANT ADVANCES IN UNDERSTANDING DRUG/CRIME RELATIONSHIPS. SECONDLY, MATERIAL ON DRUG USE PATTERNS AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS COVERED, INCLUDING SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADDICT CHARACTERISTICS, CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS OF DRUG USERS, AND RESEARCH ON WOMEN ADDICTS. LITTLE HOMOGENEITY AMONG ADDICTS IS REFLECTED IN THE LITERATURE. EVIDENCE THAT ADDICTS ENGAGE IN SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF INCOME-GENERATING CRIME IS FOUND, AS WELL AS SUPPORT FOR THE BELIEF THAT WOMEN ADDICTS HAVE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS SIMILAR TO THOSE OF MEN, INCLUDING FAMILY BACKGROUND, ENVIRONMENT, AND EDUCATION. HOWEVER, RESEARCH SHOWS THAT THE AGE OF ONSET FOR FEMALES' DRUG USE IS YEARS LATER THAN THAT FOR MEN AND TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY WOMEN ARE SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT THAN THOSE COMMITTED BY MEN. A THIRD SECTION DEALS WITH ADDICTS' DRUG AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS AND PATTERN CHANGES OVER THE COURSE OF AN ADDICT'S LIFETIME. DISCUSSION COVERS CAUSALITY AND TEMPORAL SEQUENCING, THE INITIATION OF DRUG USE, AND THE POSTADDICTION PERIOD. ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO CHANGES IN CRIMINALITY AFTER ADDICTION AND REMISSION, RELAPSE, AND MATURING OUT, BUT THE CONCLUSION IS DRAWN THAT DEFINITE RESULTS WILL REQUIRE MORE RESEARCH. NEXT, ECONOMIC ISSUES ARE EXAMINED AND INCLUDE THE DEMAND FOR HEROIN, SUPPLY OF LABOR BY DRUG ABUSERS, ECONOMETRIC DRUG/CRIME STUDIES, AND ENFORCEMENT PHILOSOPHY. THE EMPIRICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE IDEA THAT INCOME-GENERATING CRIMES ARE NECESSARY TO SUPPORT A HEROIN HABIT ARE EXPLORED. FINALLY, DRUG TREATMENT STRATEGIES CONCERNING EVALUATIVE RESEARCH ON METHADONE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS ARE REVIEWED, AS ARE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITIES, MULTIMODALITY EVALUATIONS, AND CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS. THE TEXT INCLUDES FOOTNOTES, AN AUTHOR INDEX, A BIBLIOGRAPHIC PREFACE, AND A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

125. **EARLY REPRESENTATION IN PUBLIC DEFENDER PROGRAMS—TEST DESIGN. By R. L. BRANDT, R. L. SPANGENBERG, and B. LEWIN.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 44 p. 1981. **NCJ-77642**

THIS DOCUMENT OUTLINES SPECIFIC PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS, SITE SELECTION CRITERIA, AND AN EVALUATION DESIGN FOR A FIELD TEST OF EARLY REPRESENTATION BY DEFENSE COUNSEL. THIS TEST DESIGN DOCUMENT FORMS THE BASIS FOR A NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE-SPONSORED FIELD TEST. FIELD TESTS DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ELEMENTS AND STRATEGIES OUTLINED IN THE DESIGN IN VARIOUS SETTINGS AND EXAMINE THEIR APPLICABILITY TO OTHER JURISDICTIONS. BASED ON A REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL STANDARDS, THE AVAILABLE LITERATURE, AND FIELD EXPERIENCE, NIJ HAS DEVELOPED A COMPOSITE OF THE BEST APPROACHES IN THE FIELD, TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN THREE PUBLIC DEFENDERS' OFFICES. THE GOALS OF THE EARLY REPRESENTATION FIELD TEST ARE TO (1) ESTABLISH MANAGEMENT POLICIES WHICH BROADEN THE RANGE OF SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S CLIENT; (2) IMPROVE THE ATTORNEY-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP; AND (3) IMPROVE EFFICIENCY, EFFECTIVENESS, AND COOPERATION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. KEY ELEMENTS OF THE FIELD TEST INCLUDE DEVELOPING PROCEDURES FOR CONTACTING CLIENTS WITHIN 24 HOURS OF ARREST; OBTAINING A PROVISIONAL INDIGENCY DETERMINATION; INITIATING EARLY INVESTIGATION; AND ELICITING COOPERATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTION, COURTS, AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS. IN ADDITION, THE REPORT DELINEATES A TWO-LEVEL EVALUATION DESIGN FOR DETERMINING THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE FIELD TEST WAS SUCCESSFUL: A PROCESS EVALUATION, TO DOCUMENT THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE EARLY REPRESENTAION PROGRAM WAS IMPLEMENTED AS PLANNED; AND AN OUTCOME EVALUATION, TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF EARLY REPRESENTATION SERVICES AS COMPARED TO THE PRESENT METHOD OF PROVIDING DEFENDER SERVICES TO INDIGENT CLIENTS. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TEST EFFORT WITHIN PUBLIC DEFENDER OFFICES IN THREE DIFFERENT STATES AND THE EXTENT OF NIJ SUPPORT ARE OUTLINED. BOTH MANDATORY AND DESIRABLE CRITERIA FOR SITE SELECTION ARE SPECIFIED. FOURTEEN FOOTNOTES AND CHARTS ARE INCLUDED. TWO APPENDIXES CONTAIN A COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL STANDARDS AND RESEARCH FINDINGS RELATING TO EARLY REPRESENTATION.

Supplemental Notes: TEST DESIGN.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01112-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

126. **ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION OF STATE AND LOCAL JUDICIARY SERVICES. By H. H. ULBRICH, H. H. MACAULAY JR, and M. T. MALONEY.** Clemson University. 375 p. 1977. **NCJ-43919**

AN INNOVATIVE ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE WAS USED TO DEVELOP A MODEL OF STATE AND LOCAL JUDICIAL EXPENDITURE AND TO EXAMINE THE WIDE VARIATION EXISTING AMONG THE STATES IN PER CAPITA JUDICIAL EXPENDITURE. INFORMATION IN THE LEGAL LITERATURE AND THE RESULTS OF A LIMITED SURVEY OF JUDGES, PROSECUTORS,

AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS ARE USED TO IDENTIFY AN ARRAY OF JUDICIAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, FLORIDA, LOUISIANA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, AND WISCONSIN. THESE SERVICES ARE ANALYZED IN LIGHT OF ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC FINANCE THEORY. A MODEL OF AN OPTIMAL SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING AND PAYING FOR JUDICIAL SERVICES IS DEVELOPED, AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGIES IN THE AREA ARE EXAMINED. THE EFFECTS ON EXPENDITURE OF DIFFERENCES IN GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, AND ALLOCATION RESPONSIBILITY FOR JUDICIAL SERVICES BETWEEN STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT ARE EXAMINED. CONCLUSIONS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS, AND DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH ARE DISCUSSED. APPENDIXES PRESENT SURVEY INSTRUMENTS AND INFORMATION ON METHODOLOGIES USED IN SURVEYS OF JUDICIAL PERSONNEL. AN APPENDIX DESCRIBING A 'STANDARD JUDICIAL SERVICE UNIT' IS FOLLOWED BY AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Availability: NTIS Accession No. PB 278 390 (Microfiche); National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

127. **EFFECT OF PRISON CROWDING ON INMATE BEHAVIOR. By G. MCCAIN, V. C. COX, and P. B. PAULUS.** University of Texas, Arlington. 167 p. 1980. **NCJ-67444**

DATA FROM OVER 1,400 PRISON INMATES TOGETHER WITH ARCHIVAL DATA WERE USED TO EVALUATE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF CROWDING AND VARIOUS HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS ON INMATES. INMATES FROM THE SIX FEDERAL CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS OF EL RENO, OKLA.; ATLANTA, GA.; DANBURY, CONN.; TEXARKANA, TEX.; LA TUNA, TEX.; AND FORT WORTH, TEX; WERE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY. MEASURES USED WERE ILLNESS COMPLAINT RATES, DISCIPLINARY INFRACTION RATES, BLOOD PRESSURE, PERCEPTION OF CROWDING, SLEEP, INMATE EVALUATIONS OF HOUSING, DEATH RATES (BOTH VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT), SUICIDE RATES, PSYCHIATRIC COMMITMENT RATES, SELF-MUTILATION, AND SUICIDE ATTEMPT RATES. A QUESTIONNAIRE WAS ADMINISTERED TO INMATES AND BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM THEM. STUDY FINDINGS SUPPORTED SEVERAL PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS. FIRST, HIGH DEGREES OF SUSTAINED CROWDING HAVE A WIDE VARIETY OF NEGATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS, INCLUDING INCREASED ILLNESS COMPLAINT RATES, HIGHER DEATH AND SUICIDE RATES, AND HIGHER DISCIPLINARY INFRACTION RATES. SECOND, LARGE INSTITUTIONS PRODUCE MUCH MORE SEVERE NEGATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS THAN DO SMALL INSTITUTIONS, AS EXPRESSED IN HIGHER DEATH, SUICIDE, AND PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT RATES. FINALLY, PARTITIONING OF OPEN DORMITORIES INTO PRIVACY CUBICLES HAS A STRONG POSITIVE EFFECT AS INDICATED BY THE REDUCTION OR ELIMINATION OF NEGATIVE EFFECTS TYPICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH OPEN DORMITORIES. THE FINDINGS ALSO INDICATE THAT THERE ARE SUBSTANTIAL INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSES TO OVERCROWDING AS WELL AS DIFFERENCES AMONG RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT BOTH THE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS IN HOUSING QUARTERS (SOCIAL DENSITY) AND SPACE PER PERSON (SPATIAL DENSITY) CONTRIBUTE TO CROWDING EFFECTS, WITH SOCIAL DENSITY TYPICALLY THE MOST INFLUENTIAL FACTOR. IT APPEARS THAT ONCE SPACE-PER-PERSON LEVELS OF 50 SQUARE FEET OR HIGHER ARE REACHED, THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING TOGETHER AND THE SPACE ARRANGEMENT (SINGLE BUNKING, CUBICLING, SEGMENTING INTO BAYS) MAY BE THE MAIN FACTORS DETERMINING THE REACTION TO THE HOUSING. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING OPTIMUM HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS POLICIES ARE GIVEN AND FUTURE RESEARCH NEEDS ARE DISCUSSED. FIGURES, REFERENCES, AND AN APPENDIX OF DATA COLLECTION FORMS ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

128. **EFFECT OF THE POLICE ON CRIME. By J. Q. WILSON and B. BOLAND.** Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037. 36 p. 1979. **NCJ-58531**

THE EFFECT OF POLICE PRACTICES ON THE RATE OF ROBBERY IN 35 LARGE AMERICAN CITIES IS ESTIMATED BY A SET OF SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS, AND THE POLITICAL ARRANGEMENTS THAT LEAD TO AGGRESSIVE PATROL STRATEGIES ARE DISCUSSED. SEVERAL PREVIOUS STUDIES THAT HAVE DEALT WITH POLICE EFFECTS ON CRIME HAVE BEEN CRITICIZED FOR VARIOUS REASONS INCLUDING THE MEASURES USED AND THE ESTIMATION PROCEDURES EMPLOYED. DATA PRESENTED IN THIS STUDY ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE VIEW THAT POLICE PATROL STRATEGIES HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE RATE OF ROBBERIES COMMITTED, THAT THIS EFFECT IS A CAUSAL ONE AND NOT THE RESULT OF A SPURIOUS STATISTICAL CORRELATION, AND THAT THE EXISTENCE OF A GIVEN PATROL STRATEGY IS AFFECTED BY BUREAUCRATIC DECISIONS AS WELL AS BY LEVELS OF RESOURCES. THE MEASURES OF POLICE RESOURCES (PATROL UNITS ON THE STREET) AND POLICE ACTIVITY ON THE STREET (MOVING CITATIONS ISSUED) ARE MORE PRECISE THAN ANYTHING PRESENTLY AVAILABLE IN SIMILAR STUDIES AND PERMIT THE USE OF IDENTIFICATION RESTRICTIONS FOR STRONGER INFERENCES ABOUT THE CAUSAL EFFECT OF ARRESTS ON CRIME RATES THAN HAS BEEN POSSIBLE. THE RESULTS OF THE SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE FOLLOWING THEORY: CITIES THAT EXPERIENCE HIGH RATES OF PERSONAL CRIME HAVE HIGHER THAN AVERAGE TAX BASES AND WILL HIRE MORE POLICE EMPLOYEES IN PROPORTION TO THEIR POPULATIONS. IN THOSE CITIES THAT MANAGE TO PRODUCE HIGHER ARREST RATIOS BY EMPLOYING THE AGGRESSIVE PATROL STRATEGY OR INCREASING THE NUMBER OF PATROL UNITS, THE ROBBERY RATES ARE LOWER THAN ONE WOULD PREDICT USING JUST THE SOCIOECONOMIC COMPOSITION OF THE CITY AND THE DENSITY OF CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITIES. FURTHERMORE, A CITY WITH A 'REFORMED' OR PROFESSIONALIZED MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IS MORE LIKELY TO HAVE A POLICE DEPARTMENT WITH AN AGGRESSIVE PATROL STRATEGY, THOUGH NOT NECESSARILY ONE WITH MANY PATROL UNITS ON THE STREET. THE IMPLICATIONS FOR AND LIMITATIONS UPON POLICY ARE DISCUSSED. REFERENCES AND SAMPLE DATA ARE APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSPECTIVES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00874-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

129. **EMERGENCY VEHICLE WARNING LIGHTS—STATE OF THE ART. By G. L. HOWETT, K. L. KELLY, and E. T. PIERCE.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234; IMESC (Institute of Social Medicine and Criminology of Sao Paulo, Brazil), Rue Da Consolacao, 2117, CEP 01301, CA1XA Postal 22215, Sao Paulo, Brazil. 170 p. 1978. **NCJ-52417**

THIS OVERVIEW OF EMERGENCY VEHICLE WARNING LIGHTS CONSIDERS THE TYPES OF LIGHTS NOW AVAILABLE, EMERGENCY WARNING LIGHT SIGNAL PERCEPTION, AND FAC-

TORS AFFECTING SIGNAL CONSPICUOUSNESS. COLOR OF THE LIGHTS, DURATION OF THE FLASH, USE SITUATION, AND THE AVAILABILITY, MAINTENANCE, POWER CONSUMPTION, AND COST OF WARNING LIGHT UNITS ARE FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN ESTABLISHING WARNING LIGHT CONFIGURATIONS. CONFIGURATIONS ARE NOT UNIFORM IN THE U.S., BUT THE MAJOR TYPES OF LIGHTS ARE ROTATING, OSCILLATING, AND FLASHING LIGHTS, AS WELL AS FLOODLIGHTS AND SEARCHLIGHTS. STIMULUS-RESPONSE PATTERNS, VISUAL STIMULATION FROM EMERGENCY VEHICLE WARNING LIGHTS WHEN SEEN FROM THE REAR, SIDE, AND FRONT, AND THE PERIPHERAL FUNCTIONING OF THE EYE IN SENSING LIGHT, COLOR, MOVEMENT, AND FLICKERING ARE EXAMINED IN RELATION TO WARNING LIGHT SIGNALS. THE EFFECTIVE INTENSITY OF A SIGNAL LIGHT IS THE GREATEST DETERMINATE OF ITS CONSPICUOUSNESS, BUT OTHER PARAMETERS ARE SIGNIFICANT. THESE INCLUDE THE FLASH RATE, DUTY CYCLE OR LIGHT-TIME FRACTION, WAVE FORM AND FLASH DURATION, LIGHT COLOR, SPATIAL BEAM SWEEP, NUMBER AND SPATIAL PATTERN OF LIGHTS, AND MOTION AND ILLUMINATION SPACE OF THE LIGHT SOURCE. ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO GENERALLY ACCEPTED QUANTITATIVE METHOD FOR MEASURING SIGNAL LIGHT CONSPICUOUSNESS, DIRECT SUBJECTIVE RATINGS, EYE MOVEMENT RECORDING, AND REACTION TIME STUDIES ARE POTENTIAL BASES FOR MEASURE. THE FINAL SECTION OF THE REPORT CONSIDERS PHYSICAL MEASUREMENTS OF SIGNAL LIGHT COMPONENTS NECESSARY FOR ADEQUATE CHARACTERIZATION OF WARNING LIGHT UNITS, AND THE RELATIONS OF PERCEPTUAL AND PHYSICAL MEASURES TO PERFORMANCE STANDARDS IN LIGHTS. A GLOSSARY AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: LIMITED NUMBER OF FREE COPIES AVAILABLE FROM NBS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-01901-1; US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234 Stock Order No. NBS SP 480-16; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

130. **EMPLOYMENT AND CRIME—A REVIEW OF THEORIES AND RESEARCH. By J. W. THOMPSON, M. SVIRIDOFF, J. E. MCELROY, R. MCGAHEY, and O. RODRIGUEZ.** Vera Institute of Justice, 30 East 39th Street, New York, NY 10018. 227 p. 1981. **NCJ-81540**

THE STUDY REVIEWS AND ANALYZES LITERATURE ON EMPLOYMENT-CRIME RELATIONSHIPS FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY, AND MANPOWER PROGRAM EVALUATIONS. THE REVIEW OF ECONOMIC LITERATURE FOCUSES ON TWO COMPETING EXPLANATIONS: THE ECONOMIC MODEL DEVELOPED BY NEOCLASSICAL ECONOMISTS AND THE MORE STRUCTURAL APPROACH OF SEGMENTED LABOR MARKET (SLM) THEORISTS. THE ECONOMIC UTILITY MODEL OF CRIME POSTULATES THAT OFFENDERS CHOOSE CRIME AFTER ASSESSING THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF PARTICIPATING IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES (LEISURE, LABOR, ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES). THUS, CRIME IS SEEN AS A KIND OF OCCUPATION. THE HUMAN CAPITAL THEORY PUTS CRIME IN A LABOR MARKET PERSPECTIVE IN WHICH SUCCESS IS THE PRODUCT OF NUMEROUS ECONOMICALLY ORIENTED DECISIONS BY INDIVIDUALS SEEKING TO ENHANCE THE LIFETIME RETURNS. A BLEND OF THESE THEORIES SEES CRIME CONCENTRATED AMONG THE POOR BECAUSE IT IS THEIR BEST INCOME GENERATOR. IN CONTRAST, SEGMENTED LABOR MARKET THEORISTS ARGUE THAT NONECONOMIC FACTORS (HISTORICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL INFLUENCES) HELP SHAPE LABOR SUCCESS. THESE THEORIES DESCRIBE A DUAL ECONOMY, WITH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY LABOR MARKETS, IN WHICH THE DISADVANTAGED TEND TO BE LIMITED TO THE SECONDARY MARKET WITH LOW WAGES AND LITTLE OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE. SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES, ON THE OTHER HAND, FOCUS ON FAMILY, MATURATION, AND SUBCULTURE FACTORS, AND SUCH PHENOMENA AS PEER GROUP INFLUENCES, ROLE MODELS, FAMILY FORMATION IN MID-TWENTIES, AND OFFENDERS' AGING-OUT OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS IN THEIR THIRTIES. OPPORTUNITY THEORY EMPHASIZES THE ROLE OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND CULTURAL FACTORS WITHIN CONCRETE COMMUNITY SETTINGS IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO YOUTH. FINALLY, IMPACT EVALUATIONS ASSESS RESULTS WITH PARTICIPANTS IN EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS SO THAT OUTCOMES CAN BE RELATED TO PROGRAM IMPACT. A REVIEW OF MANPOWER PROGRAMS INDICATES THAT THE HUMAN CAPITAL MODEL DOMINATES IN PROGRAM SETTINGS. MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED ON THE TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT OFFERED IN PROGRAM SETTINGS AND ON THE LARGER SOCIAL, SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND ECONOMIC CONTEXTS WITHIN WHICH PROGRAMS OPERATE. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABOUT 130 REFERENCES AND NOTES ARE SUPPLIED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

131. **EMPLOYMENT SERVICES FOR EX-OFFENDERS.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 56 p. 1980. **NCJ-66868**

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE (NIJ) HAS DESIGNED A SET OF PROGRAM COMPONENTS FOR ASSISTING NEW RELEASEES FROM PRISONS AND JAILS IN OBTAINING AND RETAINING EMPLOYMENT. THE DESIGN CONSISTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROGRAM ELEMENTS THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED AND EVALUATED UNIFORMLY IN SITES SELECTED BY NIJ. THE PROGRAM HAS THREE PRIMARY GOALS: TO FACILITATE LABOR MARKET ENTRY FOR RELEASEES BY MEANS OF COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, TO INCREASE THE CUMULATIVE DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT FOR RELEASEES, AND TO REDUCE THE RATE AND SEVERITY OF RECIDIVISM FOR PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS AS COMPARED TO CONTROL GROUPS NOT RECEIVING PROGRAM SERVICES. THE TEST PROGRAM WILL BE FACILITATED BY A SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM CHARACTERIZED BY ITS COMMUNITY-BASED NATURE, COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH, RAPID ACCESS, NETWORK OF AGENCIES, AND COOPERATION WITH CORRECTIONS AND PAROLE/PROBATION DEPARTMENTS. THE BASIC PROGRAM STRUCTURE INCLUDES COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, OPERATION BY AN EXPERIENCED EX-OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM PROVIDING SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY, AND LINKAGE WITH THE EXISTING NETWORK OF SOCIAL SERVICE AND CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES. ADMISSION TO THE PROGRAM IS LIMITED TO INMATES WHO MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA: (1) THEY MUST BE SENTENCED MALE OR FEMALE INMATES FROM ADULT FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES WHO ARE WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF RELEASE AND WHO HAVE SERVED AT LEAST 3 MONTHS IN THE INSTITUTION; (2) THEY MUST HAVE EXHIBITED A PATTERN OF INCOME-PRODUCING OFFENSES; AND (3) THEY MUST DESIRE ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT UPON RELEASE. THE ANALYTIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO ASSES BOTH THE SHORT TERM IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM ELEMENTS ON THE CLIENTS' REENTRY INTO THE JOB MARKET DURING THE FIRST MONTHS AFTER RELEASE, AND THE LONG TERM

IMPACT OF PROGRAM SERVICES ON THE CLIENTS' CUMULATIVE EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL QUALITY OF LIFE, AND RECIDIVISM RATES. SITES SELECTED FOR EVALUATING THE PROGRAM DESIGN MUST HAVE 250 TO 300 ELIGIBLE RELEASEES, AS WELL AS AN EQUIVALENT NUMBER TO BE USED AS A CONTROL GROUP. THE REPORT INCLUDES DIAGRAMS, FOOTNOTES, A LIST OF SOURCE MATERIAL, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Supplemental Notes: TEST DESIGN

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00931-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

132. **EMPLOYMENT SERVICES FOR EX-OFFENDERS. By C. WILSON, K. J. LENIHAN, and G. A. GOOLKASIAN.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 172 p. 1981. **NCJ-75388**

OVER 75 COMMUNITY-BASED EX-OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS OPERATING ACROSS THE COUNTRY WERE SURVEYED, AND 9 ONSITE VISITS WERE MADE TO INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE SERVICES IN SEEKING AND MAINTAINING STABLE EMPLOYMENT AMONG THEIR CLIENTS. IN ADDITION TO THESE STUDY METHODS, RESEARCHERS CONDUCTED A LITERATURE REVIEW AND SOLICITED EXPERT OPINIONS. A PRELIMINARY STUDY IDENTIFIED SIX BROAD CATEGORIES OF SERVICES BEING DELIVERED TO EX-OFFENDERS: INSTITUTIONAL PREPARATION (ASSESSMENT, COUNSELING, SKILLS TRAINING, AND PRISON INDUSTRY PROGRAMS PROVIDED PRIOR TO INMATE'S RELEASE); COMMUNITY READJUSTMENT; PREPLACEMENT JOB PREPARATION (E.G., BASIC EDUCATION, JOB READINESS WORKSHOPS); JOB DEVELOPMENT; JOB PLACEMENT; AND POSTPLACEMENT SUPPORT. FURTHER, SIX DISTINCT INTERVENTION STRATEGIES WERE FOUND TO CHARACTERIZE THE PROGRAMS, EACH BASED ON DIFFERENT ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT EMPLOYMENT BARRIERS AND NEEDS. THESE APPROACHES INCLUDED JOB DEVELOPMENT AND PLACEMENT, RESIDENTIAL SERVICES, SUPPORTED WORK OR WORK EXPERIENCE, SKILLS TRAINING, JOB READINESS, AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE. DATA ANALYSIS PROVIDED INSIGHT INTO THE IMPACT OF THE PROGRAMS; HOWEVER, THE RESULTS WERE CONFLICTING. ALTHOUGH THOUSANDS OF CLIENTS WHO VARIED GREATLY IN SKILLS, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE WERE PLACED IN UNSUBSIDIZED JOBS, AND ALTHOUGH EMPLOYERS WILLING TO HIRE EX-OFFENDERS WERE RECRUITED, 40 TO 60 PERCENT OF CLIENTS WHO APPLIED FOR HELP DID NOT RECEIVE IT. PLANNED REENTRY SERVICES, DRUG AND ALCOHOL TREATMENT, AND POSTPLACEMENT SERVICES WERE EITHER TOTALLY OR GREATLY NEGLECTED. SERVICES AFTER JOB PLACEMENT WERE MINIMAL. THE SERVICES INTERFACED WELL WITH OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS AND HAD A POSITIVE IMPACT ON INITIAL POSTRELEASE ADJUSTMENT, BUT THEY WERE NOT DESIGNED TO HAVE A MAXIMUM IMPACT ON EX-OFFENDER UNEMPLOYMENT, UNDEREMPLOYMENT, AND RECIDIVISM RATES. THE PROGRAMS DID NOT COLLECT AND ANALYZE ADEQUATE DATA ON THEIR TARGET POPULATIONS, DID NOT ADDRESS POSTPLACEMENT BEHAVIOR, AND DID NOT PROVIDE CAREER COUNSELING AND WRITTEN CAREER ACTION PLANS. FURTHERMORE, THE PROGRAMS DID NOT PROVIDE JOBS AT HIGHER LEVELS, USE BUSINESS AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS EFFECTIVELY, OR COMMUNICATE EFFECTIVELY WITH SIMILAR PROGRAMS. TABULATED STUDY DATA AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABOUT 70 ITEMS ARE PROVIDED. FOUR APPENDIXES CONTAIN DATA ON PROGRAMS AND A TELEPHONE SURVEY LIST.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

133. **ESTABLISHING A CITIZEN'S WATCHDOG GROUP. By P. MANIKAS and D. PROTESS.** San Mateo County Bar Association, 333 Bradford Street, Redwood City, CA 94063. 138 p. 1979. **NCJ-58523**

THIS MANUAL ON HOW TO ESTABLISH A CITIZEN'S GROUP TO EXPOSE CORRUPTION AND BRING PRESSURE FOR REFORM WAS PREPARED BY THE BETTER GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO. WHERE CORRUPTION APPEARS TO BE ENTRENCHED IN A LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE AREAS OF LAND USE AND REGULATION, AND WHERE THE AFFECTED PART OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SEES NO NEED FOR REFORM, CITIZEN ACTION CAN BE HIGHLY EFFECTIVE. CHICAGO'S BETTER GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (BGA) IS PRESENTED AS AN EXAMPLE, AND THE FOLLOWING HYPOTHESES ARE ADDRESSED: (1) THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CORRUPTION IS INVERSELY PROPORTIONAL TO ITS VISIBILITY; (2) THE INCENTIVE FOR AN APPLICANT TO PARTICIPATE IN AN ACT OF CORRUPTION WILL BE MINIMIZED IF HE NOT ONLY BELIEVES THAT HIS PARTICIPATION WOULD BE WRONG, BUT THAT HIS REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE WOULD BE SUPPORTED BY HIS COMPANY AND HIS COMMUNITY; (3) THE INCENTIVE OF AN OFFICIAL TO PARTICIPATE IN A CORRUPT ACT WILL BE INCREASED BY EXPERIENCES IN WHICH CORRUPTION WAS CONDONED; AND (4) AN OFFICIAL OR AN APPLICANT WILL HAVE AN INCENTIVE TO ENGAGE IN CORRUPTION WHEN THE ANTICIPATED GAINS FROM CORRUPTION, LESS ITS COST, EXCEED THE GAINS TO BE EXPECTED FROM LEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES, LESS THEIR COST. REASONS FOR ESTABLISHING A CITIZEN WATCHDOG GROUP ARE OUTLINED, AND A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE BGA AND ITS HISTORY IS PROVIDED. METHODS FOR ORGANIZING AND FINANCING A CITIZEN WATCHDOG GROUP AS WELL AS SUGGESTIONS FOR PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES ARE GIVEN. CASE HISTORIES OF SIX INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY THE BGA ARE DISCUSSED TO SHOW HOW THOSE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES OPERATE IN PRACTICE. FINALLY, APPENDIXES INCLUDE AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ADDITIONAL CASE MATERIALS, THE BYLAWS OF THE BGA AND THEIR INVESTIGATIVE GUIDELINES, AN IRS LETTER, AND AN EXAMPLE OF A BGA 'WHITE PAPER.'

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00837-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

134. **ETIOLOGY OF CRIMINALITY—NONBEHAVIORAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVES—A DEFINITIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. J. R. BRANTLEY and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 51 p. 1979. **NCJ-60117**

POSSIBLE BIOLOGICAL CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ARE THE FOCUS OF STUDIES BY BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS IN THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. COMPILED FROM MATERIALS IN THE NCJRS COLLECTION PUBLISHED FROM 1955 TO 1979, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY REFLECTS THE CUMULATIVE RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIOLOGICAL FACTORS AND CRIMINALITY. AMONG THE TOPICS EXPLORED ARE THE INFLUENCE OF EPILEPTIC DISORDERS, LEARNING DISABILITIES, MINIMAL BRAIN DYSFUNCTIONS, VISUAL PROBLEMS AMONG DELINQUENTS, NEUROLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES, AND DISORDERS OF THE BRAIN OR DIS-

TURBANCES IN ITS CHEMICAL BALANCE. GENETIC STUDIES EXAMINE THE POSSIBILITY OF INHERITABLE ASPECTS OF CRIMINALITY. STUDIES ON DISORDERS IN THE ENDOCRINE AND LIMBIC SYSTEMS ARE PRESENTED, ALONG WITH THOSE ON PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL INDICES, GALVANIC SKIN RESPONSES, AND BIOCHEMICAL BALANCES. MATERIALS INCLUDE BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, RESEARCH REPORTS, AND PROJECT DOCUMENTATION. A FEW FOREIGN LANGUAGE MATERIALS ARE CITED. THE 324 CITATIONS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY TITLE; AUTHOR AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE APPENDED. THE NCJ ACCESSION NUMBERS, BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, AND AVAILABILITY SOURCES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00866-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

135. **EUROPEAN ALTERNATIVES TO CRIMINAL TRIALS AND THEIR APPLICABILITY IN THE UNITED STATES. By W. L. F. FELSTINER and A. B. DREW.** Program for the Study of Dispute Resolution Policy. 81 p. 1978. **NCJ-45420**

THIS REPORT EXAMINES ASPECTS OF EUROPEAN EXPERIENCES IN CRIMINAL LAW ADMINISTRATION. IT EMPHASIZES PRACTICES THAT DIFFER FROM THOSE IN THE U.S. AND REDUCE THE NUMBER OF CASES TRIED IN THE ORDINARY CRIMINAL COURTS. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, SOCIAL SCIENTISTS, AND LAWYERS IN 10 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WERE SURVEYED ON ALTERNATIVE ADJUDICATORY PRACTICES WHICH RESULT IN REDUCED CRIMINAL COURT CASELOADS. THESE PRACTICES INCLUDE USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS, LAY COURTS, LAY JUDGES, POLICE, PROSECUTORS, AND CIVIL COURTS. SOME COUNTRIES HAVE DECRIMINALIZED OFFENSES SUCH AS SHOPLIFTING AND EMPLOYEE THEFT, AND OTHERS USE POLICE AND PROSECUTORIAL FINES FOR VICTIMLESS CRIMES, GRANT CONDITIONAL AND UNCONDITIONAL DISMISSAL OF CHARGES, AND EMPLOY MEDIATION. EUROPEAN PRACTICES WHICH MIGHT BE ADAPTABLE TO THE U.S. COURT SYSTEM ARE EXAMINED. ALTHOUGH PROSECUTORIAL FINE SYSTEMS APPEAR PROMISING FOR THE U.S. COURT SYSTEM, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT AMERICANS MUST CONSIDER THE DIFFERENCES IN THE EUROPEAN LEGAL CULTURE, THE LACK OF EMPIRICAL DATA ON THE SUCCESS OF EUROPEAN ALTERNATIVE METHODS, AND THE NEED FOR EXPERIMENTATION ON A SMALL SCALE BEFORE INTRODUCING RADICAL CHANGES INTO THE AMERICAN COURT SYSTEM. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED IN THE REPORT, AND APPENDIXES PRESENT THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY AND SURVEY INSTRUMENTS AND AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF A GERMAN ARTICLE ON THE INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE WORKPLACE.

Supplemental Notes: INCLUDES AN APPENDIX SURVEYING NON-EUROPEAN ALTERNATIVES.

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531; Social Science Research Institute; University of Southern California Law Center, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00682-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

136. **EVALUATION FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES—PROBLEM ORIENTED DISCUSSION. By D. K. STEWART.** 44 p. 1978. **NCJ-48123**

THIS REPORT DISCUSSES CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN PLACING THE EVALUATION PROCESS WITHIN AN ORGANIZATIONAL AND PRACTICAL CONTEXT. THE DISCUSSION PROCEEDS FROM THE FOLLOWING PERSPECTIVES: (1) PROGRAM EVALUATION IS A POLICY/MANAGEMENT TOOL; (2) VARIOUS LEVELS OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL HAVE NUMEROUS AND DIVERGENT EVALUATION INFORMATION NEEDS; AND (3) RARELY IS AN EVALUATION SO FATALLY FLAWED AS TO BE WITHOUT SOME RELEVANCE TO POLICY. THE REPORT IDENTIFIES POTENTIAL PROBLEMS IN THE CONDUCT OF PROGRAM EVALUATION SO THAT THEY CAN BE ANTICIPATED, ASSESSED, AND PREEMPTED. PITFALLS IN INTERPRETING DATA FOR ALTERNATIVE POLICY PURPOSES ARE EXAMINED. CONCERNS TO BE ADDRESSED BEFORE DATA COLLECTION BEGINS ARE ANALYZED TO MINIMIZE IMPEDIMENTS TO A SUCCESSFUL EVALUATION DURING THE DATA ACQUISITION AND DATA ANALYSIS STAGES. CERTAIN INTERPRETATIONAL PROBLEMS MUST BE CONSIDERED, INCLUDING POTENTIAL DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSFERRING PROGRAMS TO NEW ENVIRONMENTS OR OF EXPANDING PROGRAMS. THE FINAL STAGE OF THE EVALUATION CYCLE IS DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF CONVERTING PROBLEMS INTO PRODUCTS. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED, AND THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS OF VARIABLES, CORRELATION, AND EXPERIMENTS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00710-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

137. **EVALUATION OF A POLICE AUTOMATIC VEHICLE MONITORING (AVM) SYSTEM—A STUDY OF THE ST LOUIS (MO) EXPERIENCE, 1976-1977. By G. C. LARSON and J. W. SIMON.** Public Systems Evaluation, Inc, 929 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139. 178 p. 1979. **NCJ-55338**

THIS SECOND PHASE EVALUATION OF A POLICE AUTOMATED VEHICLE MONITORING (AVM) SYSTEM IN ST. LOUIS, MO., FOCUSES ON THE SYSTEM'S CITYWIDE IMPACT, WHILE THE FIRST PHASE COVERED ONLY ONE DISTRICT USING A PROTOTYPE SYSTEM. AN AVM SYSTEM PROVIDES REAL-TIME LOCATION AND STATUS INFORMATION FOR EACH POLICE VEHICLE IN THE SYSTEM AND TYPICALLY INCLUDES A DISPLAY SHOWING A MAP OF THE CITY WITH CARS POSITIONED AND IDENTIFIED BY THEIR IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS. THE PRINCIPAL GOAL OF THE ST. LOUIS PROJECT WAS REDUCTION IN RESPONSE TIME, WHICH, IT WAS BELIEVED, WOULD INCREASE THE RATE OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION AND POSSIBLY DETER CRIME. OTHER OBJECTIVES INCLUDED IMPROVED OFFICER SAFETY, MORE EFFECTIVE COMMAND AND CONTROL, LESS VOICE BAND CONGESTION, AND BETTER SUPERVISION OF THE POLICE FIELD FORCES. THE EVALUATION INVOLVED THREE SEPARATE ANALYSES--TECHNOLOGICAL, OPERATIONAL, AND ATTITUDINAL--AS WELL AS A COST-EFFECTIVENESS STUDY. THE EVALUATION RESULTS WERE UNFAVORABLE FOR RESPONSE TIME REDUCTION, FAVORABLE FOR IMPROVED OPERATIONS DUE TO DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS, AND MIXED IN THE REALIZATION OF OTHER OBJECTIVES. POOR SYSTEM PERFORMANCE HAD SOME INFLUENCE ON THE EVALUATION RESULTS. DURING THE EVALUATION PROCESS IT BECAME CLEAR THAT FULL SYSTEM POTENTIAL COULD NOT BE ASSESSED WITHOUT SOME CHANGE IN POLICE PROCEDURES AND OPERATING METHODS. SUCH POTENTIAL RELATES TO THE USE OF DIRECTED DISPATCH RATHER THAN ALL POINTS BROADCAST FOR EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS SUCH AS PURSUITS, BURGLARIES, AND DISTURBANCES; THE DYNAMIC REALLOCATION OF THE FORCE TO MAINTAIN A PATROL PRESENCE OR TO REDUCE QUEUING LEVELS IN AREAS WHERE EXCESSIVE CALLS FOR SERVICE HAVE DEPLETED FORCE AVAILABILITY; AND BETTER SUPERVISION FOR THE FORCE MADE POSSIBLE BY THE NEW INFORMATION THAT THE AVM SYSTEM SUPPLIES. AVM ALSO SERVES AS A HIDDEN SUPERVISOR PRODUCING BETTER OFFICER BEHAVIOR, IMPROVED EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FORCE, GREATER PRODUCTIVITY, AND A COST-EFFECTIVE SYSTEM

CAN ALSO RESULT. MATERIAL ON ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IS APPENDED. GRAPHIC AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. SEE ALSO NCJ-51077. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00800-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

139. **EVALUATION OF THE DES MOINES (IA) COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS REPLICATION PROGRAMS—SUMMARY REPORT.** Florida State University School of Criminology, Tallahassee, FL 32306. 51 p. 1979. **NCJ-57675**

FIVE COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTION PROGRAMS ACROSS THE COUNTRY ARE DESCRIBED AND EVALUATED. THE NILECJ-SPONSORED PROGRAMS WERE BASED ON A DES MOINES, IOWA PROTOTYPE. THE DES MOINES PROJECT WAS BUILT ON TWO SPECIFIC AXIOMS: (1) PERSONS SHOULD NOT BE PUNISHED BEFORE THEY HAVE BEEN CONVICTED, NOR SHOULD THE ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES OF A DEFENDANT OR OFFENDER BE A DETERMINANT FOR PUNISHMENT, AND (2) PERSONS SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED FROM THEIR HOME COMMUNITIES UNLESS THERE IS A COMPELLING REASON TO DO SO. CONSISTENT WITH THESE BELIEFS, THE DES MOINES PROGRAM OFFERED RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE ALTERNATIVES, PRETRIAL PROGRAMS, AND RESIDENTIALLY BASED CORRECTIONS CENTERS. THE REPLICA PROGRAMS IN DULUTH, MINN.; SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; BATON ROUGE, LA.; SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIF.; AND ORANGE COUNTY, FLA., ALL VARIED FROM THEIR PROTOTYPE ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF THEIR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE OVERCROWDING IN PRISONS, CASELOAD CONDITIONS IN THE COURTS, AND THE AMOUNT OF POVERTY AMONG THE OFFENDER POPULATION. EVALUATION DATA INDICATED THAT JAIL POPULATIONS IN DULUTH, SALT LAKE CITY, AND SAN MATEO COUNTY DECLINED SIGNIFICANTLY A YEAR AFTER THE PROGRAM BEGAN. THE PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS IN ALL SITES DECREASED DURING 1975 (ALTHOUGH ONLY IN DULUTH WAS THE DECREASE SIGNIFICANT), AND THE PROGRAMS SECURED THE RELEASE OF A SMALL NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS WHO OTHERWISE WOULD HAVE BEEN DETAINED TILL THE DISPOSITION OF THEIR CASES. PROGRAM STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUPERVISED RELEASE OF OFFENDERS WERE IMPLEMENTED EVENLY FOR ECONOMICALLY ADVANTAGED AND DISADVANTAGED PERSONS AT ALL THREE SITES. FURTHER FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRESENTED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

130. **EVALUATION OF THE TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 2 REPORT.** System Sciences, Inc., 4340 East-West Highway, Suite 1122, Bethesda, MD 20814. 162 p. 1979. **NCJ-51031**

METHODOLOGY AND FINDINGS ARE REPORTED FOR THE PHASE II EVALUATION OF THE NATIONAL TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME (TASC) PROGRAM, A PROJECT THAT OFFERS ALTERNATIVES FOR PROCESSING THE DRUG ABUSING OFFENDER. THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 40 EXISTING TASC PROJECTS OPERATIONAL IN THE U.S. AND ITS TERRITORIES. THE PRIMARY TASC FUNCTIONS INCLUDE THE SCREENING OF THE ARRESTEE POPULATION TO IDENTIFY DRUG ABUSING OFFENDERS, THE DIAGNOSIS OF DRUG PROBLEMS AND REFERRAL TO COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT, AND THE MONITORING OF PROGRESS IN TREATMENT TO PROVIDE ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THE EVALUATION WAS TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH TASC MEETS ITS GOALS AND FULFILLS ITS FUNCTIONS BY ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TASC'S PROCEDURES FOR POTENTIAL CLIENT IDENTIFICATION, DIAGNOSIS, REFERRAL, AND MONITORING, AS WELL AS TO ANALYZE THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF THE TASC PROCESS. THE EVALUATION WAS BASED ON A SAMPLING OF TASC PROJECTS. INTERVIEWS, REVIEWS OF CLIENT DATA, EXAMINATIONS OF BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE DATA, AND DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE EVALUATORS AND THE INDIVIDUAL TASC STAFFS REGARDING THE INITIAL FINDINGS. THE MAJOR CONCLUSIONS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TASC IDENTIFICATION, SCREENING, DIAGNOSIS, REFERRAL, AND CLIENT MONITORING PROCEDURES WERE PERFORMED EFFECTIVELY; (2) THE 12 PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THIS EVALUATION ACCOUNTED FOR 4,598 CLIENT ADMISSIONS DURING THE STUDY YEAR, WITH 52.9 PERCENT ADMITTED TO TASC PRIOR TO TRIAL, 44.6 PERCENT POSTTRIAL, AND 2.6 PERCENT UNDETERMINED; (3) TASC WAS A POSITIVE FACTOR IN THE TREATMENT PROCESS THAT ACHIEVED IMPRESSIVE SUCCESS RATES, CONSIDERING THE SERIOUS CRIMES AND DRUG INVOLVEMENT OF THE OFFENDERS; (4) TASC PROJECTS PROVIDED A PROGRESSIVE ELEMENT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ENVIRONMENT, AND OFTEN WERE A LEADING CHANGE FACTOR YIELDING BENEFITS TO THE OFFENDER, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND THE TREATMENT COMMUNITY; (5) PROJECTS SUCCEEDED OR FAILED BASED ON THE QUALITY OF THE STAFF RATHER THAN THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OR OTHER FACTORS; (6) POOR RECORDKEEPING AND INADEQUATE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT WERE WIDESPREAD AMONG THE TASC PROJECTS REVIEWED; AND (7) TASC OFFERED THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM A BENEFICIAL AND COST-EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE FOR DRUG ABUSING OFFENDERS. TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA ARE PROVIDED. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY DATA ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00758-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

140. **EVALUATION TECHNIQUES—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. C. KLEIN and R. MILLS, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 64 p. 1982 **NCJ-72009**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 173 CITATIONS IDENTIFIES REFERENCES FOR ORGANIZING, MANAGING, AND ADMINISTERING PROGRAM EVALUATIONS. CITATIONS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR IN THREE SECTIONS. MOST OF THE DOCUMENTS DATE FROM 1975 TO 1979. THE GENERAL EVALUATION TECHNIQUES SECTION CONTAINS AN OVERVIEW ON TECHNIQUE ISSUES, INCLUDING STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, CAPABILITIES, OBSTACLES, UTILIZATION VERSUS NONUTILIZATION, EXPERIMENTATION VERSUS QUASI-EXPERIMENTATION, AND POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS. EXAMPLES ARE CITED FROM THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, PARTICULARLY MENTAL HEALTH. THIS SECTION ALSO IDENTIFIES MANUALS AND GUIDES TO PERFORMING EVALUATIONS, INCLUDING EFFECTIVE TECHNIQUES AND STATISTICAL METHODS AND PROCEDURES. THE NEXT SECTION FOCUSES ON ISSUES SPECIFIC TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, CORRECTIONS, COURTS, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS. PROCEDURE MANUALS AND GUIDES DESCRIBE SPECIFIC TECHNIQUES AVAILABLE TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATORS, INCLUDING MODELS, FRAMEWORKS, AND OTHER EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS PRESENTLY BEING USED IN THE FIELD. THE FINAL SECTION COMPRISES BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF EVALUATION TECHNIQUES AND METHODOLOGIES. AUTHOR AND

TITLE INDEXES AND AVAILABILITY INFORMATION ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program

141. **EXAMINING LOCAL LEGAL CULTURE—PRACTITIONER ATTITUDES IN FOUR CRIMINAL COURTS. By T. W. CHURCH JR.** National Center for State Courts Publications Department, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185. 133 p. 1982.
NCJ-84047

THIS STUDY EXAMINED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ASPECTS OF LOCAL COURT OPERATIONS AND THE LOCAL LEGAL CULTURE (NORMS AND ATTITUDES HELD BY JUDGES, ATTORNEYS, PROSECUTORS, AND OTHERS IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM) IN MIAMI, DETROIT, PITTSBURGH, AND BRONX COUNTY, N.Y., FELONY LEVEL COURTS. JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, AND ATTORNEYS WERE QUERIED ON HOW SPECIFIC CRIMINAL CASES COULD BEST BE HANDLED BY A COURT SYSTEM IF GIVEN ADEQUATE RESOURCES. THE SAMPLES VARIED IN SIZE AND CATEGORY FROM 5 (MIAMI JUDGES) TO 42 (MIAMI PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS); 242 QUESTIONNAIRES WERE RETURNED. RESPONDENTS REACTED TO 12 HYPOTHETICAL CASES CONSTRUCTED FROM ELEMENTS THAT AFFECT DISPOSITION: THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE CRIME, THE DEFENDANT'S PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD, AND THE STRENGTH OF THE EVIDENCE. ANALYZED ELEMENTS OF LOCAL LEGAL CULTURE INCLUDE NORMS GOVERNING MODE OF DISPOSITION, SENTENCING, AND TIME BETWEEN ARREST AND TRIAL. THE PREFERRED PACE OF CASE DISPOSITION TIME DIFFERED AMONG THE COURT SYSTEMS AND GENERALLY FOLLOWED DIFFERENCES IN ACTUAL DISPOSITION TIME. ATTITUDES TOWARD THE APPROPRIATENESS OF TRIAL DISPOSITIONS DISPLAYED A SIMILAR PATTERN: AGREEMENT WITHIN COURT SYSTEMS, DISAGREEMENT AMONG THEM ON ISSUES RELATING TO THE OUTCOME OF THE CASE. COURT SYSTEMS ALSO TENDED TO REFLECT DISTINCTIVE LOCAL PRACTICES. TWO SYSTEMS WERE PLEA-BARGAIN-ORIENTED, TWO TRIAL-ORIENTED. SENTENCING NORMS IN ONE SYSTEM WERE COMPARATIVELY LENIENT, IN TWO RELATIVELY STRINGENT. FURTHERMORE, WITHIN COURT SYSTEMS, DEFENSE AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS HELD DIFFERENT VIEWS ON PLEA BARGAINING AND SENTENCING. THESE FINDINGS UNDERSCORE THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL LEGAL CULTURE, NOT ONLY IN UNDERSTANDING PARTICULAR COURT SYSTEMS, BUT IN EXPLAINING THE FAILURE OF MANY COURT REFORMS WHICH DO NOT TAKE LOCAL CUSTOMS INTO ACCOUNT. THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

142. **EXEMPLARY PROJECTS.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 41 p. 1980.
NCJ-75243

THE EXEMPLARY PROJECTS PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE IS DESCRIBED IN THIS HANDBOOK, WHICH OUTLINES PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS, THE APPLICATION PROCEDURE, AREAS OF SPECIAL INTEREST, CLOSING DATES, AND THE 1980 EXEMPLARY PROJECTS. THE PROGRAM IS A SYSTEMATIC METHOD OF IDENTIFYING OUTSTANDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, VERIFYING THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS, AND PUBLICIZING THEM WIDELY, IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE WIDESPREAD USE OF ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES. TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR CONSIDERATION, PROJECTS MUST DEMONSTRATE OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS IN REDUCING CRIME OR IN IMPROVING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OPERATIONS; REPLICABILITY; MEASURABILITY; EFFICIENCY; OR DEMONSTRATED COST-EFFECTIVENESS; AND WILLINGNESS OF THE PROJECT STAFF TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO OTHER COMMUNITIES. THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE HANDBOOK PROVIDES BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE 34 EXEMPLARY PROJECTS DESIGNATED IN OCTOBER 1980. THEY INCLUDE THE CHILD VICTIM/WITNESS PROJECT, SEATTLE, WASH., IN THE CATEGORY OF VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE; THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE STREET CRIME UNIT (SCU) IN THE CATEGORY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT; THE PROSECUTOR MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS), WASHINGTON, D.C., IN THE CATEGORY OF PROSECUTION; AND THE ONE DAY/ONE TRIAL JURY SYSTEM OF WAYNE COUNTY, MICH., IN THE CATEGORY OF ADJUDICATION AND DEFENSE. ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS ARE INCLUDED UNDER THE CATEGORIES OF CORRECTIONS, JUVENILE PROGRAMS, COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, AND ALTERNATE SERVICE DELIVERY. PHOTOGRAPHS, AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT APPLICATION, ATTACHMENTS, AND A LIST OF EXEMPLARY PROJECTS REVIEW BOARD MEMBERS ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

143. **EXEMPLARY PROJECTS—A PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531. 33 p. 1978.
NCJ-53862

REVIEWS ARE PROVIDED FOR 29 LOCAL INITIATIVES SELECTED FOR THE EXEMPLARY PROJECTS PROGRAM OF LEAA'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE EXEMPLARY PROJECTS PROGRAM IS A SYSTEMATIC METHOD OF IDENTIFYING OUTSTANDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, VERIFYING THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS, AND PUBLICIZING THEM WIDELY IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE THE WIDESPREAD USE OF ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES. THE 29 PROJECTS CITED AND DISCUSSED DEAL WITH COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTION, ADJUDICATION AND DEFENSE, CORRECTIONS, JUVENILE DIVERSION AND TREATMENT, AND ALTERNATIVE SERVICE DELIVERY. THEY INCLUDE A RAPE PREVENTION CENTER IN LOUISIANA, COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION AND HIDDEN CAMERA PROJECTS IN WASHINGTON STATE, AND A RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT CARE CENTER AND A COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAM IN IOWA. A VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELING PROGRAM AND A RURAL LEGAL INFORMATION CENTER IN NEBRASKA, STREET CRIME AND MAJOR OFFENSE UNITS IN NEW YORK CITY, AND CONSOLIDATED POLICE RADIO DISPATCH SERVICES AND A ONE DAY/ONE TRIAL JURY SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN ARE INCLUDED. A POLICE LEGAL LIAISON IN TEXAS, AN ECONOMIC CRIME PROSECUTION UNIT IN CONNECTICUT, THE PROSECUTOR MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS), AND PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE DESCRIBED. AN ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION BUREAU FOR TRAFFIC OFFENSES IN NEW YORK STATE, WORK RELEASE AND JUVENILE ARBITRATION PROJECTS IN MARYLAND, PAROLE OFFICER AIDE AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROGRAMS IN OHIO, FRAUD PROSECUTION IN CALIFORNIA, MENTAL HEALTH-MENTAL RETARDATION EMERGENCY SERVICE DELIVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA, AND JUVENILE DIVERSION, TREATMENT, EDUCATION, AND CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS IN CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, MISSOURI, AND PENNSYLVANIA ARE GIVEN. BRIEF OUTLINES OF EACH

PROGRAM ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH PHOTOGRAPHS AND TABULAR DATA.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

144. **EXEMPLARY PROJECTS—A PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531. 35 p. 1979. **NCJ-63077**

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF 32 OUTSTANDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS (EXEMPLARY PROJECTS) LOCATED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ARE PRESENTED, ALONG WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE EXEMPLARY PROJECTS PROGRAM OF NILECJ. TO ENCOURAGE WIDESPREAD USE OF ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES, NILECJ'S PROGRAM SYSTEMATICALLY IDENTIFIES THE MOST EFFECTIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS, VERIFIES THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS, AND PUBLICIZES THEIR EFFORTS. PARTICULAR EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THE EXTENT AND SOPHISTICATION OF THE PROJECT'S DOCUMENTATION AND EVALUATION EFFORTS AND THEIR DEMONSTRATED ACHIEVEMENT, REPLICABILITY, MEASURABILITY, EFFICIENCY, AND ACCESSIBILITY. THE 32 PROJECTS IN THIS BOOKLET THAT WERE DESIGNATED EXEMPLARY DURING OR PRIOR TO AUGUST 1979 ARE CLASSIFIED INTO THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTION (FOCUSING ON TARGET CRIMES AND CAREER OFFENDERS TO IMPROVE CASE PREPARATION AND INCREASE CONVICTION), ADJUDICATION AND DEFENSE, CORRECTIONS, JUVENILE PROGRAMS, AND ALTERNATIVE SERVICE DELIVERY. EACH PROJECT'S HISTORY, FUNCTION, AND ACHIEVEMENT ARE NOTED, INCLUDING SUPPORTIVE DATA IN SOME INSTANCES AND PHOTOGRAPHS. AMONG THE PROJECTS DISCUSSED ARE A WITNESS INFORMATION SERVICE, A RAPE CRISIS CENTER, A VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELOR PROGRAM, A HIDDEN CAMERAS PROJECT, THE PROSECUTOR MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS), A COMMUNITY ARBITRATION PROJECT, AND A NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH RESOURCES CENTER. THE PROCEDURE AND A FORM FOR EXEMPLARY PROJECT APPLICATION ARE INCLUDED, WITH A LIST OF CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE AREAS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO LEAA IN 1980. A PROGRAM REVIEW MEMORANDUM IS ATTACHED.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

145. **EXEMPLARY PROJECTS—FOCUS FOR 1982—PROJECTS TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIME.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 40 p. 1982. **NCJ-80793**

THIS REPORT PROVIDES A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE FUNCTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF 35 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS DESIGNATED EXEMPLARY BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE AND EXPLAINS THE PROGRAM'S FOCUS FOR 1982 ON PROJECTS TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIME. EARLIER PROJECTS ARE LOCATED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AND INVOLVE VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTION, ADJUDICATION AND DEFENSE, CORRECTIONS, JUVENILE PROGRAMS, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, AND ALTERNATIVE SERVICE DELIVERY. EACH MET THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE CRITERIA FOR EXEMPLARY PROJECTS BY DEMONSTRATING THAT (1) THEY ACHIEVED THEIR GOALS, (2) THEIR PROGRAMS ARE REPLICABLE IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS, (3) THEY HAVE CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF PROJECT ACHIEVEMENT, (4) THEY HAVE SHOWN COST EFFECTIVENESS, AND (5) THEIR STAFFS HAVE BEEN WILLING TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO OTHER COMMUNITIES. ONE VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROJECT, THE CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTER IN SEATTLE, HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN ACHIEVING THE COOPERATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES WHICH HISTORICALLY HAVE BEEN ISOLATED AND OFTEN WORKED AT CROSS-PURPOSES IN DEALING WITH CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES. SIMILARLY, A LAW ENFORCEMENT PROJECT, THE POLICE LEGAL LIAISON DIVISION IN DALLAS, HAS SUCCESSFULLY INTEGRATED TWO PARTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM THAT OFTEN OPERATE IN ISOLATION—THE POLICE AND PROSECUTOR—RESULTING IN INCREASED CONVICTIONS. THE MAJOR VIOLATOR UNIT, A PROSECUTION PROJECT IN SAN DIEGO, HAS HAD SIGNIFICANT SUCCESS IN ENHANCING THE PROBABILITY OF SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTING ROBBERIES, WHILE THE COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAM IN DES MOINES SUCCESSFULLY COORDINATES FOUR SERVICES FOR DEFENDANTS AND CONVICTED OFFENDERS—PRETRIAL RELEASE ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE, PRETRIAL SUPERVISED RELEASE, PROBATION, AND RESIDENCE AT A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY OFFERING WORK AND EDUCATIONAL RELEASE. A JUVENILE PROGRAM, PROJECT NEW PRIDE IN DENVER, HELPS JUVENILES, MOST WITH LENGTHY RECORDS OF PRIOR ARREST AND CONVICTION, TO BREAK OUT OF WHAT COULD BECOME A LIFETIME PATTERN OF CRIME BY INSTILLING A SENSE OF SELF-PRIDE. THE SEATTLE COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM IS DEMONSTRATING THAT CRIME RATES CAN BE LOWERED IF CITIZENS ARE WILLING TO PARTICIPATE IN CRIME PREVENTION, AND THE CITIZEN DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROGRAM (AN ALTERNATIVE SERVICE DELIVERY PROJECT) IN COLUMBUS, OHIO, PROVIDES AN OUT-OF-COURT METHOD OF RESOLVING NEIGHBORHOOD AND FAMILY DISPUTES THROUGH MEDIATION AND COUNSELING. APPLICATION MATERIALS FOR THE EXEMPLARY PROJECTS PROGRAM ARE APPENDED. DATA ON EACH PROGRAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS ARE INCLUDED.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

146. **EXPANDING THE PERSPECTIVE OF CRIME DATA—PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICYMAKERS. By K. M. WILLIAMS, J. LUCIANOVIC, and W. D. FALCON.** INSLAW, 1125 15th Street, NW, Suite 6000, Washington, DC 20005. 20 p. 1977. **NCJ-40230**

COURT, PROSECUTORY, POLICE, AND VICTIMIZATION DATA ARE ADJUSTED AND COMPARED IN THIS REPORT TO OBTAIN SYSTEMWIDE APPREHENSION, CONVICTION, AND INCARCERATION PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR VARIOUS CRIMES. THE PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS) PRODUCED A COMPREHENSIVE BODY OF DATA ON APPROXIMATELY 100,000 'STREET CRIME' CASES THAT AROSE OUT OF NORMAL PROSECUTION AND COURT OPERATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OVER A 6-YEAR PERIOD. THE INSTITUTE FOR LAW AND SOCIAL RESEARCH (INSLAW) ANALYZED THE DATA, AND THE PROMIS RESEARCH PROJECT YIELDED A WIDE RANGE OF FINDINGS ON VARIOUS TOPICS. THE PROMIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS WERE ADJUSTED FOR INTERNAL INCONSISTENCIES AND COMPILED INTO A SYSTEMWIDE PERFORMANCE PERSPECTIVE, DETERMINING THE POINTS—FROM VICTIMIZATION TO CONVICTION—THAT CRIMINAL INCIDENTS DROPPED OUT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS. THE CRIMES OF COMMERCIAL ROBBERY, COMMERCIAL BURGLARY, AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ARE ANALYZED. THE PROMIS REPORTS ON 'HIGHLIGHTS OF INTERIM FINDINGS' AND 'CURBING THE REPEAT OFFENDER' ARE LISTED AS NCJ-40229 AND NCJ-40228 RESPECTIVELY.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00575-6. National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

147. **FACTORS INFLUENCING CRIME AND INSTABILITY IN URBAN HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS—COMPLETE REPORT. By O. NEWMAN and K. A. FRANCK.** Institute for Community Design Analysis, 835 Broadway, 19th Floor, New York, NY 10003. 316 p. 1980. **NCJ-71094**

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES A STUDY WHICH EXAMINED THE IMPACT OF BUILDING AND RESIDENT CHARACTERISTICS ON CRIME VICTIMIZATION, FEAR OF CRIME, AND RESIDENTIAL INSTABILITY IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS IN ORDER TO TEST SOME MAJOR HYPOTHESES OF 'DEFENSIBLE SPACE' THEORY. THE PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS EXAMINED INCLUDED PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE HOUSING SITES (E.G., BUILDING SIZE AND ACCESSIBILITY TO OUTSIDERS), SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATIONS (E.G., THEIR PROPORTIONS OF SINGLE-PARENT, LOW-INCOME, WELFARE RECIPIENTS AND THEIR RATIOS OF TEENAGERS TO ADULTS), AND SECURITY PRACTICES OF HOUSING MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL POLICE UTILIZING INTERVIEWS WITH RESIDENTS, PHYSICAL SITE SURVEYS, POLICE AND HOUSING AUTHORITY RECORDS, AND INTERVIEWS WITH COMMUNITY, POLICE, AND HOUSING OFFICIALS. RESEARCHERS COLLECTED EXTENSIVE DATA ON 63 HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS IN NEWARK, N.J.; ST. LOUIS; AND SAN FRANCISCO. PATH ANALYSIS WAS USED TO TEST A CAUSAL MODEL BASED ON 'DEFENSIBLE SPACE' HYPOTHESES CONCERNING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEATURES OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE LEVELS OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION, FEAR, AND INSTABILITY. MORE SPECIFICALLY, THE REPORT TESTS THE DEFENSIBLE SPACE PREDICTIONS THAT A HOUSING SITE'S PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (IN THIS CASE, BUILDING SIZE AND ACCESSIBILITY) WILL AFFECT ITS LEVELS OF CRIME (IN THIS CASE, BURGLARY AND ROBBERY/ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION), FEAR, AND INSTABILITY NOT ONLY DIRECTLY, BUT ALSO INDIRECTLY, THROUGH THEIR IMPACT ON THE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR OF ITS RESIDENTS (THEIR SENSE OF CONTROL OVER THE PUBLIC AREAS OUTSIDE THEIR APARTMENTS AND THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH THEY UTILIZE AND INTERACT WITH OTHER RESIDENTS IN THESE AREAS). FINDINGS PROVIDE SOME EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE TWO MAJOR DEFENSIBLE SPACE PRINCIPLES: (1) THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF A HOUSING SITE WERE FOUND TO BE DIRECTLY (AND POSITIVELY) RELATED TO ITS LEVELS OF BURGLARY VICTIMIZATION, FEAR, AND INSTABILITY, WITH 'BUILDING ACCESSIBILITY' RELATED TO BURGLARY RATES AND 'BUILDING SIZE' RELATED TO FEAR AND INSTABILITY; AND (2) ONE PHYSICAL FEATURE--BUILDING SIZE--WAS ALSO FOUND TO BE RELATED TO CRIME VICTIMIZATION AND FEAR INDIRECTLY, THROUGH ITS ASSOCIATION WITH RESIDENTS' 'SENSE OF CONTROL' OVER THEIR LIVING AREA. THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PHYSICAL DESIGN FEATURES OF FEDERAL HOUSING ARE THE KEY TO ACHIEVING MORE SECURE AND STABLE RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITIES. RECOMMENDED PHYSICAL CHANGES INCLUDE SECURITY FEATURES WHICH DECREASE BUILDING ACCESSIBILITY TO OUTSIDERS AND HOUSING DESIGNS WHICH LIMIT THE NUMBER OF UNITS PER BUILDING. EXTENSIVE TABULAR DATA, CAUSAL MODEL FIGURES, AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. FOR AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE COMPLETE REPORT, SEE NCJ 71093.

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531; US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01025-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

148. **FACTORS INFLUENCING CRIME AND INSTABILITY IN URBAN HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By O. NEWMAN and K. A. FRANCK.** Institute for Community Design Analysis, 835 Broadway, 19th Floor, New York, NY 10003. 50 p. 1980. **NCJ-71093**

THIS SUMMARY REPORT DESCRIBES A STUDY WHICH EXAMINED THE IMPACT OF BUILDING AND RESIDENT CHARACTERISTICS ON CRIME VICTIMIZATION, FEAR OF CRIME, AND RESIDENTIAL INSTABILITY IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS IN ORDER TO TEST SOME MAJOR HYPOTHESES OF 'DEFENSIBLE SPACE' THEORY. THE PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS EXAMINED INCLUDED PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE HOUSING SITES (E.G., BUILDING SIZE AND ACCESSIBILITY TO OUTSIDERS), SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATIONS (E.G., THEIR PROPORTIONS OF SINGLE-PARENT, LOW-INCOME, WELFARE RECIPIENTS AND THEIR RATIOS OF TEENAGERS TO ADULTS), AND SECURITY PRACTICES OF HOUSING MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL POLICE UTILIZING INTERVIEWS WITH RESIDENTS, PHYSICAL SITE SURVEYS, POLICE AND HOUSING AUTHORITY RECORDS, AND INTERVIEWS WITH COMMUNITY, POLICE, AND HOUSING OFFICIALS. RESEARCHERS COLLECTED EXTENSIVE DATA ON 63 HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS IN NEWARK, N.J.; ST. LOUIS; AND SAN FRANCISCO. PATH ANALYSIS WAS USED TO TEST A CAUSAL MODEL BASED ON 'DEFENSIBLE SPACE' HYPOTHESES CONCERNING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEATURES OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE LEVELS OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION, FEAR, AND INSTABILITY. MORE SPECIFICALLY, THE REPORT TESTS THE DEFENSIBLE SPACE PREDICTIONS THAT A HOUSING SITE'S PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (IN THIS CASE, BUILDING SIZE AND ACCESSIBILITY) WILL EFFECT ITS LEVELS OF CRIME (IN THIS CASE, BURGLARY AND ROBBERY/ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION), FEAR, AND INSTABILITY NOT ONLY DIRECTLY, BUT ALSO INDIRECTLY, THROUGH THEIR IMPACT ON THE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR OF ITS RESIDENTS (THEIR SENSE OF CONTROL OVER THE PUBLIC AREAS OUTSIDE THEIR APARTMENTS AND THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH THEY UTILIZE AND INTERACT WITH OTHER RESIDENTS IN THESE AREAS). FINDINGS PROVIDE SOME EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE TWO MAJOR DEFENSIBLE SPACE PRINCIPLES: (1) THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF A HOUSING SITE WERE FOUND TO BE DIRECTLY (AND POSITIVELY) RELATED TO ITS LEVELS OF BURGLARY VICTIMIZATION, FEAR, AND INSTABILITY, WITH 'BUILDING ACCESSIBILITY' RELATED TO BURGLARY RATES AND 'BUILDING SIZE' RELATED TO FEAR AND INSTABILITY; AND (2) ONE PHYSICAL FEATURE--BUILDING SIZE--WAS ALSO FOUND TO BE RELATED TO CRIME VICTIMIZATION AND FEAR INDIRECTLY, THROUGH ITS ASSOCIATION WITH RESIDENTS' 'SENSE OF CONTROL' OVER THEIR LIVING AREA. THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PHYSICAL DESIGN FEATURES OF FEDERAL HOUSING ARE THE KEY TO ACHIEVING MORE SECURE AND STABLE RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITIES. RECOMMENDED PHYSICAL CHANGES INCLUDE SECURITY FEATURES WHICH DECREASE BUILDING ACCESSIBILITY TO OUTSIDERS AND HOUSING DESIGNS WHICH LIMIT THE NUMBER OF UNITS PER BUILDING. SOME TABULAR DATA, CAUSAL MODEL FIGURES, AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. FOR A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE RESEARCH, SEE NCJ 71094.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01024-5. National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

149. **FACTORS RELATED TO CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD, AND NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-CRIME MEASURES. By P. J. LAVRAKAS, J. MORMOYLE, W. G. SKOGAN, E. J. HERZ, G. SALEM, and D. A. LEWIS.** Northwestern University Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, 2040 Shondan Road, Evanston, IL 60201. 304 p. 1980. **NCJ-81057**

THIS STUDY INVESTIGATES THE SCOPE OF CITIZEN ANTI-CRIME MEASURES AND THE MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS ASSO-

CIATED WITH THESE PREVENTIVE RESPONSES. A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME PREVENTION IS DEVELOPED. THE STUDY HYPOTHESIZES THAT THERE ARE TWO BASIC MOTIVES THAT LEAD CITIZENS TO ENGAGE IN PREVENTIVE RESPONSES TO CRIME: (1) CITIZENS 'AVOID RISKS' BY ENGAGING IN SUCH ACTIVITIES (RISK AVOIDANCE IS THOUGHT TO BE LINKED TO FEAR OF CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCES) AND (2) CITIZENS BECOME INVOLVED IN ANTICRIME ACTIVITIES, NOT BECAUSE OF ANY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT OF BEING AT RISK OR BECAUSE OF PAST EXPERIENCES WITH VICTIMIZATION, BUT RATHER AS PART OF THEIR PARTICIPATION WITH FORMAL VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS IN THEIR COMMUNITY. THESE TWO DISPOSITIONS MAY LEAD CITIZENS TO EMPLOY THE SAME OR DIFFERENT ANTICRIME ACTIVITIES. DATA WERE GATHERED THROUGH LITERATURE REVIEWS, SECONDARY ANALYSES OF 4 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SURVEY DATA SETS COLLECTED IN THE 1970'S, 2 TELEPHONE SURVEYS OF RESIDENTS IN CHICAGO AND EVANSTON, ILL.; A RANDOM TELEPHONE SURVEY OF 1,803 RESIDENTS OF THE METROPOLITAN CHICAGO AREA; INTERVIEWS WITH LEADERS OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN 3 CITIES; AND A MAIL SURVEY OF 167 LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT BEHAVIORAL RESTRICTIONS APPEARED TO BE THE MOST PREVALENT RESPONSE OF CITIZENS TO PREVENT PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION, THAT MEASURES TAKEN TO REDUCE UNLAWFUL ENTRY WERE THE MOST TYPICAL PREVENTION MEASURES TAKEN TO PROTECT THE HOME, AND THAT A DISTINCT SET OF ANTICRIME EFFORTS WERE TAKEN BY CITIZENS TO PROTECT THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD/COMMUNITY. THE PRIMARY INCENTIVES FOR EMPLOYING HOUSEHOLD-BASED PROTECTIVE MEASURES ARE INDIVIDUAL/PRIVATE-MINDED ONES (I.E., TO PROTECT PROPERTY FROM LOSS AND TO PROTECT THE SANCTITY OF THE HOME). MOREOVER, TERRITORIAL MEASURES INVOLVING GROUPS OF NEIGHBORS IN ANTICRIME ACTIVITY APPEAR TO STEM FROM THE WORKINGS OF ONGOING COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS AND NOT FROM SPONTANEOUS OR INFORMAL VOLUNTARY ACTION. IN LIGHT OF THESE FINDINGS, A REVISED CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IS PROPOSED AND FURTHER RESEARCH SUGGESTED. OVERALL, THE RESEARCH SUPPORTS THE NOTION THAT THERE ARE INDIVIDUAL MOTIVES (RISK-AVOIDANCE) AND COLLECTIVE MOTIVES (SOCIAL PARTICIPATION) THAT LEAD SOME CITIZENS TO BECOME INVOLVED IN ANTICRIME MEASURES. RESULTS SUGGEST THAT POLICE AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS CAN PLAY MAJOR ROLES IN IMPROVING THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION. TABULAR DATA, FOOTNOTES, GRAPHS, AND ABOUT 80 REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. APPENDIXES PRESENT LITERATURE REVIEW SUMMARIES AND DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

150. **FACTORS RELATED TO CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD, AND NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-CRIME MEASURES—AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By P. J. LAVRAKAS, J. NORMOYLE, W. G. SKOGAN, E. J. HERZ, G. SALEM, and D. A. LEWIS.** Northwestern University Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, 2040 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60201. 23 p. 1980. **NCJ-81056**

THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES THE RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN TO INVESTIGATE THE SCOPE OF CITIZEN ANTICRIME MEASURES AND MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE PREVENTIVE RESPONSES. FOLLOWING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PRELIMINARY CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK TO GUIDE THE RESEARCH, DATA WERE GATHERED THROUGH LITERATURE REVIEWS, SECONDARY ANALYSES OF FOUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SURVEY DATA SETS COLLECTED IN THE 1970'S, AND TWO TELEPHONE SURVEYS OF RESIDENTS IN CHICAGO AND EVANSTON, ILL. IN ADDITION A RANDOM TELEPHONE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED OF 1,803 RESIDENTS OF THE METROPOLITAN CHICAGO AREA; INTERVIEWS WERE HELD WITH LEADERS OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN 3 CITIES; AND RESPONSES TO A MAIL SURVEY WERE COLLECTED FROM 167 LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT BEHAVIORAL RESTRICTIONS APPEARED TO BE THE MOST PREVALENT MEASURE CITIZENS TAKE TO PREVENT PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION. MEASURES AGAINST UNLAWFUL ENTRY WERE THE MOST TYPICAL PREVENTION MEASURES FOR HOME PROTECTION, AND A DISTINCT SET OF ANTICRIME EFFORTS WERE UNDERTAKEN BY CITIZENS TO PROTECT THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD OR COMMUNITY. THE PRIMARY INCENTIVES FOR EMPLOYING HOUSEHOLD-BASED PROTECTIVE MEASURES WERE INDIVIDUAL ONES (I.E., TO PROTECT ONE'S PROPERTY FROM LOSS AND TO PROTECT THE SANCTITY OF THE HOME). MOREOVER, TERRITORIAL MEASURES INVOLVING GROUPS OF NEIGHBORS IN ANTICRIME ACTIVITY APPEAR TO STEM FROM THE WORKINGS OF ONGOING COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS AND NOT FROM SPONTANEOUS OR INFORMAL VOLUNTARY ACTION. OVERALL, THE RESEARCH SUPPORTS THE VIEW THAT THERE ARE INDIVIDUAL MOTIVES (I.E., RISK-AVOIDANCE) THAT LEAD SOME CITIZENS TO BECOME INVOLVED IN CRIME PREVENTION MEASURES AND THAT THERE ARE COLLECTIVE OR PUBLIC-MINDED MOTIVES (I.E., SOCIAL PARTICIPATION) THAT LEAD TO CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT. RESULTS SUGGEST THAT POLICE AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS CAN PLAY MAJOR ROLES IN IMPROVING THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION. A FEW FOOTNOTES AND A DIAGRAM OF THE REVISED MODEL OF CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME PREVENTION ARE INCLUDED. SEE NCJ 81057 FOR FULL REPORT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

151. **FEDERAL LAW ON CONSUMER DECEPTION—AN AGENCY BY AGENCY ANALYSIS. By G. J. ZWEIBEL.** American Institutes for Research, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007; National Consumer Law Center, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108. 261 p. 1979. **NCJ-58132**

CONSUMER DECEPTION STATUTES AND REGULATIONS ADMINISTERED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ARE ANALYZED IN THIS REPORT. IT IS A REFERENCE TOOL AND PROVIDES DETAILED CITATIONS TO AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR EACH LAW. THIRTY FEDERAL AGENCIES ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPORT; AN ADDITIONAL CHAPTER CONTAINS MISCELLANEOUS FEDERAL PROHIBITIONS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH PARTICULAR AGENCIES AND THE APPENDIX SUMMARIZES THE CONSUMER PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITIES OF AN ADDITIONAL NINE FEDERAL AGENCIES. THE MATERIAL IS ORGANIZED BY AGENCY, AND STATUTES ENFORCED BY MORE THAN ONE AGENCY ARE CROSS-REFERENCED TO THE AGENCY MOST ASSOCIATED WITH THE SPECIFIC LAW OR LISTED UNDER EACH AGENCY. EACH CHAPTER INCLUDES A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE AGENCY (E.G., DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD, CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION, DEPARTMENTS OF DEFENSE, ENERGY, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND THE NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION), THE YEAR IT COMMENCED OPERATION, AND A SUMMARY OF PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES AND AVAILABLE REMEDIES ASSOCIATED WITH THAT AGENCY. A DETAILED LISTING OF ALL DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES PROHIBITED BY EACH AGENCY'S ENABLING LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS, OR OTHER SOURCES OF LEGAL AUTHORITY ARE ALSO PRESENTED. REMEDIES ARE CATE-

GORIZED AS ADMINISTRATIVE, CIVIL, CRIMINAL, PRIVATE, AND OTHER. THE INDEX IS ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY SUBJECT AREA, ALLOWING ACCESS TO SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL AGENCY CHAPTERS. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00825-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

152. **FEES FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES—A SURVEY. By J. SASFY.** Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101. 82 p. 1980. **NCJ-63291**

THIS REPORT PROVIDES A NATIONWIDE ASSESSMENT OF THE GROWING PRACTICE OF CHARGING CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION FEES; IT INCLUDES SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARGING FEES FOR ROOM AND BOARD AND FOR SPECIAL SERVICES. THE 1970'S SAW SIGNIFICANT GROWTH IN THE PRACTICE OF CHARGING PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES FOR SPECIFIC OR GENERAL CORRECTIONS COSTS. THE TYPES OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE FEES THAT MAY BE ASSESSED ARE (1) ROOM AND BOARD FEES IN VARIOUS TRANSITIONAL SETTINGS (E.G., HALFWAY HOUSES OR PRERELEASE CENTERS), (2) FEES FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES OR PROGRAMS (E.G., DRUG, MENTAL HEALTH, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES), AND (3) FEES FOR GENERAL CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION. IN 1978, ONLY 9 STATES CHARGED A SUPERVISION FEE ON A STATEWIDE OR LOCAL BASIS TO PROBATIONERS OR PAROLEES: MICHIGAN, COLORADO, PENNSYLVANIA, ARIZONA, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, AND OKLAHOMA. THESE LAST THREE STATES PASSED LEGISLATION MAKING THE FEES MANDATORY FOR ALL PROBATIONERS (AND PAROLEES IN ALABAMA AND FLORIDA), UNLESS SPECIFICALLY WAIVED, AND SET A SPECIFIC FEE OR FEE LIMIT. ADDITIONALLY, LEGISLATION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED AUTHORIZING THIS SAME TYPE OF STATE SYSTEM IN TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, AND SOUTH CAROLINA. ALTHOUGH $10 A MONTH IS THE MOST COMMON SUPERVISION FEE, THE RATES VARY CONSIDERABLY. THREE FACTORS INFLUENCE THE AMOUNT COLLECTED THROUGH SUPERVISION FEES: THE NUMBER OF CORRECTIONAL CLIENTS ELIGIBLE TO PAY, THE FEE AMOUNTS, AND THE PROPORTION PAYING. ALTHOUGH A VARIETY OF ARGUMENTS ARE MADE FOR AND AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF CHARGING SUPERVISION FEES, THE ONLY SUBSTANTIATED CLAIM IS THAT FEES CAN BE A SIGNIFICANT SOURCE OF REVENUE. ALTHOUGH FEE CHARGING IS OFTEN OPPOSED ON LEGAL GROUNDS, THE COURTS HAVE UPHELD IT IN A NUMBER OF STATES, INCLUDING FLORIDA AND OKLAHOMA. FOOTNOTES, TABLES, AND APPENDIXES CONTAINING STATES' LEGISLATION ON SUPERVISORY FEES ARE PROVIDED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE THE FEE-FOR-CORRECTIONAL SERVICES SURVEY, SUPERVISION FEE LEGISLATION, AND FORMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Supplemental Notes: MONOGRAPH.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00887-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

153. **FELONY INVESTIGATION DECISION MODEL—AN ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATIVE ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION. By B. GREENBERG, C. V. ELLIOTT, L. P. KRAFT, and H. S. PROCTER.** Stanford Research Institute, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025. 237 p. 1977. **NCJ-35741**

THIS REPORT, PRESENTING RESEARCH PERFORMED IN OAKLAND, CALIF., DEVELOPS DECISION MODELS FOR FELONY CLASSES TO IDENTIFY CASES HAVING SUFFICIENT PROBABILITY OF CLEARANCE TO WARRANT INTENSIVE INVESTIGATION. THE FELONIES INVOLVED WERE ROBBERY, RAPE, ASSAULT WITH A DEADLY WEAPON, AND CAR THEFT. DATA WERE CODED FOR THESE FOUR CRIMES FOR A 3-MONTH PERIOD IN OAKLAND. ONLY FOR ROBBERY WAS IT FOUND FEASIBLE TO CONSTRUCT A DECISION MODEL. PRIMARY CASE-SOLUTION FACTORS (SUCH AS VICTIM KNOWLEDGE OF OFFENDER) STATISTICALLY DOMINATED OTHER, RANDOM FACTORS. THE FINDINGS SHOWED THAT, UNLESS OFFENDER ID WAS MADE BY RESPONDING OFFICERS, CASE SOLUTION AT THE DETECTIVE LEVEL WAS MINIMAL. THEREFORE, IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT PATROL AND INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTIONS CANNOT BE VIEWED AS COMPLETELY SEPARATE. DOCUMENTATION OF RELEVANT CRIME SCENE INFORMATION BY PATROL WAS FOUND TO HEAVILY INFLUENCE CASE SOLUTION BY INVESTIGATORS. THE FINDINGS REINFORCED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ISSUE OF HABITAUL OFFENDERS. ANALYSES OF THE FELONY CASE SAMPLE DRAWN SHOWED 80-88 PERCENT OF THE SUSPECTS HAD PRIOR OFFENSES. CONFRONTED BY SIMILAR EXPERIENCE MANY POLICE AGENCIES HAVE TURNED TO COMPUTER-BASED M.O.-TYPE INVESTIGATIVE SYSTEMS TO ASSIST IN TRACKING AND IDENTIFYING KNOWN OFFENDERS. HOWEVER, IT IS SAID THAT SUCH SYSTEMS HAVE YET TO DEMONSTRATE MARKED SUCCESS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00467-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

154. **FEMALE OFFENDER—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. D. M. HORTON and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 58 p. 1979. **NCJ-55637**

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY REPRESENTING SELECTED LITERATURE ON ADULT FEMALE OFFENDERS EMBRACES IDEOLOGY, IMPLICATIONS, LEGAL AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS, AND MANAGEMENT AND DISCHARGE OF FEMALE INMATES. THE LITERATURE WAS INCLUDED ON THE BASIS OF IMPORTANCE OF THE CONCEPT TREATED, GENERAL CLARITY OF PRESENTATION, QUALITY OF RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION, AND AVAILABILITY. FOCUSING ON LITERATURE FROM 1965 TO 1978, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS TREATS SUCH ISSUES AS THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF FEMALE-SPECIFIC CRIMINOLOGY, CURRENT STATISTICAL RESEARCH ON THE NATURE, EXTENT, AND ETIOLOGY OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY, THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL FORCES AND ATTITUDINAL CHANGES ON WOMEN IN SOCIETY, SEX-BASED TREATMENT AND PROCESSING DIFFERENTIATIONS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THEIR QUESTIONED CONSTITUTIONALITY IN LIGHT OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT, DEVELOPING PRISON LAW, THE PROPOSED EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT, SEX DISCRIMINATION PRACTICES IN THE AREAS OF ARREST, BAIL COURT DEFENSE, SENTENCING, PROBATION, PAROLE, AND WORK RELEASE OPPORTUNITIES. CITATIONS ALSO REPRESENT SUBJECTS SUCH AS THE MANAGEMENT AND DISCIPLINE OF FEMALE OFFENDERS, THE CONCEPT OF FEMALE PRISONIZATION, THE UNIQUE CONDITIONS AND PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH INCARCERATED WOMEN, THE INMATE CULTURE AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF SEXUALLY SEGREGATED, AS WELL AS COED, PRISON ENVIRONMENTS, AND THE EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CURRICULUMS AVAILABLE TO FEMALE INMATES. THE ENTRIES ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR, AND THE LITERATURE IS SELECTED

FROM THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

155. **FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT. By R. TOBIN.** American University, Massachusetts and Nebraska, Avenues, NW, Washington, DC 20016. 78 p. 1979. **NCJ-53623**

THIS VOLUME OF LEAA'S TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH TRIAL COURT STAFF CAN DETERMINE SPECIAL AREAS OR POINTS OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY WITHIN THEIR COURT SYSTEM. LEAA'S COURT MANAGEMENT PROJECT WAS LAUNCHED IN 1977 TO PROVIDE TRIAL COURT MANAGERS--BOTH JUDGES AND STAFFS--WITH A MANAGEMENT REPORT SERIES ADDRESSING CRITICAL AREAS OF WORKLOAD AND RESOURCES IN AN EFFORT TO ENHANCE FINANCIAL, PERSONNEL, AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT. IN THE FIRST SECTION OF THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT VOLUME, NINE POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH ADDITIONAL TYPES OF FUNDS WHICH A COURT MIGHT COLLECT. IN ADDITION TO THESE LEGAL ASPECTS OF A COURT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES, DIFFERENT TYPES OF INFORMAL 'POWER RELATIONSHIPS' BETWEEN FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE DESCRIBED. THE FOLLOWING SECTION OUTLINES THE ELEMENTS OF A TRIAL COURT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND PRESENTS A SERIES OF SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS DESIGNED TO DETERMINE THE RANGE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BEING PERFORMED FOR A SPECIFIC TRIAL COURT AND WHETHER SOME ARE BEING OMITTED OR INCOMPLETELY PERFORMED, WHETHER SOME BEING PERFORMED BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH SHOULD BE UNDER COURT CONTROL, AND WHETHER SOME BEING PERFORMED BY THE COURT SHOULD BE EXPANDED OR BETTER CONTROLLED. THE FINAL SECTION TREATS THE BUDGETING PROCESS, INCLUDING MANY OF THE MANAGEMENT CONCERNS EXPRESSED BY COURT OFFICIALS RELATING TO THE PRACTICAL PROBLEMS THEY ENCOUNTER IN THE BUDGETARY PROCESS. AS A FOUNDATION FOR CONSIDERING THE TRIAL COURT BUDGET PROCESS, THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROCESS ARE NOTED; THEN THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES AFFECTING THE PROCESS THE MOST ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH THE PRINCIPAL STAGES BY WHICH A COURT MANAGES ITS BUDGET. A DESCRIPTION OF THESE STAGES IS PROVIDED, WITH A DISCUSSION OF SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ISSUES WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AND MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES SOME COURTS HAVE FOUND EFFECTIVE. ASSORTED GUIDELINES, PERFORMANCE MEASURES, AND FORMS ARE APPENDED. SEE ALSO NCJ-53624, 53625, AND 52653.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS—TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00768-6.

156. **FIREARM USE IN VIOLENT CRIME—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. W. RAY, R. N. BRENNER, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 121 p. 1978. **NCJ-52677**

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS CONCERNS FIREARM USE IN VIOLENT CRIME AND IS DIRECTED AT RESEARCHERS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTITIONERS, AND OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS. BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, AND REPORTS ARE INCLUDED. THE CITATIONS ARE PRESENTED IN SIX PARTS, INCLUDING (1) PERSPECTIVES ON FIREARMS AND VIOLENT CRIME, WHICH CONTAINS DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF WEAPON USE IN VIOLENT CRIME, VICTIMIZATION, AND CRIME RATE DATA; (2) LEGISLATION AND HEARINGS ON PROPOSED FIREARM LEGISLATION; (3) ISSUES IN FIREARM REGULATION; (4) RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF REGULATION; (5) PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS ON GUN CONTROL AND GUN OWNERSHIP; AND (6) REFERENCE SOURCES OR OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES THAT CONTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SOURCES. ENTRIES ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR WITHIN THE SIX CATEGORIES AND REPRESENT MAINLY ENGLISH- LANGUAGE MATERIAL PUBLISHED IN THE U.S. A NOTE ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS, ALL OF WHICH ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., IS PROVIDED.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00756-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

157. **FORCIBLE RAPE—A LITERATURE REVIEW AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. F. FOGARTY, Ed.** Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, WA 98105. 88 p. 1978. **NCJ-44133**

THE 152 ITEMS CHOSEN FOR THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE MATERIALS WHICH ARE READILY AVAILABLE, NOT OUTDATED, PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1967 AND 1977, SCHOLARLY, AND NOT DUPLICATIVE. THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES ARE INCLUDED: SOCIOCULTURAL AND DESCRIPTIVE FEATURES OF RAPE; RAPE VICTIMIZATION (THE VICTIM'S EXPERIENCE AND NEEDS, MEDICAL CARE AND EXAMINATION OF VICTIMS, THE CHILD VICTIM, AND HOMOSEXUAL RAPE); RAPE OFFENDERS; INVESTIGATION OF RAPE; LEGAL ISSUES AND LEGISLATIVE REFORM; AND RAPE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND CULTURES AN AUTHOR INDEX IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00626-4; NTIS Accession No. PB283 309; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

158. **FORCIBLE RAPE—A MANUAL FOR FILING AND TRIAL PROSECUTORS—PROSECUTORS' VOLUME 2. By J. A. REICH.** Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, WA 98105. 75 p. 1978. **NCJ-43521**

TESTS AND WITNESSES NECESSARY FOR RAPE CHARGES TO BE FILED, PRE-TRIAL PREPARATION, PLEA BARGAINING STANDARDS, JURY SELECTION, TRIAL STRATEGY, SENTENCING, AND COUNSELING FOR THE VICTIM ARE EXAMINED IN DETAIL. INTERVIEWS WITH 40 EXPERIENCED PROSECUTORS INDICATED THAT EVEN IN MAJOR CITIES AN AVERAGE OF ONLY 4.5 RAPE CASES PER PROSECUTOR ACTUALLY PROCEEDS TO TRIAL, WHILE 2.5 RESULT IN A CONVICTION. SINCE THE HANDLING OF RAPE CASES IS OFTEN AN UNFAMILIAR TASK, THIS MANUAL HAS BEEN DESIGNED AS A REFERENCE WORK. IT DISCUSSES THE HISTORICAL PREJUDICES PROSECUTORS, JUDGES, AND JURIES HAVE HAD TOWARD RAPE VICTIMS. ALTHOUGH THE VICTIM IS OFTEN THOUGHT TO BE CONTRIBUTORY TO THE OFFENSE, A STUDY OF REPORTS FROM FIVE MAJOR POLICE DEPARTMENTS FOUND THAT SUBSTANTIAL THREATS AGAINST THE VICTIM'S LIFE WERE MADE IN 60 PERCENT OF CASES AND STRONG-ARM FORCE WAS USED IN 75 PERCENT. MOST ATTACKS TOOK PLACE IN THE VICTIM'S HOME OR ON THE STREET. MEDICAL TESTS WHICH SHOULD BE CONDUCTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER REPORT OF THE ATTACK, MEDICAL TESTS WHICH SHOULD BE CONDUCTED AT INTERVALS OF TIME AFTER THE ATTACK, AND QUESTIONS WHICH SHOULD BE ASKED AT THE TIME ARE DETAILED. FORENSIC EVIDENCE WHICH SHOULD BE GATHERED IS DISCUSSED. THE PROCESS OF PLEA BARGAINING AND THE POPULAR CONCEPT OF THE 'DEGREE OF

SERIOUSNESS' OF RAPE ARE CONSIDERED TO AID THE PROSECUTOR WHO MUST DETERMINE HIS CHANCES OF WINNING THE CASE. BECAUSE OF POPULAR PREJUDICES, THE RAPE CASE MUST BE ESPECIALLY WELL PREPARED. EVIDENCE, WITNESSES, AND TRIAL TACTICS ARE DISCUSSED. METHODS OF DISCOVERING POSSIBLE JUROR BIAS ARE DETAILED. INCLUDED ARE CHECKLISTS, SAMPLE FORMS FOR MEDICAL AND FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, AND A DESCRIPTION OF RAPE VICTIM SERVICES IN VARIOUS CITIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00618-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

159. **FORCIBLE RAPE—A MANUAL FOR PATROL OFFICERS—POLICE VOLUME 2. By F. J. ALBI.** Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, WA 98105. 52 p. 1978. **NCJ-43522**

SINCE THE INITIAL POLICE CONTACT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF EVIDENCE IN A RAPE CASE, THIS MANUAL HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO AID POLICE OFFICERS WITH INTERVIEWS, EVIDENCE GATHERING, AND SUSPECT APPREHENSION. MOST OF THE EVIDENCE NECESSARY FOR SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF A RAPE CASE IS AVAILABLE ONLY AT TIME OF PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION; THIS PUTS A SPECIAL BURDEN ON THE PATROL OFFICER RESPONDING TO THE CALL. THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF INFORMATION WILL BE THE INTERVIEW WITH THE VICTIM. TECHNIQUES FOR EVALUATING THE RELIABILITY OF THE TESTIMONY, PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO RAPE INVESTIGATIONS, AND METHODS FOR ESTABLISHING RAPPORT ARE DISCUSSED. SPECIAL TECHNIQUES ARE GIVEN FOR INTERVIEWING THE ELDERLY, ADOLESCENTS, AND CHILDREN BECAUSE NEARLY HALF OF ALL VICTIMS ARE UNDER AGE 20, LEGAL PROBLEMS ARISE WITH MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF VICTIMS AND NOTIFICATION OF PARENTS, ESPECIALLY PARENTS OF ADOLESCENTS. FOR VERY YOUNG CHILDREN, IT IS OFTEN WISE TO USE SPECIALLY TRAINED INTERVIEWERS. RAPE CRISIS CENTERS AND HOSPITALS CAN ALSO HELP WITH INTERVIEWING BY FILLING IN MISSING BITS OF EVIDENCE. CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN POLICE AND SUCH AGENCIES IS URGED. SEARCH TECHNIQUES AND METHODS OF GENERATING A POOL OF SUSPECTS ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING THE USE OF HELICOPTERS, RADIO, AND TRACKING DOGS. RAPE BRINGS SPECIAL POLICE PROBLEMS. BECAUSE NEWS MEDIA ARE USUALLY VERY INTERESTED IN RAPE CASES, POLICIES HAVE TO BE DEVELOPED FOR DEALING WITH REPORTERS. IN ADDITION, MANY COMMUNITY GROUPS WANT POLICE SPEAKERS ON THE SUBJECT. RAPE CASES ALSO REQUIRE UNUSUALLY CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. THE PATROL OFFICER SHOULD NOT ONLY FOLLOW ESTABLISHED GUIDELINES, HE ALSO SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO SUGGEST WAYS TO IMPROVE HANDLING OF RAPE CASES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00619-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

160. **FORCIBLE RAPE—AN ANALYSIS OF LEGAL ISSUES. By C. E. LEGRAND, J. A. REICH, and D. CHAPPELL.** Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, WA 98105. 106 p. 1978. **NCJ-43520**

PAST ATTITUDES TOWARD RAPE, CURRENT LAWS, MOVEMENTS TOWARD REFORM, AND PROBLEMS OF ENFORCEMENT OF RAPE LAW ARE SUMMARIZED. A STATE-BY-STATE TABLE GIVES CURRENT PROPOSED AND PASSED LEGISLATION. TRADITIONALLY RAPE HAS BEEN DEFINED AS 'CARNAL KNOWLEDGE OF A WOMAN BY FORCE AND AGAINST HER WILL.' THE TEST OF FORCE HAS BEEN CRUCIAL TO THE CASE AND CONSENT HAS BEEN DEDUCED FROM THE CIRCUMSTANCES. HISTORICALLY, VICTIMS WERE ASSUMED TO BE CONSENTING PARTIES TO THE RAPE UNLESS CRIMINAL CIRCUMSTANCES COULD BE PROVED BEYOND DOUBT. IN ADDITION, VICTIMS WERE OFTEN SUBJECT TO QUESTIONS ABOUT PAST SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND EMBARRASSED BY POLICE AND COURT HANDLING OF THE CASE. CURRENT REFORM EFFORTS HAVE ATTEMPTED A REDEFINITION OF RAPE TO CONSIDER TYPES OF RESISTANCE, DEGREES OF RAPE, AND FLEXIBLE PENALTY STRUCTURES DEPENDING UPON CIRCUMSTANCES, AND TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE SPECIAL ISSUES OF CHILD SEXUAL MOLESTATION, RAPE WITHIN MARRIAGE, AND RAPE IN WHICH A MALE IS THE VICTIM. REFORM GROUPS HAVE FOUND JURIES UNWILLING TO CONVICT FOR RAPE IN SITUATIONS RESEMBLING SEDUCTION BECAUSE PENALTY STRUCTURES ARE CURRENTLY TOO SEVERE. PRIVACY FOR RAPE VICTIMS, VICTIM ADVOCATE PROGRAMS, VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAMS, AND RAPE PREVENTION AND SELF-DEFENSE PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED. THE MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON STATE LAWS ARE DISCUSSED AS PATTERNS OF SUCCESSFUL CHANGE. APPENDIXES GIVE A TABLE SUMMARIZING LEGISLATION IN EACH STATE, A NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF STATE LEGISLATION, THE MODEL PENAL CODE, THE MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, WASHINGTON, AND WISCONSIN STATE STATUTES, A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND SEVERAL SAMPLE DEFINITIONS OF RAPE.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00627-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

161. **FORCIBLE RAPE—FINAL PROJECT REPORT. By D. D. SCHRAM.** Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, WA 98105. 93 p. 1978. **NCJ-43524**

FINDINGS ARE GIVEN OF A 2-YEAR PROJECT WHICH SURVEYED A NATIONWIDE SAMPLE OF POLICE AND PROSECUTING AGENCIES, INTERVIEWED RAPE VICTIMS, AND GATHERED STATISTICS. THIS PROJECT FOUND THAT RAPE IS THE MOST UNDERREPORTED CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES. ONLY A FRACTION OF THE RAPES COMMITTED ARE REPORTED, MOSTLY BECAUSE THE VICTIM FEARS THE TREATMENT SHE WILL RECEIVE FROM THE POLICE AND PROSECUTORS. OF REPORTED CRIMES, ONLY 5 PERCENT LEAD TO APPREHENSION OF A SUSPECT AND LESS THAN 3 PERCENT TO A CONVICTION. RAPISTS ARE LARGELY INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE REST OF THE POPULATION. THE VICTIM IS GENERALLY AGE 20 OR YOUNGER; THE RAPIST AGE 30 OR YOUNGER. MOST ATTACKS INVOLVE STRANGERS OR SLIGHT ACQUAINTANCES. MOST RAPES TAKE PLACE IN THE VICTIM'S HOME OR ON THE STREET. SEVERE FORCE IS USED IN 60 PERCENT OF ATTACKS; 'STRONG-ARM' FORCE IN 75 PERCENT. MOST INJURIES ARE MINOR, BUT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AFTEREFFECTS ARE MAJOR. (RAPE-HOMICIDES WERE SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDED FROM THIS STUDY.) THE STUDY FOUND THAT THE AVERAGE POLICE OFFICER IS GIVEN LITTLE TRAINING IN THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF RAPE INVESTIGATION, YET THE INITIAL CONTACT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION. TRAINING FOR POLICE AND INVESTIGATORS IS SUGGESTED. A SERIES OF TRAINING MANUALS IS BEING ISSUED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT. APPENDIXES PRESENT TABLES ANALYZING DATA FROM POLICE REPORTS IN SEATTLE, WASH., DETROIT, MICH., KANSAS CITY, MO., NEW ORLEANS, LA., AND PHOENIX, ARIZ. GIVEN ARE NUMBER OF VICTIMS, AGE, RACE, WITNESSES, LOCATION OF OFFENSE, WEAPONS

USED, TYPES OF RESISTANCE, INJURIES SUSTAINED, AND AN ANALYSIS OF FOLLOWUP INVESTIGATION.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00625-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

162. **FORCIBLE RAPE—MEDICAL AND LEGAL INFORMATION. By L. FORREST.** Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, WA 98105. 24 p. 1977. **NCJ-41736**

THIS BOOKLET WAS WRITTEN SPECIFICALLY TO HELP CONFUSED AND UPSET VICTIMS OF RAPE BETTER UNDERSTAND THE LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROCEDURES THEY MIGHT EXPERIENCE IN THE COURSE OF THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF THE CRIME. EACH CONTACT THAT A RAPE VICTIM WOULD HAVE WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS OUTLINED, FROM THE INITIAL POLICE REPORT THROUGH THE MEDICAL PROCEDURES AND POLICE INVESTIGATION TO THE ACTUAL THIAL. BECAUSE EACH RAPE CASE IS UNIQUE, THE MANNER IN WHICH AN INDIVIDUAL VICTIM'S CASE IS HANDLED MAY VARY FROM THIS OUTLINE. THIS BOOKLET DESCRIBES THE IDEAL WAY A CASE SHOULD BE HANDLED AND TELLS WHAT A RAPE VICTIM HAS A RIGHT TO EXPECT. A GLOSSARY OF LEGAL AND MEDICAL TERMS RELATING TO THE CRIME OF RAPE IS PROVIDED TO ALLAY ANY CONFUSION ON THE PART OF THE VICTIM. AN APPOINTMENT DIRECTORY IS FURNISHED FOR RECORDING THE TIMES AND PLACES OF MEETINGS WITH DOCTORS, DETECTIVES, AND THE PROSECUTOR.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00537-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

163. **FORCIBLE RAPE—POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLICY ISSUES—POLICE VOLUME 4. By C. ULBERG. D. D. SCHRAM, Ed.** Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, WA 98105. 43 p. 1978. **NCJ-43525**

DEPARTMENTAL POLICIES WHICH CAN IMPROVE RAPE CASE INVESTIGATIONS AND MAKE PERSONNEL MORE SENSITIVE TO THE TRAUMA OF THE VICTIM ARE RECOMMENDED AND IMPLEMENTATION IS DISCUSSED. RAPE INVESTIGATIONS REQUIRE SPECIALIZED TRAINING BECAUSE THE CRIME IS MORE DIFFICULT TO PROVE, THE EVIDENCE IS MORE SUBTLE, AND THE INVESTIGATOR MUST HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF SENSITIVITY AND UNDERSTANDING. THE FIRST POLICY DECISION IS WHETHER RAPE CALLS SHOULD BE HANDLED BY A PATROL OFFICER, A TRAINED PATROL SPECIALIST, OR SOME TYPE OF SPECIAL UNIT. SINCE THE AVERAGE PATROL OFFICER SEES ONLY TWO RAPE CASES A YEAR, THE SPECIAL OFFICER OR UNIT SEEMS BEST FOR ALL BUT THE SMALLEST DEPARTMENTS. SELECTING RAPE INVESTIGATORS IS A DIFFICULT PERSONNEL PROBLEM. NOT ONLY MUST THE OFFICER BE A GOOD INVESTIGATOR, HE OR SHE MUST BE FLEXIBLE AND UNDERSTANDING ENOUGH TO WORK WELL WITH A VARIETY OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES. BOTH MALE AND FEMALE OFFICERS WORK WELL WITH ADULT VICTIMS BUT FEMALE OFFICERS HAVE AN ADVANTAGE WHEN WORKING WITH CHILDREN. SPECIAL TRAINING IS ESSENTIAL IN THE BEGINNING; REFRESHER COURSES ARE VALUABLE. HOURS SHOULD BE FLEXIBLE BECAUSE 75 PERCENT OF CALLS COME BETWEEN 5 P.M. AND 5 A.M., BUT INVESTIGATIONS CAN OFTEN BE DONE ONLY DURING THE DAY. CLOSE COOPERATION SHOULD BE MAINTAINED WITH THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, VICTIM SERVICE GROUPS, AND MEDICAL FACILITIES. IT IS IMPORTANT TO ENCOURAGE PERSONAL INTERACTION BETWEEN POLICE AND PERSONNEL FROM THESE OTHER GROUPS THROUGH MUTUAL TRAINING COURSES, DISCUSSIONS, OR JOINT ASSIGNMENTS. WHICH DECISIONS SHOULD BE DEPARTMENTAL POLICY AND WHICH SHOULD BE HANDLED CASE BY CASE ARE DISCUSSED. FORMS USEFUL IN RAPE INVESTIGATION ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00622-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

164. **FORCIBLE RAPE—PROSECUTOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLICY ISSUES—PROSECUTORS' VOLUME 3. By J. A. REICH.** Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, WA 98105. 53 p. 1978. **NCJ-43526**

WAYS IN WHICH A PROSECUTOR/ADMINISTRATOR CAN SET A TONE WHICH WILL ENCOURAGE REPORTING OF RAPE AND INCREASE CONVICTIONS ARE SUGGESTED. MORE SENSITIVE TREATMENT OF VICTIMS IS URGED. TRADITIONALLY, THE COURT PROSECUTION SYSTEM HAS NOT AGGRESSIVELY SOUGHT RAPE CONVICTIONS, AND VICTIMS HAVE OFTEN BEEN SUBJECTED TO BADGERING AND HARASSMENT DURING HANDLING OF THE 3 PERCENT OF CASES THAT ACTUALLY DO COME TO TRIAL. COMMITMENT FOR CHANGE MUST COME FROM TOP ADMINISTRATIVE LEVELS OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE. SINCE A CASE IS NO BETTER THAN THE EVIDENCE COLLECTED, CLOSE COOPERATION WITH POLICE MUST BE ESTABLISHED. STANDARDIZED REPORTING FORMS LISTING ALL ELEMENTS NECESSARY FOR SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION SHOULD BE DEVELOPED FOR BOTH POLICE AND COURT USE. GREATER COOPERATION MUST BE ESTABLISHED WITH HOSPITALS. DOCTORS AND OTHER EXAMINING PERSONNEL MUST UNDERSTAND THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF COLLECTING RAPE EVIDENCE. STANDARDIZED FORMS FOR EVIDENCE-GATHERING AT THE HOSPITAL ARE SUGGESTED AND SAMPLES INCLUDED. OFTEN THE EXAMINING DOCTOR CAN ELICIT TESTIMONY FROM THE VICTIM; THIS SHOULD BE CAREFULLY REPORTED. EVIDENCE MUST BE CAREFULLY LABELED AND PRESERVED. AT ALL STAGES, GREATER SYMPATHY SHOULD BE SHOWN FOR THE VICTIM THAN HAS BEEN THE NORM IN THE PAST. SURVEYS HAVE SHOWN THAT 85 PERCENT OF RAPE REPORTS ARE LEGITIMATE. IN 75 PERCENT, PHYSICAL FORCE HAS BEEN USED AND THE VICTIM PERCEIVES THE SITUATION AS LIFE-THREATENING RATHER THAN AS A SEXUAL ASSAULT. TRAINING, METHODS FOR SIMPLIFYING THE SUBPOENA PROCESS SO THAT DOCTORS LOSE MINIMAL TIME, AND CONTINUING LIAISON ARE DISCUSSED. THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF BRINGING A RAPE CASE TO TRIAL AND THE ROLE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY IN PRETRIAL, TRIAL, AND SENTENCING PROCEDURES ARE CONSIDERED IN DETAIL. BECAUSE RAPE CASES ARE MORE DIFFICULT TO PROSECUTE THAN MOST OTHER FELONIES, THE TEMPTATION IS TO PLEA BARGAIN OR TO NOT FILE CHARGES. ONLY IF THERE IS CLEAR DIRECTION FROM ADMINISTRATORS WILL INDIVIDUAL DEPUTIES VIGOROUSLY AND IMAGINATIVELY SEEK CONVICTIONS IN RAPE CASES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00620-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

165. **FORENSIC PATHOLOGY—A HANDBOOK FOR PATHOLOGISTS. R. S. FISHER and C. S. PETTY, Eds.** 210 p. 1977. **NCJ-43951**

A QUICK-REFERENCE HANDBOOK TO HELP COMMUNITY PATHOLOGISTS CONVERT STANDARD AUTOPSY PROCEDURE INTO A MEDICOLEGAL AUTOPSY INCLUDES PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE, CHECKLISTS OF POSSIBLE EVIDENCE FOR VARIOUS CRIMES, AND LEGAL PROBLEMS. THIS MANUAL IS DESIGNED FOR THE PRACTICING PATHOLOGIST WHO MUST

DEAL OCCASIONALLY WITH CRIME EVIDENCE. INITIAL CHAPTERS COVER THE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF MEDICOLEGAL EXAMINATIONS, INCLUDING EXAMINATION OF CLOTHING, PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE, DETERMINING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TIME OF INJURY AND TIME OF DEATH, AND SPECIAL BODY FLUID ANALYSES OFTEN REQUIRED. CHECKLISTS ARE GIVEN FOR COMMON SITUATIONS SUCH AS DETERMINING THE CAUSE OF SUDDEN UNEXPECTED DEATH (INCLUDING SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME), THE BATTERED CHILD, RAPE, FIRE AND ELECTRICAL INJURY VICTIMS (ESPECIALLY WHEN FOUL PLAY MIGHT BE EXPECTED), NECK INJURIES, ASPHYXIAL DEATHS, DROWNING, VARIOUS TYPES OF BULLET WOUNDS, CUTTING AND STABBING WOUNDS, AND DRUG- AND ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS. EACH CHAPTER INCLUDES APPROPRIATE PRELIMINARY STEPS, ITEMS OFTEN OVERLOOKED, AND PROCEDURES TO ENSURE ADMISSIBILITY AND VALIDITY OF EVIDENCE OBTAINED. TABLES SUMMARIZE CHARACTERISTICS OF WOUNDS PRODUCED BY VARIOUS TYPES OF GUNS. THERE IS ALSO A REFERENCE TABLE OF MAXIMUM THERAPEUTIC LEVELS AND MINIMUM LETHAL LEVELS OF COMMON DRUGS AND POISONS PLUS A SUGGESTED FORENSIC LIBRARY FOR THE NONFORENSIC PATHOLOGIST.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00541-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

166. **FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—SUMMARY REPORT OF A SPECIAL NATIONAL WORKSHOP.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 127 p. 1978. **NCJ-56852**

IN RECOGNITION OF THE UNTAPPED POTENTIAL OF THE FORENSIC SCIENCES AND THE NEED FOR AN INTERDISCIPLINARY EXCHANGE AMONG USERS AND PROVIDERS, LEAA SPONSORED A NATIONAL WORKSHOP. PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS ARE PRESENTED. THE SIX WORKSHOP PAPERS WERE WRITTEN FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE POLICE, PROSECUTION, DEFENSE, JUDICIARY, EDUCATION, AND FORENSIC SCIENCE. THEY ADDRESS THESE ISSUES: COMMUNICATION AMONG FORENSIC SCIENTISTS AND LEGAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS; ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS (PLACEMENT OF FORENSIC LABORATORIES IN POLICE AGENCIES IN PARTICULAR); FAIRNESS IN TERMS OF A PERCEIVED TENDENCY FOR EXPERT WITNESSES TO IDENTIFY SOLELY WITH THE SCIENTIFIC VALIDITY OF THE EVIDENCE ITSELF; PERSONNEL EDUCATION AND TRAINING; AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES TO PROVIDE RELIABLE FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS; COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF SCIENTIFIC SERVICES; AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE COLLECTION. GROUP DISCUSSIONS CENTERED ON POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF INTERACTION AMONG FORENSIC SCIENTISTS AND THEIR CLIENTS, AND THE SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS MADE INCLUDE THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORKSHOPS AT THE REGIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS; STATE-OF-THE-ART LETTERS AND MANUALS FOR ATTORNEYS AND POLICE OFFICERS ADVISING THEM OF THE CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE FORENSIC SCIENCES; FORENSIC SCIENCE REFERRAL SERVICES, AND MANDATORY PRETRIAL CONFERENCES. FLEXIBLE, CONCEPTUAL MODELS OF LABORATORY SYSTEMS ARE NEEDED THAT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT VARIATIONS IN SPACE, EQUIPMENT, AND PERSONNEL. DISCUSSION GROUPS AGREED THAT A STRONG NATIONAL POLICY ALONG WITH ADEQUATE FUNDING WILL ENABLE THE PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS BASIC PROBLEMS OF COMPETENCY, MANAGEMENT, AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF FORENSIC SCIENTISTS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE CRIME SCENE SEARCH FUNCTION BE PLACED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CRIME LABORATORY, THAT COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF FORENSIC STRATEGIES BE RESEARCHED, AND THAT FORENSIC RESOURCES BE CENTRALIZED IN A FACILITY ACCESSIBLE TO THOSE WHO NEED INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE IN FORENSIC SCIENCE. A UNIFYING THEME WAS THE NEED FOR STANDARDS IN THE FIELD THAT WOULD TRANSCEND JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES AND UPGRADE THE FIELD AND ENSURE UNIFORMITY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Supplemental Notes: WORKSHOP HELD IN KENNER, LOUISIANA, MARCH 22-23, 1978.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

167. **FRAUD AND ABUSE IN GOVERNMENT BENEFIT PROGRAMS. By A. G. LANGE. R. A. BOWERS, Ed.** University City Science Center, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036. 256 p. 1979. **NCJ-60519**

A STUDY OF FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL ISSUES IN 15 GOVERNMENT BENEFIT PROGRAMS IS DOCUMENTED. THE STUDY INVOLVED INTERVIEWS WITH 134 FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS, FRAUD INVESTIGATORS, PROSECUTORS, QUALITY CONTROL OFFICIALS, AND OTHERS CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR BENEFIT PROGRAM OPERATIONS, INTEGRITY, AND CONTROL, PLUS QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEYS OF STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL AND 123 OTHER STATE OFFICIALS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE MOST COMMON OFFENSE--MISREPRESENTATION OF ELIGIBILITY--WAS BEING COMMITTED BY RECIPIENTS, PROGRAM SPONSORING AGENCIES, AND THIRD-PARTY PROVIDERS. DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROGRAM BENEFITS WERE FOUND TO BE VULNERABLE TO DIFFERENT ABUSES, ALTHOUGH CERTAIN POINTS OF VULNERABILITY WERE COMMON TO ALL TYPES OF BENEFITS. THERE WAS SOME EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN LEVEL OF FRAUD/ABUSE DETECTION AND BOTH STAFF-CLIENT RATIO (WITH STAFF TRAINING AS A MEDIATING VARIABLE) AND PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF STATISTICS ON FRAUD AND ABUSE. ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS WERE FOUND TO BE SUFFERING FROM AN AD HOC, REACTIVE POSTURE. TEN GENERAL STRATEGIES FOR FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL WERE IDENTIFIED: EDUCATION/TRAINING, LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT, QUALITY CONTROL, INVESTIGATION, FINANCIAL AUDITING, HARASSMENT, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATIONS AND REMEDIES, ORGANIZATIONAL REDESIGN, AND RESEARCH. THE DANGERS OF EMPLOYING THESE STRATEGIES, EITHER SINGLY OR IN COMBINATION, WITHOUT ANALYZING THEIR STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES ARE POINTED OUT, AS ARE SHORTCOMINGS IN EFFORTS TO COMPUTERIZE BENEFIT PROGRAM OPERATIONS. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE DIRECTED TO LEGISLATORS, PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS, AND PROGRAM ENFORCEMENT STAFF. DETAILED SUPPORTING MATERIALS, INCLUDING PROGRAM PROFILES AND SURVEY INSTRUMENTS, ARE APPENDED. A SUMMARY, SUPPORTING DATA, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND A GLOSSARY ARE PROVIDED. THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS ARE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY: FOOD STAMPS, SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN, RURAL HOUSING, MEDICARE, MEDICAID, AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, REHABILITATION HOUSING LOANS, FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM, MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT, PHYSICAL DISASTER LOAN ASSISTANCE, VETERANS

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE, AND VETERANS HOME LOAN GUARANTY PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00855-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

168. **FRAUD—BACKGROUND MATERIALS—SIMULATED INVESTIGATION WITH TEACHER'S GUIDE. G. R. BLAKEY, Ed.** 375 p. 1980. **NCJ-75625**

SUPPLEMENTED BY CASE STUDIES AND A SIMULATED INVESTIGATION WITH A TEACHER'S GUIDE, THIS BOOK ANALYZES INCIDENTS OF FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, BUSINESS, AND INDIVIDUALS AND DISCUSSES DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF FRAUD CASES. AN EXAMINATION OF THE DIMENSIONS OF FRAUD NOTES THAT IT IS A CLASSLESS CRIME, COMMITTED BY THE DESTITUTE, THE RICH, AND THE MIDDLE CLASS. FRAUDS ARE PERPETRATED BY SINGLE INDIVIDUALS AS WELL AS BY CONSPIRATORIAL GROUPS AND ORGANIZED CRIME RINGS. GOVERNMENT BENEFIT PROGRAMS ARE SYSTEMATICALLY ROBBED BY PROCURING PAYMENT FOR SERVICES NEVER RENDERED OR GOODS NEVER SUPPLIED; ENTIRE INDUSTRIES, SUCH AS INSURANCE, ARE DEFRAUDED BY DEMANDS FOR PAYMENT FOR PHONY ACCIDENTS OR DELIBERATELY SET FIRES. INDIVIDUALS ARE ALSO DUPED BY FOOD QUALITY FRAUDS, FAKE INVESTMENT SCHEMES, AND OTHER SCAMS. THE PRIMARY VICTIM IS THE PUBLIC, WHICH BEARS THE BURDEN FOR PAYING HIGHER TAXES AND MORE MONEY FOR GOODS AND SERVICES. THE DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION OF FRAUD, COVERING BOTH VICTIM AND LAW ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES, ARE DISCUSSED, AS IS THE PROSECUTION OF FRAUD. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, THE MODEL PENAL CODE APPROACH, AND FEDERAL LAW CONCERNING FRAUD ARE EXAMINED. MAIL AND WIRE FRAUD, CONSPIRACY, AND THE RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS ACT ARE ALSO GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION. CASE HISTORIES ARE USED TO ILLUSTRATE THE DIFFERENT ELEMENTS OF FRAUD. IN ADDITION, A SIMULATED INVESTIGATION WITH A TEACHER'S GUIDE PRESENTS WORKSHOPS ON INVESTIGATIVE PLANNING, EXECUTION OF EAVESDROPPING ORDERS, ANALYSIS OF BOOKS AND RECORDS, EXAMINATION OF THE RECALCITRANT WITNESS, AND PERJURY AND CONTEMPT INDICTMENTS. FOOTNOTES, SAMPLE FORMS, CASE TRANSCRIPTS, AND OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS ARE FURNISHED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

169. **FRAUD IN GOVERNMENT BENEFIT PROGRAMS—SUGGESTED STATE-LOCAL PREVENTION STRATEGIES. By J. A. GARDINER, S. W. HENTZELL, and T. R. LYMAN.** Stanford Research Institute, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025. 98 p. 1982. **NCJ-81671**

THIS MONOGRAPH PRESENTS A VARIETY OF FRAUD AND ABUSE PREVENTION MEASURES THAT CAN BE USED BY CITY, COUNTY, STATE, OR FEDERAL AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR WELFARE AND OTHER PROGRAMS. THIS REPORT IS BASED ON A LITERATURE REVIEW AND SIX SITE VISITS TO THE CALIFORNIA AUDITOR GENERAL, THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY AUDITOR CONTROLLER; THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATIONS; AND THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION. THE MONOGRAPH DESCRIBES THE CONDITIONS THAT PERMIT FRAUD AND ABUSE AND PRESENTS PRACTICAL PREVENTION APPROACHES. DISCUSSION OF THE ROLES OF PROGRAM DESIGN AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN THESE PROGRAMS INCLUDES ANALYSIS OF DESIGN FLAWS AND METHODS TO OVERCOME THEM. SPECIAL-PURPOSE FRAUD PREVENTION TECHNIQUES ARE IDENTIFIED, INCLUDING INVESTIGATION, QUALITY CONTROL, AND CORRECTIVE ACTION UNITS; THE INSPECTOR GENERAL; PEER REVIEW UNITS; VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT USING LIVE TESTING; HOTLINES; AND FRAUD ALERT BULLETINS AND NEWSLETTERS. ROUTINE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES INCLUDE PERIODIC AUDITS, INVESTIGATIVE TRAINING, VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION FROM SERVICE PROVIDERS AND CLIENTS, AND PUBLIC EDUCATION EFFORTS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ANY COMPREHENSIVE FRAUD PREVENTION PROGRAM INCLUDE BOTH AUDIT AND INVESTIGATION COMPONENTS, AS WELL AS BUDGET, PROSECUTION, MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT, AND PUBLIC INFORMATION SECTIONS. PROGRAM STAFF REQUIRE SKILLS IN TRAINING, ANALYSIS, POLICY REVIEW, INFORMATION SHARING, AND IMPLEMENTATION. THE FRAUD PREVENTION STRATEGY SHOULD NOT REQUIRE MAJOR ADDITIONS TO THE WORKFORCE. IT SHOULD MINIMIZE INCENTIVES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR FRAUD AND ABUSE, SUCH AS INCREASING THE POSSIBILITY OF DISCOVERY, SAVING MORE THAN IT COSTS, AND INCLUDING REMEDIES FOR DEFECTS IN PROGRAM DESIGN. A SUCCESSFUL STRATEGY SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE SAFEGUARDS FOR CLIENTS AND PROVIDERS AND WAYS OF MOBILIZING PUBLIC SUPPORT. CHAPTER REFERENCES, TABLES, FOOTNOTES, AN INTERVIEW GUIDE, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY LISTING 44 REFERENCES ARE SUPPLIED.

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531; Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

170. **GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES. By F. J. FOWLER JR, T. W. MAGIONE, and F. E. PRATTER.** New England Bureau for Criminal Justice Services; Center for Survey Research, 100 Arlington Street, Boston, MA 02116. 338 p. 1978. **NCJ-46259**

A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INSIGHTS INTO WAYS IN WHICH SUCH ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS MAY BE ENHANCED ARE EXAMINED RELATIVE TO RECENT LEGISLATIVE MOVES TOWARD LEGALIZING COMMERCIAL GAMBLING OPERATIONS. THIS PROJECT WAS DESIGNED TO ACHIEVE TWO MAJOR GOALS: TO EXAMINE THE EFFECTS OF LEGISLATIVE DECISIONS RELATED TO GAMBLING, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO RECENT DECISIONS TO PERMIT SOME FORMS OF LEGAL GAMBLING; AND TO EXAMINE THE WAY GAMBLING LAWS ARE ENFORCED, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO VARIATION IN ENFORCEMENT PRACTICES AND THE SIGNIFICANT SUCCESS OF SUCH VARIATIONS. THIS PROJECT SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSES THE EFFECTS OF CONTEMPORARY EXPERIENCES WITH LEGALIZED GAMBLING ON LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EFFECT OF THE WAY ANTIGAMBLING LAWS ARE DRAFTED ON LAW ENFORCEMENT; THE EFFECT OF GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES ON POLICE OFFICER MORALE OR ON THE POTENTIAL FOR POLICE CORRUPTION; THE EFFECT OF GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES ON CITIZEN RESPECT FOR THE POLICE; METHODS FOR GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT; AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE OR MANAGEMENT DECISIONS THAT HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO, OR SEEM LIKELY TO, IMPROVE GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT. A SAMPLE OF 16 RANDOMLY SELECTED CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 250,000 OR MORE WAS STUDIED, INCLUDING CITIES WITH A REPRESENTATIVE AMOUNT OF LEGALIZED GAMBLING RANGING FROM OFF-TRACK BETTING AND LEGAL LOTTERY TO LEGAL HORSE RACING AND CASINO GAMBLING. IN EACH CITY, KEY POLICE OFFICIALS, PROSECUTORS, AND JUDGES WERE INTERVIEWED; LEGAL STATUTES

WERE ANALYZED; RECORD DATA WERE COLLATED; AND IN 14 CITIES, A PROBABILITY SAMPLE OF POLICE OFFICERS COMPLETED A SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE. IN ADDITION, A SPECIAL SET OF QUESTIONS DEALING WITH GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT WAS INCLUDED IN A NATIONAL SURVEY TO PROVIDE DATA ON CITIZEN GOALS FOR GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS. THE MAJOR CONCLUSION WAS THAT GAMBLING LAWS ARE LARGELY UNENFORCEABLE. SELECTED REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. APPENDIXES REGARDING GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS OF THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT, SURVEY METHODS, AND MATERIALS FOR DATA COLLECTION ARE PROVIDED. EXTENSIVE USE IS MADE OF ACCOMPANYING TABULAR DATA. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00703-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

171. **GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By F. J. FOWLER JR, T. W. MANGIONE, and F. E. PRATTER.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850; Center for Survey Research, 100 Arlington Street, Boston, MA 02116; Harvard University Joint Center for Urban Studies, 66 Church Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 78 p. 1978. **NCJ-46156**

HIGHLIGHTS ARE GIVEN OF FINDINGS OF A STUDY ON GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT IN 16 CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 250,000 OR MORE; VARIOUS WAYS IN WHICH POLICE AND PROSECUTORS RESPOND TO ILLEGAL GAMBLING ARE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. THE RANDOMLY SELECTED CITIES WERE STUDIED TO EXAMINE THE EFFECTS OF LGISLATIVE DECISIONS RELATED TO GAMBLING ON THE ACTUAL PRACTICE OF GAMBLING AND TO EXAMINE THE WAY GAMBLING LAWS ARE ENFORCED. THE CITIES VARIED IN THEIR AMOUNT OF LEGAL GAMBLING FROM THOSE WITH NONE TO THOSE HAVING OFF-TRACK BETTING, A LEGAL LOTTERY, AND LEGAL HORSE RACING. A NEVADA CITY, WHERE THERE IS EXTENSIVE LEGAL GAMBLING, WAS ALSO STUDIED. IN 14 CITIES, A SAMPLE OF POLICE OFFICERS WAS QUESTIONED ABOUT GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND IN ALL CITIES, PROSECUTORS, JUDGES, AND CITIZENS WERE ASKED ABOUT GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT. IT WAS FOUND THAT LAWS AGAINST SOCIAL GAMBLING IN PRIVATE ARE PRIMARILY A SYMBOLIC GESTURE ON THE PART OF LEGISLATORS AND ARE NEITHER ENFORCED NOR REASONABLY ENFORCEABLE. GAMBLING LAWS GIVE POLICE AN UNATTRACTIVE TASK FOR WHICH THEY RECEIVE LITTLE CREDIT IF THEY DO A GOOD JOB AND CONSIDERABLE ABUSE IF THEY FAIL (CITIZENS ARE LIKELY TO VIEW NONENFORCEMENT OF GAMBLING LAWS AS AN INDICATION OF POLICE CORRUPTION). IN ABOUT HALF OF THE CITIES, REGIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS WERE REPORTED TO DIRECTLY CONTROL ALL OR A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF ILLEGAL COMMERCIAL GAMBLING. THESE CITIES WERE MUCH MORE LIKELY TO HAVE HAD PUBLICLY DISCLOSED GAMBLING-RELATED CORRUPTION IN THE PAST. BOOKMAKING AND NUMBERS RACKETS WERE SAID TO BE RUN PRIMARILY BY LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE REMAINING CITIES. THESE CITIES HAD HAD NO SIGNIFICANT PUBLICLY DISCLOSED GAMBLING-RELATED CORRUPTION IN THE PREVIOUS 10 YEARS. GAMBLING LAWS ARE ABOUT AS ENFORCEABLE AS OTHER SOCIAL BEHAVIOR LAWS SUCH AS THOSE REGULATING DRUG AND LIQUOR. THE PENALTIES PROSECUTORS ASK IN GAMBLING CASES ARE NO DETERRENT TO FURTHER INVOLVEMENT IN COMMERCIAL GAMBLING. MORE SERIOUS PENALTIES ARE REQUIRED BEFORE LAW ENFORCEMENT WILL HAVE ANY LASTING EFFECT. THE LEGALIZATION OF HORSE TRACK BETTING OR LOTTERIES HAS NOT MADE THE ENFORCEMENT JOB EITHER EASIER OR HARDER. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE POLICE AND COURTS WORK MORE CLOSELY ON GAMBLING CASES, THUS ENSURING THAT MAJOR CRIMINAL FIGURES RECEIVE MORE SEVERE SENTENCES AND MORE CONSISTENT TREATMENT. IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT CITIZEN COMPLAINTS BE TABULATED AND USED TO TRACK CITIZEN CONCERN ON THE SUBJECT. FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS, CHOICES MUST BE MADE AS TO TYPES OF GAMBLING ENFORCEMENT THAT WILL BE PURSUED. WITHOUT CLEAR POLICIES, OFFICERS ARE UNCLEAR ABOUT THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES, AN AMBIGUITY WHICH LEADS TO FRUSTRATION AND DISSATISFACTION. FOR PROSECUTORS AND COURTS, CLEAR POLICIES MUST ALSO BE CREATED, AND POLICE WORK MUST BE BACKED UP BY STRONG PROSECUTION IF IT IS TRULY THE INTENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO ENFORCE GAMBLING LAWS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00705-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

172. **GENERAL RECRUITMENT STRATEGIES FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 18 p. 1979. **NCJ-61367**

FEDERAL EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY GUIDELINES ARE NOTED, AND SUGGESTIONS TO EFFECTIVELY BRING WOMEN AND MINORITIES INTO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS PAMPHLET. EIGHT FEDERAL LAWS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS REQUIRING EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES ARE SUMMARIZED. AGENCIES ARE ENCOURAGED TO REMOVE ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS TO WOMEN AND MINORITY JOB APPLICANTS AND TO IMPLEMENT JOB ANALYSIS, REDEFINED JOB SPECIFICATIONS, AND FLEXIBLE, INNOVATIVE WORK SCHEDULING TO BROADEN THE RANGE OF POTENTIAL EMPLOYEES. MANPOWER PLANNERS SHOULD CONSIDER FUNDAMENTAL ORGANIZATIONAL TRENDS, ANTICIPATED ATTRITION, TURNOVER RATES, GENERAL ECONOMIC FORECASTS, TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGHS, GOVERNMENTAL TRENDS, AND RELATED LEGISLATIVE POLICY. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF RECRUITS ARE LISTED IN VIEW OF AGENCIES' NEED TO ACTIVELY SEEK OUT CANDIDATES. MOREOVER, RECORDKEEPING AND EVALUATION OF RECRUITMENT STRATEGIES ARE SUGGESTED TO MEASURE THE SUCCESS OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS AND INDICATE PROBLEMS OF EXCESSIVE TURNOVER. ALSO FEATURED IN THIS PAMPHLET ARE A TABLE PROJECTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANPOWER NEEDS THROUGH 1985, A FLOW CHART SHOWING A MODEL MINORITY RECRUITMENT PROCESS FOR POLICE AND SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS, AND A LIST OF AGENCIES PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. SOME PHOTOGRAPHS ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: GENERAL INFORMATION PAMPLET.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00850-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

173. **GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO CRIME—CRIME AND GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES IN AMERICAN CITIES. By H. JACOB and R. L. LINEBERRY.** Northwestern University Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, 2040 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60201. 149 p. 1982. **NCJ-81622**

THIS VOLUME FOCUSES ON THE RESPONSES OF POLICE, COURTS, PROSECUTORS, AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN 10 LARGE AMERICAN CITIES TO THE GROWTH OF CRIME IN THE POST-WORLD-WAR-II UNITED STATES. DATA

WERE GATHERED ON CRIMES AND ARRESTS, INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES AND PERSONNEL FOR THE YEARS 1948-78. THE PHENOMENAL RISE IN CRIME OVER THE PAST THREE DECADES CAN BEST BE EXPLAINED BY FORCES OPERATING AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL—CHANGING LIFESTYLES AND INCREASING LEVELS OF AFFLUENCE. ALTHOUGH POLICE MANPOWER, EXPENDITURES, AND ACTIVITY HAVE EXPANDED OVER THE STUDY PERIOD IN DIRECT RELATIONSHIP TO INCREASES IN REPORTED CRIME, POLICE RESOURCES HAVE NOT KEPT UP WITH THE MAGNITUDE OF THOSE INCREASES. IN A MAJORITY OF THE CITIES STUDIED, THE SAME PATTERN HOLDS FOR COURTS, PROSECUTORS, AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. ALTHOUGH LOCAL AND STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS HAVE INCREASED THEIR PERSONNEL AT A RATE SIMILAR TO OR EXCEEDING THE INCREASE IN ARRESTS, THE SYSTEM AS A WHOLE DID NOT KEEP PACE WITH INCREASED DEMANDS ON IT. THE STUDY CONCLUDES THAT THERE IS NO EVIDENCE FOR THE IDEA THAT MORE AGGRESSIVE POLICING REDUCES THE OFFENSE RATE FOR ANY PARTICULAR CATEGORY OF CRIME. THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF CRIME APPEAR TO BE NATIONWIDE IN SCOPE; ANY NEW TECHNIQUES FOR COMBATTING CRIME MAY WELL REQUIRE RESOURCES BEYOND THE CAPABILITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. GRAPHS, TABLES, AND CHAPTER REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED; AN APPENDIX LISTS PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO CRIME PROJECT.

Supplemental Notes: GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO CRIME PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

174. **GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO CRIME—CRIME ON URBAN AGENDAS. By H. JACOB and R. L. LINEBERRY.** Northwestern University Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, 2040 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60201. 141 p. 1982. **NCJ-81623**

THIS VOLUME EXPLORES RESPONSES BY GOVERNMENTS AND MEDIA TO THE RISE OF CRIME IN 10 LARGE AMERICAN CITIES BETWEEN 1948 AND 1978. AN ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL AND POLICY AGENDAS PREVAILING DURING MAYORAL INCUMBENCIES DEMONSTRATES CITIES' INCREASING CONCERN WITH CRIME; BY THE LATTER YEARS OF THE STUDY PERIOD, CRIME WAS A DOMINANT POLITICAL ISSUE IN MOST JURISDICTIONS. THE STUDY EXAMINES ASPECTS OF URBAN POLITICS (ELECTORAL AGENDAS, ATTRIBUTES OF MAYORS, AND URBAN POWER CONFIGURATIONS) THAT MAY AFFECT OR BE AFFECTED BY THE URBAN CRIME PROBLEM. THE POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT OF INDIVIDUAL CITIES HAS BEEN AFFECTED BY CRIME (FOR INSTANCE, IN THE TYPES OF INDIVIDUALS WHO TAKE OFFICE) AND IN TURN AFFECTS HOW MUCH ATTENTION CITIES DEVOTE TO PARTICULAR TYPES OF CRIME AND CRIME-RELATED ISSUES. USING CONTENT ANALYSIS OF NEWSPAPER FRONT PAGES IN THE 10 CITIES, THE TEXT EXAMINES THE PROMINENCE AND GROWTH OF CRIME COVERAGE. THE LEVEL OF COVERAGE VARIED ONLY SLIGHTLY ACROSS CITIES, ACCOUNTING FOR AN AVERAGE OF 13 TO 20 PERCENT OF ALL FRONT-PAGE NEWS OVER THE 31-YEAR PERIOD. A MAJORITY OF CRIME NEWS STORIES FOCUSED ON VIOLENT CRIME COMMITTED FOR PRIVATE MOTIVES. COVERAGE OF PUBLIC AND POLITICAL CRIMES INCREASED DURING THE STUDY PERIOD; MANY PAPERS DEVOTED A SURPRISING AMOUNT OF SPACE TO NONLOCAL CRIME NEWS. UNLIKE MANY OTHER POLICY ISSUES THAT OCCUPY PUBLIC ATTENTION FOR LIMITED PERIODS OF TIME, CRIME HAS MAINTAINED AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT POSITION ON URBAN AGENDAS. TABLES, GRAPHS, FOOTNOTES, AND REFERENCES ACCOMPANY EACH CHAPTER. A LIST OF PROJECT PUBLICATIONS IS APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO CRIME PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

175. **GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO CRIME—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By H. JACOB and R. L. LINEBERRY.** Northwestern University Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, 2040 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60201. 67 p. 1982. **NCJ-81621**

THIS REPORT, BASED PRIMARILY ON DATA FROM 10 U.S. CITIES, SUMMARIZES THE FINDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO CRIME PROJECT'S INVESTIGATION OF CRIME CONTROL MEASURES ADOPTED BY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1948-78. DATA ON CRIME PROBLEMS, GOVERNMENTAL AND CITIZEN AWARENESS OF CRIME, AND CHANGES IN LAWS AND ORDINANCES WERE COLLECTED FROM ATLANTA, BOSTON, HOUSTON, INDIANAPOLIS, MINNEAPOLIS, NEWARK, OAKLAND (CALIF.), PHILADELPHIA, PHOENIX, AND SAN JOSE (CALIF.). THESE CITIES REPRESENT A BROAD SPECTRUM OF GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS, GROWTH PATTERNS, POLITICAL STRUCTURES, AND OTHER FEATURES OF URBAN LIFE. THE PROJECT CONCLUDED THAT RISING CRIME RATES WERE A NATIONAL RATHER THAN A LOCAL PHENOMENON AND THAT CRIME BECAME THE MAJOR ITEM ON URBAN POLITICAL AGENDAS DURING THE 1970'S. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS INCREASED CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY BUDGETS AND PERSONNEL, BUT WERE UNABLE TO CONVERT THESE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES INTO EFFECTIVE CRIME-FIGHTING ACTIVITIES. ALTHOUGH CRIME RATES ROSE MORE RAPIDLY THAN POLICE RESOURCES, COURT RESOURCES KEPT AHEAD OF RISING ARREST RATES. CITIES RARELY AMENDED CRIMINAL ORDINANCES, BUT WHEN THEY DID, THE EFFECT WAS TO CRIMINALIZE MORE BEHAVIOR AND INCREASE POTENTIAL PENALTIES. STATE LEGISLATURES PLAYED AN INCREASINGLY ACTIVE ROLE IN DEFINING OFFENSES AND PENALTIES AND REDUCING SENTENCING DISCRETION. EFFORTS TO COLLECT INFORMATION ABOUT CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICIES MUST BE SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED AT THE LOCAL LEVEL BEFORE THE IMPACT OF CRIME CONTROLS CAN BE PROPERLY EVALUATED. TABLES, GRAPHS, AND 19 REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO CRIME PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

176. **GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO CRIME—LEGISLATIVE RESPONSES TO CRIME—THE CHANGING CONTENT OF CRIMINAL LAW. By A. M. HEINZ.** Northwestern University Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, 2040 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60201. 154 p. 1982. **NCJ-81624**

THIS STUDY ANALYZES ENACTMENTS TO STATE AND CITY CODES IN 10 LARGE AMERICAN CITIES FROM 1948 TO 1978, MEASURING TRENDS IN CRIMINALIZATION, SEVERITY OF PENALTIES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL DISCRETION. SOME JURISDICTIONS AT BOTH CITY AND STATE LEVELS FREQUENTLY REFORMED THEIR LAWS, WHILE OTHERS RARELY RESORTED TO REFORM. LEGISLATIVE ATTENTION TO CRIME GENERALLY COINCIDED WITH ATTENTION TO CRIME ON THE LOCAL POLITICAL AGENDA AND WITH THE DEGREE OF LOCAL POWER TO LEGISLATE. CRIMINALIZATION AND THE SEVERITY OF PENALTIES INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY AT THE STATE LEVEL OVER THE STUDY

PERIOD; CONSTRAINTS ON JUDICIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION, SUCH AS MANDATORY SENTENCING, SHOWED A MARKED INCREASE IN THE 1970'S. MUNICIPAL RULEMAKING PATTERNS VARIED WIDELY; EXAMPLES FROM SELECTED JURISDICTIONS ILLUSTRATE THESE PATTERNS FOR PUBLIC ORDER OFFENSES, DRUG OFFENSES, AND GUN CONTROL. BY 1978, CITY CODE OFFENSES HAD BEEN REDUCED IN QUANTITY BECAUSE OF THE REMOVAL OF CERTAIN STATUS OFFENSES AND GREATER DIFFERENTIATION IN CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF OFFENSES, LEADING TO MORE CAREFUL TARGETING. MORE SWEEPING PENAL REFORMS TENDED TO FOLLOW LEGISLATIVE CHANGES. AT THE STATE LEVEL, THERE WAS A CONSISTENT EXPANSION OF LAW, AND A MOVE AWAY FROM THE REHABILITATIVE MODEL OF SENTENCING. TABLES, GRAPHS, AND ABOUT 50 REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. A TECHNICAL APPENDIX PRESENTS A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURES USED TO MEASURE CHANGES IN OFFENSE MEANINGS.

Supplemental Notes: GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO CRIME PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

177. **GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURING OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES—ORGANIZING THE NON-SYSTEM—SUMMARY. By D. L. SKOLER.** 34 p. 1977. **NCJ-43736**

THIS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF A STUDY OF CURRENT STRUCTURE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM DISCUSSES VARIOUS PROPOSALS FOR REFORM AND THE REALITY OF AMERICAN DIVERSITY. THE STATE LEVEL IS SEEN AS OFFERING GREATEST PROMISE FOR UNIFICATION. IN THE 1960'S, UNIFICATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WAS HAILED AS THE ANSWER TO THE RISING CRIME PROBLEM. BEFORE, THE COURTS WERE STRICTLY SEPARATED FROM THE EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE AND CORRECTIONS. STUDIES INDICATE THAT STRUCTURE ALONE WILL NOT SOLVE THE CRIME PROBLEM, NOR IS ANY ONE STRUCTURE NECESSARILY THE BEST FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE MOST RATIONAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES CAN SUFFER FROM FRUSTRATIONS, OVERLOADED COMPONENTS, AND IMPOTENCY. ADMINISTRATIVE SKILL IS EVERY BIT AS IMPORTANT AS STRUCTURE, AND CONSOLIDATION CAN OFFER CERTAIN BENEFITS, ESPECIALLY TO SMALL, RURAL AREAS. AT THE SAME TIME SAFEGUARDS NEED TO BE BUILT IN TO ENSURE LOCAL RESPONSIVENESS. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR REDUCTION OF SMALL POLICE FORCES IN FAVOR OF AREA UNITS OR LARGER MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS, AND FOR GREATER STATE REGULATION OF POLICE TRAINING AND STANDARDS. AT THE SAME TIME, DECENTRALIZATION OF DECISIONMAKING WITH MORE AUTHORITY RESTING IN NEIGHBORHOOD POLICE DISTRICTS IS ESSENTIAL TO MEET DIVERSIFIED URBAN NEEDS. WHILE THE CONCEPT OF A UNIFIED COURT STRUCTURE IS APPEALING, LOCAL AUTHORITY MUST BE PRESERVED IF THE COURTS ARE NOT TO FALL VICTIM TO COMMON BUREAUCRATIC INDIFFERENCE TO FIELD-LEVEL NEEDS. OVER THE PAST GENERATIONS, FEWER CHANGES HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN PROSECUTION SERVICES THAN IN ANY OTHER ASPECT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. SOME CENTRALIZED CONTROLS AND STANDARDS SEEM NECESSARY, BUT 'WHO SHALL SUPERVISE' AND 'HOW MUCH SUPERVISION' REMAIN CRITICAL QUESTIONS. DEFENDER SERVICES SHOULD HAVE STRONG DAY-BY-DAY AUTONOMY BUT A CENTRALIZED SERVICE COULD ENSURE THAT ALL JURISDICTIONS HAVE NEEDED DEFENDER SERVICES. AS FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES, THE FUTURE SHOULD SHOW A CONTINUING MOVEMENT TOWARD CONSOLIDATION AT THE STATE LEVEL, A REEXAMINATION OF INCLUSION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN LARGE HUMAN SERVICES SUPERAGENCIES, AND THE SETTING OF MORE EXPLICIT STANDARDS FOR CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVES. DETAILS OF THESE PROPOSALS ARE EXAMINED. AT PRESENT, TWO CONFLICTING MOVEMENTS ARE OPERATING: (1) A NEED FOR UNIFICATION AND CENTRALIZATION TO ENSURE HIGHER STANDARDS AND BETTER SERVICES AND (2) A MOVE TOWARD DECENTRALIZATION TO RESTORE LOCAL CONTROL LOST IN THE COMPLEXITY OF MODERN SOCIETY. FOR THE COMPLETE FINAL REPORT, SEE NCJ-43339.

Supplemental Notes: THE SUMMARY SECTION (PXVIII—XXXIV) HAS BEEN REPRINTED AS GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURING OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES: ORGANIZING THE NON-SYSTEM (1978).

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00669-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

178. **GUIDE TO ESTABLISHING A DEFENDER SYSTEM. By N. A. GOLDBERG and J. L. LICHTMAN.** National Legal Aid and Defender Association, 1625 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006. 133 p. 1977. **NCJ-44091**

BASIC ISSUES CRITICAL TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND STABILITY OF EFFECTIVE SYSTEMS FOR THE DEFENSE OF INDIGENTS ACCUSED OF CRIME ARE ADDRESSED. THE TOPICS DISCUSSED RELATE TO MEANS OF ESTABLISHING A STRONG, INDEPENDENT, DEFENDER SYSTEM. SOURCES OF FINANCING FOR DEFENDER AND ASSIGNED COUNSEL PROGRAMS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM FUNDS ARE DISCUSSED. A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE STABILITY OF OPERATIONS IS THE JURISDICTIONAL LEVEL AT WHICH DEFENSE SYSTEMS ARE ORGANIZED. TODAY'S SYSTEMS ARE DESCRIBED, AND TWO POSSIBLE STRUCTURES FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF DEFENDER SYSTEMS ARE PROPOSED. THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN STATE AND LOCAL OFFICES IN A CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED STATE DEFENDER SYSTEM ARE CONSIDERED, ALONG WITH TRIAL-APPELLATE RELATIONSHIPS. THE PRACTICAL QUESTION OF DEFENSE PROGRAM LOCATION IS INCLUDED IN THE DISCUSSION. THE GUIDE DEALS WITH THE SELECTION OF THE DEFENDER DIRECTOR, THE EXTENT AND SOURCES OF SUPERVISION OVER THE DEFENDER DIRECTOR, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE DEFENDER COMMISSION. THE PRACTICE OF PROVIDING DEFENSE SERVICES BY CONTRACTING WITH ONE OR MORE PRIVATE AGENCIES IS EXAMINED, AND CONSIDERATIONS NECESSARY TO SELECTING THE AGENCY ITSELF, AS WELL AS THE HEAD OF THAT AGENCY, ARE ADDRESSED. THE CONTENTS OF SUCH A CONTRACT ARE EMPHASIZED. CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO THE PARTICIPATION OF THE PRIVATE BAR IN AREAS UTILIZING ORGANIZED SYSTEMS FOR PROVIDING DEFENSE SERVICES. AN EXAMINATION OF THE RANDOM, OR AD HOC, APPROACH TO PROVIDING COUNSEL AND THE CONCEPT OF 'MIXED SYSTEMS,' UTILIZING BOTH DEFENDERS AND ASSIGNED COUNSEL LAWYERS SELECTED FROM THE PRIVATE BAR, ARE PRESENTED. A COMPARISON OF THE MIXED SYSTEM WITH THE DEFENDER SYSTEM AND SUGGESTIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE MODELS OF MIXED SYSTEMS ARE OFFERED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE A DIRECTORY OF PROGRAMS EXEMPLIFYING THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS REPORT, A MODEL STATUTE FOR CONSIDERATION BY JURISDICTIONS CHANGING OVER TO A STATE

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SYSTEM, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIALS USED IN PREPARING THIS MANUAL.

Supplemental Notes: PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00617-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

179. **HALFWAY HOUSES. By H. E. ALLEN, E. W. CARLSON, E. C. PARKS, and R. P. SEITER.** 127 p. 1978. **NCJ-49542**

THIS PROGRAM MODEL FOCUSES ON ADULT RESIDENTIAL INMATE AFTERCARE PROGRAMS. CRITICAL ISSUES IN HALFWAY HOUSE OPERATIONS, A MODEL FOR EVALUATION, AND INNOVATIVE VARIATIONS ARE CONSIDERED. THE FACILITIES DISCUSSED INCLUDE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HALFWAY HOUSES WHICH PROVIDE RESIDENTIAL SERVICES TO ADULT OFFENDERS AS A TRANSITIONAL STEP BETWEEN THEIR RELEASE FROM AN INSTITUTION AND THEIR RETURN TO INDEPENDENT LIVING WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. THE STUDY DEFINED HALFWAY HOUSES AS FACILITIES WHICH ACCEPT EX-OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM PRISON, PROVIDE THE BASIC NECESSITIES OF ROOM AND BOARD, ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE EACH INDIVIDUAL'S REINTEGRATIVE PROBLEMS, PLAN A PROGRAM TO REMEDY THESE PROBLEMS, AND PROVIDE SUPPORTIVE STAFF TO ASSIST THE RESIDENT IN RESOLVING PROBLEMS AND RETURNING TO SOCIETY AS A LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN. THIS STUDY ENCOMPASSED A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE DEALING WITH ADULT RESIDENTIAL INMATE AFTERCARE, A REVIEW OF AVAILABLE EVALUATIONS OF HALFWAY HOUSE FACILITIES, AND A NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF HALFWAY HOUSES. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY, ADULT RESIDENTIAL INMATE AFTERCARE FACILITIES WERE INCLUDED IF AT LEAST 50 PERCENT OF THEIR POPULATIONS WERE FELONY OFFENDERS FROM STATE OR FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES ON WORK-STUDY RELEASE, PRERELEASE, OR PAROLE STATUS. THE RESIDENTS WERE ALLOWED FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT BEYOND THEIR WORK OR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, AND CLIENTS WERE REQUIRED TO REMAIN IN RESIDENCE LESS THAN 1 YEAR. QUESTIONNAIRES WERE COMPLETED FOR 153 FACILITIES WHICH MET THE SURVEY DEFINITION OF AN ADULT RESIDENTIAL INMATE AFTERCARE FACILITY, AND 30 OF THOSE HOUSES WERE SELECTED FOR SITE VISITS TO PROVIDE MORE DETAILED DATA. THE DATA OBTAINED FROM BOTH THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT AND SITE VISIT REPORTS WERE COMPILED TO DESCRIBE THE DIMENSIONS OF HALFWAY HOUSE OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE STUDY EXAMINES CRITICAL ISSUES IN HALFWAY HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATIONS, INCLUDING NEEDS ASSESSMENT, GOAL-SETTING, FUNDING, LOCATION, PROGRAMMING, ADMINISTRATION, EVALUATION, AND ACCREDITATION. CRITICAL ISSUES AS EXPRESSED BY HALFWAY HOUSE ADMINISTRATORS ARE COMBINED WITH THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM THE SURVEYS AND SITE VISITS TO DEVELOP GENERALIZED PRESCRIPTIVE STATEMENTS REGARDING EACH OF THESE PROBLEM AREAS. THE NEED FOR EVALUATIVE RESEARCH IS DISCUSSED, ACCEPTED EVALUATIVE TECHNIQUES ARE EXAMINED, A MODEL RESEARCH DESIGN WHICH CAN BE IMPLEMENTED BY A SINGLE HALFWAY HOUSE IN ORDER TO EVALUATE ITS OPERATION IS PRESENTED, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR UTILIZING EVALUATION RESULTS ARE OFFERED. THE STUDY DISCUSSES INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS AND PLANNED VARIATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN USED SUCCESSFULLY BY EXPERIENCED HALFWAY HOUSE ADMINISTRATORS AND EXPLORES AREAS IN WHICH FLEXIBILITY AND IMAGINATION HAVE ENHANCED THE ADMINISTRATOR'S ABILITY TO PROVIDE THE TYPE OF TREATMENT AND SERVICES REQUIRED BY EX-OFFENDERS IN RETURNING TO COMMUNITY LIVING. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODEL.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00702-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

180. **HALFWAY HOUSES—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. C. JOHNSON and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 51 p. 1978. **NCJ-49851**

SELECTED DOCUMENTS FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE RELATING TO HALFWAY HOUSES ARE PROVIDED IN THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DIVIDED INTO THREE MAJOR SECTIONS: DEVELOPMENT, STANDARDS, AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS; EVALUATION; AND DIRECTORIES. THE DOCUMENTS IN THE FIRST SECTION DISCUSS THE CONCEPT UNDERLYING HALFWAY HOUSES AND DESCRIBE THE DEVELOPMENT OF HALFWAY HOUSES IN SPECIFIC COMMUNITIES. GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR HALFWAY HOUSES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIFIC PROGRAMS ARE ALSO INCLUDED. THE SECTION ON EVALUATION CONTAINS BOTH FISCAL AND PROGRAM EVALUATIONS OF HALFWAY HOUSES. THE MEASURES OF EVALUATION ARE VARIED AND INCLUDE COST-BENEFIT ANALYSES, RECIDIVISM RATES, AND THE EFFECT OF HALFWAY HOUSES ON CRIME. SUMMARY REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE'S NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM ARE ALSO INCLUDED. PUBLISHED LISTINGS OF FACILITIES ARE FURNISHED IN THE SECTION ON DIRECTORIES. THE DOCUMENTS IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY RANGE FROM FILMS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE DOCUMENTS TO OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES; MOST ENTRIES DATE SINCE 1972. APPENDIXES INCLUDE A LIST OF SOURCES AND RESOURCE AGENCIES WHICH ARE PERFORMING RESEARCH IN THE GENERAL AREA OF HALFWAY HOUSES. INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ON DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

181. **HANDICAPPED OFFENDER—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By W. D. POINTER. M. KRAVITZ, Ed.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 75 p. 1981. **NCJ-79848**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIALS ON HANDICAPPED OFFENDERS LISTS 182 ENGLISH-LANGUAGE TITLES, INCLUDING REFERENCE WORKS. THE INTRODUCTION POINTS OUT THAT AS THE PERSONAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF HANDICAPPED OFFENDERS HAVE GAINED PUBLIC ATTENTION, THE LACK OF RESOURCES AND ADEQUATE PROGRAMS FOR THIS SPECIAL GROUP HAS BECOME APPARENT. THE RATE OF MENTAL RETARDATION AMONG PRISON INMATES APPEARS TO BE GREATER THAN IN THE GENERAL POPULATION, AND THE NUMBER OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED OFFENDERS IS VIRTUALLY UNKNOWN. BOTH PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO EXPLOITATION BY STRONGER INMATES. AS A RESULT, CORRECTIONAL OFFICIALS HAVE ASKED FOR ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS FOR HANDICAPPED OFFENDERS. THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATIONS COVER ALL ASPECTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS: ARREST, PRETRIAL EVALUATION, DETERMINATION OF COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL, CIVIL VERSUS CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS,

AND COMMUNITY AND INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT. THE SEPARATE SECTIONS RELATE TO THE HANDICAP PROBLEM, IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE HANDICAPPED AND THE LINK BETWEEN DISABILITY AND CRIME. ALSO COVERED ARE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES, PERSONAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS, AND DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION. AN ANNOTATED LIST OF REFERENCE MATERIALS, AS WELL AS SUBJECT, AUTHOR, AND TITLE INDEXES ARE SUPPLIED.

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531; National Institute of Corrections, 320 First Street, NW, Washington, DC 20534.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

182. **HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—MANUAL. By N. B. GLUCKSTERN, M. A. NEUSE, J. K. HARNESS, R. W. PACKARD, and C. PATMON. M. COLEMAN, Ed.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 186 p. 1979. **NCJ-47392**

STRATEGIES AND TECHNIQUES AVAILABLE TO CORRECTIONS OFFICIALS ARE PRESENTED REGARDING THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN DELIVERING ADEQUATE HEALTH CARE TO INMATES. THIS MANUAL PROVIDES REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR 9 WORKSHOP SERIES ON HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES RELATING TO INMATE HEALTH CARE ARE EXAMINED. HEALTH CARE NEEDS FOR INMATES, THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES INVOLVED, AND COURT DECISIONS REGARDING QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. A COMPARISON IS PROVIDED OF STANDARDS AND DELIVERY OPTIONS USED BY VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS AND PROGRAMS. A PERSPECTIVE IS PROVIDED OF THE HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM: DIRECT, PREVENTIVE, AND SUPPORT SERVICES ARE OUTLINED; INTERVENTION POINTS ARE IDENTIFIED; AND PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR SECURING ADEQUATE CARE AT INTERVENTION POINTS. PERSONNEL ALTERNATIVES RANGING FROM THE USE OF PARAMEDICS TO FULL-TIME HEALTH WORKERS OR DOCTORS ARE EXPLORED. FUNDING OPTIONS ARE ALSO EXAMINED. HEALTH CARE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND REFORM ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE: AN ARTICLE ON THE LEGAL BASIS FOR MEDICAL CARE IN THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING; AN ARTICLE ON MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONS, WITH A FOCUS ON THE COUNTY JAIL; A DESCRIPTION OF MICHIGAN'S DENTAL CARE SYSTEM IN PRISONS; AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY. IN ADDITION TO THE FORMAL BIBLIOGRAPHY, MANY OF THE CHAPTERS CONTAIN EXTENSIVE FOOTNOTED REFERENCES AND SMALLER BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

183. **HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK. By N. B. GLUCKSTERN, M. NEUSE, J. HARNESS, R. PACKARD, and C. PATMON.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 130 p. 1977. **NCJ-47393**

THIS HANDBOOK TRACES SESSION-BY-SESSION A WORKSHOP FOR THE TOP 60 STATE AND LOCAL POLICYMAKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH CARE STANDARDS FOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE WORKSHOP CONSISTS OF 10 SESSIONS CONDUCTED OVER A 3-DAY PERIOD. THE FIRST THREE SESSIONS DEAL WITH AN OVERVIEW OF WORKSHOP GOALS, A NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR HEALTH CARE DELIVERY IN CORRECTIONS, AN EXAMINATION OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS WITHIN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS, AND A DISCUSSION OF THE USE AND ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH CARE STANDARDS REGARDING THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICES DELIVERY WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING. BOTH HEALTH CARE SERVICE AND SERVICES RESOURCE CHECKLISTS ARE PROVIDED, AS ARE TWO CASE STUDIES OF STANDARDS FOR HEALTH EDUCATION. THE NEXT FOUR SESSIONS DISCUSS SUPPORT SERVICES NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICE, MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY IN CORRECTIONS, AND IMPLEMENTING CHANGE WITHIN THE ENVIRONMENT OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. A REVIEW IS ALSO PROVIDED OF THE HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM RELATIVE TO CHANGES AND OPTIONS IN SERVICE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT. THE FINAL THREE SESSIONS ARE DEVOTED TO IDENTIFYING AND INFLUENCING EXTERNAL AGENCIES AND ATTITUDES WHICH AFFECT HEALTH CARE DELIVERY, DEVELOPING ACTION PLANS FOR EFFECTING CHANGE WITHIN SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS, AND DISCUSSING FUTURE TRAINING POSSIBILITIES. WORKSHEETS, OBSERVER FORMS, SAMPLES OF CORRESPONDENCE, AND OTHER SUPPORTING MATERIALS ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH SESSION. APPENDIXES PROVIDE WORKSHOP LOGISTICS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND A GLOSSARY OF TERMS OFTEN ENCOUNTERED IN DISCUSSIONS OF HEALTH CARE SERVICE DELIVERY WITHIN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS.

Supplemental Notes: EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

184. **HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—TRAINER'S HANDBOOK. By N. B. GLUCKSTERN, M. NEUSE, J. HARNESS, R. PACKARD, and C. PATMON.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 218 p. 1977. **NCJ-54148**

THIS TRAINER'S MANUAL TRACES SESSION-BY-SESSION A WORKSHOP FOR STATE AND LOCAL POLICYMAKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH CARE STANDARDS FOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. PART OF LEAA'S EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES, THE MANUAL OUTLINES THE INSTRUCTOR'S ROLE IN A WORKSHOP CONSISTING OF 10 SESSIONS OVER A 3-DAY PERIOD. THE GOALS OF EACH SESSION ARE OUTLINED, ALONG WITH RATIONALE, INSTRUCTIONAL METHOD, AND MATERIALS/LOGISTICS PRIMARY TO THE SESSION'S SELECTED TOPIC. THE FIRST THREE SESSIONS DEAL WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE WORKSHOP GOALS, A NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR HEALTH CARE DELIVERY IN CORRECTIONS, AN EXAMINATION OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS WITHIN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS, AND A DISCUSSION OF THE USE AND ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH CARE STANDARDS IN TERMS OF THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICE. THE REMAINING SESSIONS COVER SUPPORT SERVICES NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE HEALTH CARE DELIVERY, IMPLICATIONS OF USING STANDARDS FOR PERSONNEL, MANAGING HEALTH CARE DELIVERY IN CORRECTIONS, IMPLEMENTING CHANGE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, CONTROLLING EXTERNAL INFLUENCES, AND DEVELOPING ACTION PLANS FOR INSTITUTING CHANGES WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING. SAMPLE FORMS ARE INCLUDED. AN EXERCISE IN DEVELOPING A COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK AMONG PRISON PERSONNEL

AND DECISIONMAKERS IS APPENDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 47392 AND 47393.

Supplemental Notes: FROM THE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

185. **HIGH IMPACT ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM—NATIONAL LEVEL EVALUATION—FINAL REPORT, V 1—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By E. CHELIMSKY.** Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101. 86 p. 1976. **NCJ-32351**

A SUMMARY OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN NJC-32352.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00433-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

186. **HIGH IMPACT ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM—NATIONAL LEVEL EVALUATION—FINAL REPORT, V 2. By E. CHELIMSKY.** Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101. 502 p. 1976. **NCJ-32352**

THE IMPACT PROGRAM IS EXAMINED IN TERMS OF ITS CRIME CONTROL POLICIES AND OF THE EXPECTATIONS GENERATED FOR IT AT ITS INCEPTION. THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT DISCUSSES THE PROGRAM'S POTENTIAL FOR ACHIEVEMENT PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION. THE NEXT SECTION ANALYZES THE FEASIBILITY AND USEFULNESS OF THE TWO PROGRAM INNOVATIONS—THE CRIME ANALYSIS TEAM AND THE COPIE-CYCLE (CRIME-ORIENTED PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION). PART THREE EXPLORES THE QUESTIONS OF PROJECT OUTCOME AND OF CITYWIDE CHANGES IN CRIME RATES AND LEVELS, CONSIDERING THESE AS CORRELATES RATHER THAN AS DEPENDENT VARIABLES. THE LAST SECTION, AN OVERALL PROGRAM ASSESSMENT, CONTAINS CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA ARE PRESENTED FOR EACH CITY PRIOR TO PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION. PROJECT INNOVATIONS ARE EVALUATED FOR THE PROGRAM AS A WHOLE AND FOR EACH IMPACT CITY: PORTLAND, DALLAS, CLEVELAND, SAINT LOUIS, NEWARK (NEW JERSEY), BALTIMORE, AND ATLANTA. SEE NCJ-32351 FOR EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00434-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

187. **HIGH SPEED PATROL CAR TIRES—A GUIDE. By A. C. LEWIS and E. LEWIS JR.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 42 p. 1979. **NCJ-59729**

THIS GUIDE PROVIDES TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR SELECTING TIRES TO SUIT THE NEEDS OF HIGH SPEED POLICE PURSUIT CARS, AND FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE TIRES FOR MAXIMUM SAFETY, TIRE LIFE, AND PERFORMANCE. THE COMPARATIVE DATA ON TIRE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE WERE COLLECTED FROM TESTS DONE TO EVALUATE COMPARATIVE TRACTION AND PERFORMANCE OF VARIOUS BRANDS AND SIZES OF HIGH SPEED PURSUIT TIRES. BASED ON INFORMATION COLLECTED FROM A SURVEY OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, ASPECTS OF HIGH SPEED TIRE USE ARE DISCUSSED: TYPES OF ROADS DRIVEN, PURSUIT DRIVING, TIRE MAINTENANCE, HAZARD EXPOSURE, TYPES OF TIRES USED, TIRE MILEAGE, SNOW TIRE USAGE, AND RADIALS VERSUS SNOW TIRES. TECHNICAL FACTORS EXAMINED INCLUDE CONSTRUCTION, TIRE MARKINGS, TIRE MATERIALS, USE OF CHAINS, AND THE GASOLINE MILEAGE OF CERTAIN TIRES. COST FACTORS, PRINCIPLES OF SELECTION, AND PERFORMANCE CRITERIA ARE DETAILED. OPERATIONAL ASPECTS SUCH AS INSTALLATION, BREAKING IN THE TIRES, ROAD CONDITIONS, INFLATION CHECKS, ROTATION, REPAIRS, AND SERVICING ARE COVERED AS ESSENTIAL TO OPTIMAL TIRE SELECTION AND USE. DIAGRAMS, GRAPHS, TABLES, AND PHOTOGRAPHS ACCOMPANY THE TEXT. THE FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST, A CHART FOR TIRE INTERCHANGEABILITY AND LOAD AND INFLATION DATA, AND A TIRE MIXING GUIDE ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: A LIMITED NUMBER OF COPIES ARE AVAILABLE FROM NBS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-02073-7; US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234 Stock Order No. NBS SP 480-33; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

188. **HOME SECURITY, BOOK 1—BASIC TECHNIQUES OF HOME GUARDIANSHIP. By J. M. EDGAR.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 21 p. 1978. **NCJ-45199**

THIS MANUAL PROVIDES SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO PROTECT ONE'S HOME FROM BURGLARS WITHOUT MUCH EFFORT AND EXPENSE. INFORMATION ON HOW TO EXAMINE AND SECURE DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES, HINGES, GARAGE DOORS, AND ALUMINUM AND GLASS SLIDING DOORS IS PRESENTED. LOCKS FOR STANDARD SWINGING DOOR ASSEMBLIES, AUXILIARY DEADLOCKS, AND THEIR INSTALLATION ARE DISCUSSED. THE MANUAL OFFERS SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO PREVENT ENTRY THROUGH WINDOWS, INCLUDING SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS SUCH AS GRILLS, BARS, AND PLASTIC GLAZING. A DISCUSSION ON INCREASING A BURGLAR'S RISK OF DETECTION INCLUDES LIGHTING, ALARMS, AND WATCH DOGS. FURTHER TIPS ARE MARKING OF PROPERTY, LOCKING VALUABLES IN A 'STRONG ROOM' (E.G., A ROOM WITH REINFORCED WALLS), AND ORGANIZING THE NEIGHBORHOOD TO FIGHT CRIME (E.G., FORMAL HOME SECURITY SURVEYS, OPERATION IDENTIFICATION, WHISTLE-STOP, NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH, BLOCK WATCH, CITIZENS BAND RADIO WATCH, BLOCK PARENTS, AND COMMUNITY PATROLS).

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

189. **HOME SECURITY, BOOK 2—THE BURGLARY GAME. J. M. EDGAR, Ed.** WCVB-TV, 5 TV Place, Needham, MA 02192; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 11 p. 1978. **NCJ-45200**

BASIC STEPS AND TOOLS ARE PROVIDED TO PREVENT HOME BURGLARY; THE SUGGESTIONS ARE PRESENTED IN 'GAME' FORM INCLUDING RULES, PLAYERS, PREPARATION, AND MOVES. THE PLAYER ROLES TO BE ADOPTED ARE THOSE OF THE HOME DWELLER, NEIGHBOR, AND BURGLAR. BY DRAWING ON EACH PLAYER'S RESOURCES (E.G., TOOLS, SKILLS, AND IMAGINATION), THE READER GAINS INSIGHT INTO STRATEGIES TO EMPLOY TO FRUSTRATE A POTENTIAL BURGLAR. SPECIFICALLY, THE MANUAL CALLS ATTENTION TO LOCKS, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR LIGHTS, RADIOS, VIGILANT NEIGHBORS, CLOSED GARAGES, WINDOW STOPS AND PINS, CLEVER HIDING PLACES, NOISY ALARMS, DOGS, AND A

VARIETY OF OTHER IMPROVEMENTS THAT MAKE THE HOME LESS DESIRABLE TO BURGLARS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

190. **HOME SECURITY, BOOK 3—CHOOSING A GOOD LOCK. By J. M. EDGAR.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 13 p. 1978. **NCJ-45201**

THIS MANUAL CONCENTRATES ON THE TWO MOST COMMONLY FOUND LOCKS IN AMERICAN HOMES—DOOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS. THE PRINCIPLES PRESENTED APPLY TO MOST MECHANICAL DEVICES. INFORMATION ON WHAT FEATURES TO LOOK FOR IN CHOOSING A LOCK IS PRESENTED; THE LOCK-IN-KNOB LOCKSET IS TO BE AVOIDED. TWO BASIC TYPES OF LOCK BOLTS USED IN DOOR LOCKS, LATCH BOLTS AND DEADBOLTS, ARE DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF MECHANISM. SUGGESTIONS ARE PROVIDED ON HOW TO INSTALL LOCKS SECURELY. ALSO DISCUSSED ARE CYLINDER GUARDS (TO PREVENT THE BURGLAR FROM OPENING LOCKS THROUGH CYLINDER PULLING OR WRENCHING) AND STRIKES. A DISCUSSION ON PADLOCKS INCLUDES TUMBLER MECHANISMS, POSITIVE LOCKING, HEEL AND TOE LOCKING, THE IMPORTANCE OF TOUGH CASES AND CASE-HARDENED AND SHIELDED SHACKLES, AND HASPS. OTHER TYPES OF LOCKS ARE BRIEFLY MENTIONED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

191. **HOW WELL DOES IT WORK?—REVIEW OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, 1978.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 374 p. 1979. **NCJ-64112**

EVALUATION IN THE FIELDS OF CORRECTIONS, COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION, COURTS, POLICE, AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS REVIEWED ALONG WITH FINDINGS OF A SURVEY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCHERS AND EVALUATORS. AN EXPLORATION OF EXISTING STUDIES OF TREATMENTS TO REDUCE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR THROUGH THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM CONCLUDES THAT MOST SUCH STUDIES FAIL TO MEASURE EITHER THE STRENGTH OF THE TREATMENT (HOW INTENSIVE IT WAS) OR THE INTEGRITY (HOW CONSISTENTLY THE PLANNED TREATMENT WAS ADMINISTERED). ANOTHER EVALUATION INDICATES THAT PRESENT RESEARCH INTO PROBATION, PAROLE, AND DETERMINATE SENTENCING OFFERS NO PANACEA FOR RECIDIVISM BUT DOES OFFER HOPE FOR A LOWER 'FAILURE' RATE AND A BETTER OPPORTUNITY FOR REINTEGRATION OF PAST OFFENDERS WITHIN THEIR COMMUNITIES. THE EFFICACY OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS IS DEFENDED IN ONE REVIEW ARTICLE; THE LACK OF EFFECTIVE EVALUATION OF PROGRAM RESULTS CAUSES THESE PROGRAMS TO BE UNDERRATED. ANOTHER DISCUSSES MEASUREMENT ISSUES IN EVALUATING COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS. A DISCUSSION OF INNOVATIONS IN COURT PROCEDURES, ORGANIZATION, SENTENCING, AND RELATED ISSUES FINDS FEW SCIENTIFIC EVALUATIONS OF THESE INNOVATIONS BUT CITES MANY LESS FORMAL ASSESSMENTS OF THEM AS INDICATIVE OF CERTAIN APPARENT TRENDS. EXPERIMENTAL FINDINGS ON TECHNIQUES OF POLICE PATROL AND OTHER FIELD ACTIVITIES ARE EXPLORED. ALSO, LITTLE EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE IS FOUND REGARDING THE EFFICACY OF RECENT POLICE REORGANIZATIONS, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN WHICH SMALLER FORCES MERGE INTO LARGER UNITS. A CONSIDERATION OF POLICE RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS CRITICIZES EXISTING PROGRAMS IN TERMS OF SUPPORT AND EVALUATION. NEW COMPUTER-AIDED TYPES OF POLICE CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS ARE EXPLAINED AND THE LACK OF EFFECTIVE EVALUATION OF THEM IS DISCUSSED. FINALLY, AN INVESTIGATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CONTROL AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES CONCLUDES THAT LINKAGES BETWEEN SCHOOLS, WORK, AND FAMILY SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED AND STRENGTHENED. FINDINGS OF A SURVEY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCHERS AND EVALUATORS INDICATE THAT CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATIONS NEED IMPROVED METHODOLOGIES AND METHODOLOGICAL PRACTICES; THAT EVALUATORS, PROGRAM OPERATORS, AND POLICYMAKERS NEED GREATER TRAINING AND UNDERSTANDING OF EVALUATIONS; AND THAT EVALUATION RESULTS NEED TO BE APPRECIATED AND UNDERSTOOD BY PERSONS OUTSIDE THE EVALUATION COMMUNITY. NUMEROUS REFERENCE NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. FOR ABSTRACTS OF INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 64113-64122.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00882-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

192. **ILLEGAL CORPORATE BEHAVIOR. By M. B. CLINARD, P. C. YEAGER, J. BRISSETTE, D. PETRASHEK, and E. HARRIES.** University of Wisconsin Department of Sociology, Madison, WI 53706. 348 p. 1979. **NCJ-57893**

FOCUSING ON SEVERAL HUNDRED MAJOR CORPORATIONS, THIS STUDY REPRESENTS THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE, COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATION OF CORPORATIONS FOR ACTIONS THAT VIOLATE THE LAW. ALTHOUGH THE EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION CONCENTRATED ON 582 OF THE LARGEST PUBLICLY OWNED CORPORATIONS IN THE U.S., THE MAJOR FOCUS WAS ON MANUFACTURING FIRMS WHOSE ANNUAL SALES (1975) RANGED FROM $300 MILLION TO MORE THAN $45 BILLION, WITH AN AVERAGE SALES VOLUME OF $1.7 BILLION. THE STUDY DATA COVERED ALL OBTAINABLE ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS INITIATED OR IMPOSED BY 24 FEDERAL AGENCIES DURING 1975 AND 1976. THE DATA REVEAL A WIDE RANGE OF CORPORATE VIOLATIONS. PREDICTIONS OF VIOLATIONS ARE ATTEMPTED THROUGH ANALYSES OFTEN USED TO COMPARE INDUSTRY-LEVEL AND ECONOMY-LEVEL DATA. THESE DATA SHOW THAT UNFAVORABLE TRENDS IN SALES, PROFITS, EARNINGS, AND PRODUCT DIVERSIFICATION ARE ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLATIONS. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS IS PRESENTED OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE CORPORATIONS AGAINST WHICH LIMITED ACTIONS HAVE BEEN INITIATED AND THOSE AGAINST WHICH ACTIONS HAVE BEEN EXTENSIVE. TO TEST THE VIEW THAT PRESSURES FROM PARENT CORPORATIONS TO INCREASE PROFITS CONTRIBUTE TO GREATER VIOLATIONS BY SUBSIDIARIES, ACTIONS AGAINST PARENT CORPORATIONS ARE COMPARED WITH ACTIONS AGAINST THEIR 101 LARGEST SUBSIDIARIES, WHOSE 1976 SALES RANGED FROM $300 MILLION TO $7.8 BILLION. AN ANALYSIS IS PROVIDED OF THE METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN STUDYING CORPORATE CRIME AND THE INADEQUACY OF FEDERAL STATUTES ON CORPORATE CRIME. OTHER TOPICS DISCUSSED ARE CORPORATE ORGANIZATION AND CORPORATE CRIME, REGULATORY AGENCIES AND FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS IN CONTROLLING CORPORATE CRIME, CORPORATE ANTITRUST AND ILLEGAL PAYMENTS VIOLATIONS, CORPORATE EXECUTIVES AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY, AND THE CONTROL OF COR-

PORATE CRIME. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00843-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

193. **ILLEGAL GAMBLING IN NEW YORK—A CASE STUDY IN THE OPERATION, STRUCTURE, AND REGULATION OF AN ILLEGAL MARKET. By P. REUTER and J. RUBINSTEIN.** Policy Sciences Center, Inc, 270 Broadway, New York, NY 10007. 265 p. 1982. **NCJ-83192**

EMPIRICAL RESEARCH INTO NEW YORK CITY AREA ILLEGAL GAMBLING MARKETS--NUMBERS AND BOOKMAKING--INDICATES LESS DIRECT MAFIA INVOLVEMENT THAN BELIEVED AND SUGGESTS A NEW APPROACH TO POLICE INTELLIGENCE-GATHERING AND ANALYSIS AIMED AT CONTROLLING ORGANIZED CRIME. FINANCIAL RECORDS OF ILLEGAL GAMBLING OPERATIONS, INFORMAL INTERVIEWS, AND POLICE FILES FAILED TO SUPPORT THE PREDOMINANT ASSUMPTION OF CENTRALIZED MAFIA CONTROL OVER THE NUMBERS AND BOOKMAKING MARKETS. WHILE THERE WAS MAFIA FINANCIAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE NUMBERS OPERATIONS, MEMBERS DID NOT CONTROL MARKET ENTRY OR REGULAR PRICING POLICIES, NOR DIRECT INDIVIDUAL OPERATIONS. NUMBERS BANKS WERE FOUND TO OPERATE ON A MUCH SMALLER AND MORE VARIABLE PROFIT MARGIN THAN HAS BEEN ASSUMED, DUE TO CHEATING BY CLERKS AND MANAGERS, UNEVEN BETTING DISTRIBUTIONS, AND PROBLEMS IN COLLECTING BALANCES. REGARDING BOOKMAKING, ORGANIZED CRIME WAS ALSO FOUND TO PLAY A ROLE IN THIS MARKET, BUT AGAIN THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF DOMINATION OR DIRECT CONTROL OVER INDIVIDUAL OPERATIONS. INSTEAD, MAFIA MEMBERS WERE INVOLVED PRIMARILY AS FINANCIERS; THEIR INFLUENCE WAS NOT EXCLUSIVE, SINCE BOOKMAKERS BORROWED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES. AS WITH NUMBERS, FINDINGS ON BOOKMAKING PROFIT LEVELS CONTRADICTED ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THEIR LUCRATIVE NATURE. PROFIT MARGINS WERE OFTEN EXTREMELY LOW, AND BOOKMAKERS FREQUENTLY EXPERIENCED LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, EVEN REPEATED BANKRUPTCIES. FOLLOWING THESE ANALYSES, THE AUTHORS PRESENT A DETAILED DISCUSSION OF GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES AND CONCLUDE WITH A SPECIAL ANALYSIS OF POLICE INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND ITS USE. INTELLIGENCE IS CURRENTLY COLLECTED FOR COMPILING EVIDENCE TO SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTE CASES. THE AUTHORS RECOMMEND THAT THE INTELLIGENCE GATHERING PROCESS BE USED INSTEAD TO ACQUIRE INFORMATION FOR SHAPING POLICY TO CONTROL ORGANIZED CRIME. THEY ALSO RECOMMEND THAT POLICE DEPARTMENTS RECRUIT HIGHLY TRAINED INTELLIGENCE SPECIALISTS SINCE CURRENT STAFF LACK THESE CRITICAL SKILLS. TABLES, FIGURES, FOOTNOTES, AND ABOUT 80 REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. APPENDIXES PROVIDE INFORMATION ON LOANSHARKING, BETTING PREFERENCES IN THE NUMBERS GAME, AND ILLEGAL GAMBLING IN OTHER CITIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01167-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

194. **IMAGE QUALITY OF MONOCHROME TELEVISION CAMERAS. By J. C. RICHMOND.** Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory (See US Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory). 14 p. 1977. **NCJ-43677**

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES HOW THE PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TELEVISION CAMERA OR SYSTEM RELATE TO THE SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTION OF IMAGE QUALITY. THE CAMERA OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS MOST FREQUENTLY QUOTED BY MANUFACTURERS OF MONOCHROME TELEVISION CAMERAS ARE (1) LIMITING RESOLUTION; (2) SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO; AND (3) SENSITIVITY. THESE CHARACTERISTICS ARE RELATED TO EACH OTHER AND TO THE SCENE PARAMETERS OF SPATIAL FREQUENCY, CONTRAST, AND BRIGHTNESS. THE CAMERA CHARACTERISTICS ARE EVALUATED UNDER OPTIMUM LIMITING CONDITIONS OF THE SCENE PARAMETERS, AND HENCE DEFINE IN A GENERAL WAY THE QUALITY OF THE IMAGE PRODUCED, BUT THEY DO NOT GIVE MUCH INFORMATION ABOUT THE RANGE OF SCENE PARAMETERS OVER WHICH THE CAMERA WILL PRODUCE USEFUL PICTURES. THE CONTRAST TRANSFER FUNCTION AND THE RESPONSIVITY CURVE OF THE CAMERA GIVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT IMAGE QUALITY. A SIXTH CAMERA OPERATING CHARACTERISTIC, RELATIVE SPECTRAL RESPONSE, WHICH IS INDEPENDENT OF THE OTHER CAMERA CHARACTERISTICS AND THE SCENE PARAMETERS, ALSO MAY AFFECT IMAGE QUALITY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS SPECIAL PUBLICATION.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-01855-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

195. **IMPACT OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND CIVIL SERVICE ON AMERICAN POLICE PERSONNEL SYSTEMS. By H. G. LOCKE.** Public Administration Service, 1497 Chain Bridge Road, Mclean, VA 22101. 19 p. 1979. **NCJ-59256**

THE IMPACT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS ON MINORITY EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SETTING IS ADDRESSED IN THIS MONOGRAPH. EACH STAGE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM TO INSURE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY FROM NONDISCRIMINATION THROUGH AFFIRMATIVE ACTION HAS BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY ACRIMONIOUS PUBLIC DEBATE, FOCUSING PARTICULARLY ON AFFIRMATIVE ACTION, WHICH IS DESIGNED TO DEVELOP GUIDELINES, TIMETABLES, AND OTHER MEASURABLE INDEXES BY WHICH EMPLOYERS CAN BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR PROGRESS, OR LACK OF IT, IN IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL POLICY. THE PRINCIPAL BURDEN OF FINDING ANSWERS TO THE COMPLEX ISSUES SURROUNDING MINORITY EMPLOYMENT HAS FALLEN TO THE COURTS. NUMEROUS JUDICIAL DECISIONS, WITH ENORMOUS IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICE AGENCIES, HAVE BEEN TRANSLATED INTO PROCEDURAL REGULATIONS COVERING THE MEASURES, TECHNIQUES, CRITERIA, AND PROCESSES THAT MAY BE USED FOR EMPLOYMENT DECISIONS AND EMPLOYMENT SELECTION. SEVERAL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES WHICH MAY CREATE PROBLEMS IN THE AREA OF EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION ARE INCLUDED. WHETHER DUE TO ENLIGHTENED POLICE LEADERSHIP, COMMUNITY PRESSURES, POLITICAL CIRCUMSTANCES, CIVIL SERVICE INTERVENTION, OR A COMBINATION OF ALL THESE FACTORS, THE RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AMERICAN POLICING HAVE BEGUN TO CHANGE SUBSTANTIALLY OVER THE PAST DECADE. TEN YEARS AGO, APPROXIMATELY 4 PERCENT OF THE SWORN POLICE PERSONNEL IN THE NATION WERE RACIAL MINORITIES; TODAY, THAT FIGURE HAS RISEN TO 10 PERCENT. FINDINGS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE ADMINISTRATION SHOW THAT ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS IN CHANGING THE NATURE AND QUALITY OF POLICING IS THE COURAGE AND COMMITMENT OF POLICE LEADERSHIP. TO THE EXTENT THAT INCREASING MINORITY AND FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN THE RANKS OF SWORN POLICE OFFICERS IS A CRUCIAL PART OF THIS CHANGE PROCESS, THERE IS

THE ADDED FINDING THAT SUCH EFFORTS ARE NOT ENHANCED BY A RELIANCE ON THE REGULATORY ROLE OF CIVIL SERVICE. SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR INSTITUTIONALIZING THIS CHANGE PROCESS ARE NOTED. REFERENCE NOTES ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00856-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

196. **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CALIFORNIA DETERMINATE SENTENCING LAW—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF FINAL REPORT. By J. D. CASPER, D. BRERETON, and D. NEAL.** Stanford University Department of Political Science, Stanford, CA 94305. 51 p. 1982. **NCJ-81531**

THIS SUMMARY EXAMINES DETERMINATE SENTENCING IN THREE COUNTY CRIMINAL COURTS—SAN BERNARDINO, SAN FRANCISCO, AND SANTA CLARA—AND THE EFFECTS ON INCARCERATION RATES, PLEA BARGAINING, AND JUDICIAL DISCRETION. THE STUDY, FOCUSING ON ROBBERY AND BURGLARY CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE THREE JURISDICTIONS FROM 1974-78, IS BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH COURTROOM PARTICIPANTS, OBSERVATIONS OF PLEA BARGAINING SESSIONS, AND DATA FROM THE CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS. RATES OF PRISON INCARCERATION HAD BEGUN TO INCREASE IN ALL THREE COUNTIES PRIOR TO THE LAW'S IMPLEMENTATION; INCREASES IN JAIL POPULATIONS LIKEWISE CANNOT BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE LAW'S PASSAGE BECAUSE THE LAW DOES NOT ADDRESS JAIL TERMS. THE INCREASE IN RATES OF INCARCERATION MAY REFLECT A TREND TOWARD INCREASED PUNITIVENESS BY THE COURTS AND THE LEGISLATURE. DETERMINATE SENTENCING APPARENTLY DOES NOT LEAD TO AN INCREASE IN GUILTY PLEAS, NOR DOES IT LEAD DEFENDANTS TO PLEAD GUILTY MORE QUICKLY, CONTRARY TO THE EXPECTATIONS OF COURTROOM PARTICIPANTS. ALTHOUGH THE LAW GIVES JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS MORE INFLUENCE OVER SENTENCING AS OPPOSED TO THE PAROLE BOARD, DIFFERENCES AMONG THE THREE COUNTIES MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO SAY WHETHER THE BALANCE OF SENTENCING POWER HAS DECISIVELY SHIFTED. PROBATION DISQUALIFIERS AND ENHANCEMENTS HAVE BEEN INTEGRATED INTO THE PLEA-BARGAINING PROCESS AND HAVE BECOME THE OBJECT OF PRESENTENCE NEGOTIATIONS. THE AMBIGUOUS RESULTS OF THE DETERMINATE SENTENCING LAW MAY IMPLY THAT THE LEGISLATIVE COALITION RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS PASSAGE WILL FRAGMENT; SOME FORM OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCING MAY BE REINTRODUCED. GRAPHS ILLUSTRATE RATES OF INCARCERATION AND GUILTY PLEAS; TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. FOR THE FULL REPORT, SEE NCJ 82726.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

197. **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CALIFORNIA DETERMINATE SENTENCING LAW—FINAL REPORT. By J. D. CASPER, D. BRERETON, and D. NEAL.** Stanford University Department of Political Science, Stanford, CA 94305. 266 p. 1981. **NCJ-82726**

THE STUDY FOCUSES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNIFORM DETERMINATE SENTENCE LAW (DSL) IN CALIFORNIA; WITH ATTENTION TO RESPONSES TO DSL, CASE DISPOSITION AND BARGAINING, AND PROBATION UNDER THE NEW LAW. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF DSL UPON DECISIONS MADE IN THREE COUNTY CRIMINAL COURTS. UNDER DSL, THE JUDGE IMPOSING SENTENCE IN A PRISON CASE IS REQUIRED TO SELECT A SPECIFIC TERM IN YEARS FROM A LIMITED SET OF POSSIBILITIES SPECIFED BY THE LEGISLATURE. IN ADDITION, THE DISCRETION OF THE PAROLE BOARD TO DETERMINE ACTUAL RELEASE AND THE POSSIBILITY OF RECOMMITMENT FOR THE ORIGINAL TERM AS A PENALTY FOR PAROLE VIOLATION ARE VIRTUALLY ABOLISHED. DATA FROM THE THREE COUNTIES ANALYZED SUGGEST THAT PRISON COMMITMENT RATES OVERALL SHOWED SOME INCREASE IN THE PERIOD AFTER DSL IMPLEMENTATION. HOWEVER, INCREASES WERE MODEST AND APPEARED TO CONTINUE A PRE-EXISTING TREND THAT MAKES ATTRIBUTION OF THE RESULT TO DSL PROBLEMATICAL. IN ADDITION, IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE TO TAKE THE CALIFORNIA EXPERIENCE AS SUGGESTING CONCLUSIVELY THAT DETERMINATE SENTENCE LAWS PRODUCE INCREASED PRISON COMMITMENT RATES. DSL HAS HAD LITTLE EFFECT UPON THE PLEA BARGAINING PROCESS IN CALIFORNIA. THE FUTURE OF DSL IN THE STATE REMAINS UNCLEAR. A LIST OF DATA SOURCES AND STATISTICS ARE APPENDED, AND 30 REFERENCES, 12 TABLES, AND 16 FIGURES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531; Stanford University.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

198. **IMPROVED PROBATION STRATEGIES—MANUAL. By J. J. DAHL, J. BANKS, E. CARLSON, J. DEBRO, K. KIRKPATRICK, and L. VARNON.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 210 p. 1979. **NCJ-66782**

THIS MANUAL OF WORKSHOP PAPERS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES ACCOMPANIED A 3-DAY WORKSHOP ON IMPROVED PROBATION STRATEGIES AS PART OF THE NIJ NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM (RUP). RUP WORKSHOPS HAVE BEEN HELD SEVERAL TIMES EACH YEAR SINCE 1976, EACH A 3-DAY SESSION DEVOTED TO A SINGLE TOPIC WHOSE CONTEMPORARY IMPORTANCE IS SIGNALED IN PART BY 50 TO 60 TOP CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICYMAKERS OF LARGER AGENCIES IN FEDERAL REGIONS. THIS PARTICULAR WORKSHOP ADDRESSED THREE VITAL TOPICS IN PROBATION MANAGEMENT: SCARCE RESOURCES, MANAGEMENT DILEMMAS, AND THE ROLE OF PROBATION. WITHIN THIS SCOPE, THE WORKSHOP COVERED THE STATE OF THE ART, MANAGEMENT OF PROBATION RESOURCES, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROGRAM EVALUATION, INTENSIVE SPECIAL PROBATION, COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES, AND PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION STRATEGIES. IN THIS MANUAL, AN INTRODUCTION IDENTIFYING SOME BROAD AND PERVASIVE TRENDS IN PROBATION AND PAROLE PRECEDES A REVIEW OF THE STATE OF THE ART IN PROBATION. THEN A REVIEW OF INTENSIVE SPECIAL PROBATION (ISP) BASED ON A PHASE I NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM IS PRESENTED, WITH EMPHASIS ON OPERATIONAL ISSUES, RESEARCH BEFORE AND SINCE 1970 AND ITS IMPLICATIONS, AND THREE SPECIAL FORMS OF PROBATION: USE OF VOLUNTEERS, SPECIALIZATION OF TREATMENT, AND DECENTRALIZED PROBATION. A DISCUSSION OF THE PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND REPORT CONSIDERS ITS COST IN A TIGHT-BUDGET YEAR, SHORT VERSUS LONG FORM, VERIFICATION AND DISCLOSURE, AND SEPARATION OF FUNCTION. ADDITIONAL PAPERS EXAMINE AN ALTERNATE APPROACH TO PROBATION TERMED RESOURCE BROKERAGE, SOME OBSTACLES TO RESEARCH UTILIZATION IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING, AND A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE FOUR OVERLAPPING AND INTERDEPENDENT COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/PLANNING PROCESS TAUGHT IN THE WORKSHOP; THE COMPONENTS INCLUDE ASSESSMENT, PROGRAM DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION. IN ADDITION TO THESE PAPERS, TWO BIBLIOG-

RAPHIES LIST ARTICLES AND BOOKS ON CORRECTIONS AND PROBATION, IN PARTICULAR ON CORRECTIONS AND PROBATION MANAGEMENT, SPECIAL OFFENDERS, AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES MANAGEMENT. A THIRD EXTENSIVE SUMMARY BIBLIOGRAPHY DEALS WITH CRITICAL ISSUES IN ADULT PROBATION. FOR A TRAINER'S HANDBOOK AND A PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK, SEE NCJ 66781 AND NCJ 66783.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM (FORMERLY NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM) PUBLISHED APRIL 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00921-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

199. **IMPROVED PROBATION STRATEGIES—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK. By J. J. DAHL, J. BANKS, E. CARLSON, J. DEBRO, and L. VARNON.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 243 p. 1979. **NCJ-66783**

THIS PARTICIPANTS' HANDBOOK ACCOMPANIED A 3-DAY WORKSHOP ON IMPROVED PROBATION STRATEGIES, PART OF A SERIES IN THE NIJ NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM (RUP) DIRECTED AT IMPROVING EXECUTIVE SKILLS. RUP WORKSHOPS HAVE BEEN HELD SEVERAL TIMES EACH YEAR SINCE 1976, EACH A 3-DAY SESSION DEVOTED TO A SINGLE TOPIC WHOSE CONTEMPORARY IMPORTANCE IS SIGNALED IN PART BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH. THEY ARE ATTENDED BY 50 TO 60 TOP CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICYMAKERS OF LARGER AGENCIES IN FEDERAL REGIONS. THIS PARTICULAR WORKSHOP ADDRESSED THREE VITAL TOPICS IN PROBATION MANAGEMENT: SCARCE RESOURCES, MANAGEMENT DILEMMAS, AND THE ROLE OF PROBATION. WITHIN THIS SCOPE, THE WORKSHOP COVERED THE STATE-OF-THE-ART, MANAGEMENT OF PROBATION RESOURCES, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROGRAM EVALUATION, INTENSIVE SPECIAL PROBATION, COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES, AND PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION STRATEGIES. THE PLANNING COMMITTEE CHOSE THESE TOPICS BASED ON A REVIEW OF RESEARCH AND ON A NEEDS ASSESSMENTS SURVEY CONDUCTED AMONG PROBATION AGENCY EXECUTIVES. THE TARGET AUDIENCE INCLUDES ADMINISTRATORS, DIVISION HEADS, PLANNERS, AND PROGRAM DEVELOPERS. THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP TRAINING ARE TO PROVIDE PROBATION EXECUTIVES WITH THE INFORMATION AND TOOLS NECESSARY TO DEVELOP A NEW PROGRAM OR REMODEL AN EXISTING PROGRAM AND TO ACQUAINT PARTICIPANTS WITH NEW PROGRAM MODELS IN INTENSIVE SPECIAL PROBATION, PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION, AND COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. TRAINING WAS GEARED TO BASIC PROGRAM MODEL DEVELOPMENT, CONSISTING OF PROBLEM ASSESSMENT AND PROGRAM DESIGN FOLLOWED BY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION. SHORT LECTURES, LARGE GROUP DISCUSSION AND SMALL WORK GROUPS, SELECTED VISUALS, AND A VARIETY OF MATERIALS WERE USED. SMALL GROUP PRACTICE SESSIONS GAVE PARTICIPANTS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE REGIONAL PROBATION PROBLEMS, DESIGN PROJECTS TO IMPROVE THEIR AGENCY OPERATIONS, DEVELOP SPECIFIC AGENCY PROBLEM STATEMENTS FOR BACK-HOME PROJECT DESIGN, AND REVIEW A BASIC PROGRAM DESIGN AND PLANNING PROCEDURE. THIS HANDBOOK CONTAINS THE AGENDA, WORKSHOP TASK DESCRIPTIONS AND PROBLEM STATEMENTS, AND EXERCISES AND PROBLEMSOLVING CHECKLISTS, PLUS INFORMATION ON RUP AND ON THE PLANNING PROCESS FOR THIS PARTICULAR WORKSHOP. A TRAINER'S HANDBOOK AND A MANUAL OF TRAINING MATERIALS (PAPERS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES) WERE ALSO DEVELOPED. FOR THESE BOOKLETS, SEE NCJ 66781-82.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM (FORMERLY NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM).

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00920-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

200. **IMPROVED PROBATION STRATEGIES—TRAINER'S HANDBOOK. By J. J. DAHL and M. CHAPMAN.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 241 p. 1979. **NCJ-66781**

THIS TRAINER'S HANDBOOK ACCOMPANIED A 3-DAY WORKSHOP ON IMPROVED PROBATION STRATEGIES, PART OF A SERIES IN THE NIJ NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM (RUP) DIRECTED AT IMPROVING EXECUTIVE SKILLS. RUP WORKSHOPS HAVE BEEN HELD SEVERAL TIMES EACH YEAR SINCE 1976, EACH A 3-DAY SESSION DEVOTED TO A SINGLE TOPIC WHOSE CONTEMPORARY IMPORTANCE IS SIGNALED IN PART BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH. THEY ARE ATTENDED BY 50 TO 60 TOP CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICYMAKERS OF LARGER AGENCIES IN FEDERAL REGIONS. THIS PARTICULAR WORKSHOP ADDRESSED THREE VITAL TOPICS IN PROBATION MANAGEMENT—SCARCE RESOURCES, MANAGEMENT DILEMMAS, AND THE ROLE OF PROBATION. WITHIN THIS SCOPE, THE WORKSHOP COVERED THE STATE OF THE ART, MANAGEMENT OF PROBATION RESOURCES, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PROGRAM EVALUATION, INTENSIVE SPECIAL PROBATION, COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES, AND PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION STRATEGIES. THE PLANNING COMMITTEE CHOSE THESE TOPICS BASED ON A REVIEW OF RESEARCH AND ON A NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY CONDUCTED AMONG PROBATION AGENCY EXECUTIVES. THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP TRAINING ARE TO PROVIDE PROBATION EXECUTIVES WITH THE INFORMATION AND TOOLS NECESSARY TO DEVELOP A NEW PROGRAM OR REMODEL AN EXISTING PROGRAM AND TO ACQUAINT PARTICIPANTS WITH NEW PROGRAM MODELS IN INTENSIVE SPECIAL PROBATION, PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION, AND COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. TRAINING WAS GEARED TO BASIC PROGRAM MODEL DEVELOPMENT, CONSISTING OF PROBLEM ASSESSMENT AND PROGRAM DESIGN FOLLOWED BY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION. THE TRAINER'S HANDBOOK DESCRIBES THE TRAINING PROGRAM AND CURRICULUM; PRESENTS FORMATS FOR THE FORMAL PRESENTATIONS, SEMINARS, AND GROUP WORK SESSIONS; AND CLEARLY DEFINES GOALS AND RATIONALES FOR EACH SESSION. OUTLINES OF MATERIALS PRESENTED, PERTINENT INSTRUCTIONS, AND WORKSHEETS ARE INCLUDED. THE MATERIAL IS INTENDED TO GUIDE TRAINERS THROUGH THE WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS AND IN THE COMPLETION OF TRAINING TASKS. THE HANDBOOK FOLLOWS THE WORKSHOP SCHEDULE IN WHICH 18 SESSIONS ARE SPREAD OVER THE 3-DAY PERIOD. APPENDIXES ON TRAINING TECHNIQUES ARE INCLUDED. FOR A PARTICIPANT'S MANUAL AND A VOLUME OF PAPER AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR THE WORKSHOP, SEE NCJ 66782-83.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM (FORMERLY NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM) PUBLISHED APRIL 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00922-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

201. **IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY IN THE COURTS- A PRIMER FOR CLERKS OF COURT. By A. K. MASON. V. KELLY and C. BURSTEIN, Eds.** National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life. 68 p. 1978. **NCJ-44167**

TECHNIQUES INCLUDING PRINCIPLES OF OPERATIONS ANALYSIS, WORK MEASUREMENT, AND FACILITIES PLANNING WHICH HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY APPLIED BOTH IN INDUSTRY AND IN OTHER AREAS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ARE DISCUSSED. WORK MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES SUCH AS WORK SAMPLING AND THE USE OF STANDARD DATA CAN PROVIDE THE NECESSARY LABOR STANDARDS FOR UNDERSTANDING COURT EFFICIENCY AND IMPROVING THE ABILITY OF THE COURT ADMINISTRATOR AND SUPERVISORS TO SCHEDULE AND PLAN WORK. THE PRINCIPLES OF OPERATIONS ANALYSIS AND MOTION ECONOMY THAT ARE PRESENTED MAY BE APPLIED BY ALL PERSONNEL IN THE COURTS AND DO NOT REQUIRE EXTENSIVE TECHNICAL TRAINING. ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES WHICH MAY BE USED BY THE COURT ADMINISTRATOR INCLUDE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, THE APPLICATION OF THEORIES FROM THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, AND COMPUTER AUTOMATION. IT IS NOTED THAT THE INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING APPROACH CAN SOLVE MANY PROBLEMS OF EFFICIENCY IN THE COURTS THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF BASIC PRINCIPLES OF WORK SIMPLIFICATION AND METHODS IMPROVEMENT. MANY METHOD CHANGES CAN BE IMPLEMENTED WITHOUT THE PURCHASE OF EXPENSIVE EQUIPMENT, MAJOR REARRANGEMENT OF FACILITIES, OR THE USE OF COMPUTERS. THE REPORT RECOMMENDS THAT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY REPORTING SYSTEMS BE CAREFULLY ANALYZED IN TERMS OF COST AND NEED. WITH REGARD TO PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT, IT IS CRITICAL TO HAVE A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THE DIFFERENT PERFORMANCE MEASURES, SUCH AS LABOR EFFICIENCY, LABOR PRODUCTIVITY INDICES, AND UNIT COSTS. WHILE ALL ARE USEFUL IN IMPROVING COURT PRODUCTIVITY, THESE MEASURES SERVE DIFFERENT NEEDS AND REQUIRE DIFFERENT DATA. THE NEED FOR SUFFICIENT RESOURCES FOR SEEING PROJECTS THROUGH IS EMPHASIZED. THIS INCLUDES ANTICIPATING COSTS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONNEL, IMPLEMENTING REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS, AND MAINTAINING SYSTEMS. A GLOSSARY AND REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Supplemental Notes: PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE SERIES.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00677-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

202. **IMPROVING THE CRIMINAL PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANTS—THE IMPROVED LOWER COURT CASE HANDLING PROGRAM—KALAMAZOO (KALAMAZOO COUNTY), MICHIGAN—NATIONAL EVALUATION FINAL REPORT. By E. CHELIMSKY, M. FISCHEL, and J. SASFY.** Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101. 112 p. 1978. **NCJ-49694**

THE IMPROVED LOWER COURT CASE HANDLING (ILCCH) PROGRAM IN KALAMAZOO COUNTY, MICH., WAS EVALUATED AS PART OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE CASE PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANTS. EIGHT PROGRAM COMPONENTS WERE DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANT OFFENDERS. FOUR COMPONENTS OFFERED LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL PERSONNEL LESS DRASTIC METHODS FOR HANDLING MISDEMEANANTS: POLICE CITATIONS, COURT SUMMONS, PRETRIAL RELEASE, AND SELECT OFFENDER PROBATION. THREE COMPONENTS WERE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE CONSISTENCY AND EFFICIENCY IN HANDLING MISDEMEANOR CASES: CASE SCREENING, PROMIS, AND SHORT FORM PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORTS. THE EIGHTH COMPONENT KNOWN AS THE MASS CASE COORDINATOR WAS DESIGNED TO FOSTER COOPERATION AMONG PROGRAM COMPONENTS AND ACROSS CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. THE ILCCH PROGRAM IN KALAMAZOO WAS UNIQUE IN MAINTAINING AN ACTIVE COORDINATING COUNCIL COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY. A UNIFORM CITATION FORM WAS DEVELOPED AND ADOPTED BY ALL POLICE AGENCIES. EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT COURT SUMMONS FOR USE IN HANDLING CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS FAILED. A MISDEMEANOR PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED TO EXTEND INTERVIEW/RECOMMENDATION SERVICES AVAILABLE TO FELONS TO MISDEMEANANTS. SCREENING WAS CONDUCTED BY ALL PROSECUTIONAL AGENCIES IN THE COUNTY, SO THE SCREENING COMPONENT WAS DIRECTED TOWARD PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSISTENCY OF SCREENING AND CHARGING PRACTICES. A SEMIAUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM WAS IMPLEMENTED THAT POSSESSED MANY FEATURES OF THE PROMIS MODEL AND A WORD PROCESSING CAPABILITY. A COUNTYWIDE SHORT FORM PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT WAS NOT ADOPTED BY PROBATION AGENCIES BECAUSE CONSENSUS ON THE NATURE OF THE FORM WAS NEVER REACHED. THE SELECT OFFENDER PROBATION COMPONENT OPERATED AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE EXISTING PROBATION AGENCY IN KALAMAZOO; IT SERVED 33 CLIENTS SELECTED AS HIGH-RISK MISDEMEANANTS ACCORDING TO A SET OF FORMAL CRITERIA. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL, MORE THAN ANY PROGRAM COMPONENT, BROUGHT INCREASED VISIBILITY TO MISDEMEANANT PROCESSING AND DEMONSTRATED THAT AN INTERAGENCY APPROACH TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS CAN RESULT IN COORDINATED SOLUTIONS TO SYSTEM PROBLEMS. A DESCRIPTION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN KALAMAZOO COUNTY AND A WARRANT REQUEST AND DISPOSITION FORM ARE APPENDED.

Availability: Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101 Stock Order No. MTR-7662, VOL 2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

203. **IMPROVING THE CRIMINAL PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANTS—THE IMPROVED LOWER COURT CASE HANDLING PROGRAM—LAS VEGAS (CLARK COUNTY), NEVADA—NATIONAL EVALUATION—FINAL REPORT. By E. CHELIMSKY and J. SASFY.** Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101. 85 p. 1978. **NCJ-49695**

THE IMPROVED LOWER COURT CASE HANDLING (ILCCH) PROGRAM IN CLARK COUNTY, NEV., WAS EVALUATED AS PART OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE CASE PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANTS. THE ILCCH PROGRAM WAS INTENDED TO IMPROVE THE PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANT OFFENDERS THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION OF EIGHT PROGRAM COMPONENTS. FOUR OF THESE COMPONENTS OFFERED LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL PERSONNEL LESS DRASTIC METHODS FOR HANDLING MISDEMEANANTS: POLICE CITATIONS, COURT SUMMONS, PRETRIAL RELEASE, AND SELECT OFFENDER PROBATION. THREE COMPONENTS WERE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE CONSISTENCY AND EFFICIENCY IN HANDLING MISDEMEANOR CASES: CASE SCREENING, PROMIS, AND SHORT FORM PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORTS. THE EIGHTH COMPONENT KNOWN AS THE MASS

CASE COORDINATOR WAS DESIGNED TO FOSTER COORDINATION AMONG THE OTHER PROGRAM COMPONENTS AND ACROSS CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES TO BETTER MANAGE CASE FLOW. A UNIFORM CITATION TICKET WAS DEVISED FOR USE BY ALL POLICE AGENCIES IN THE COUNTY, AND A UNIFORM SUMMONS WAS DEVELOPED FOR ALL PROSECUTORIAL AGENCIES. PLANS TO DEVELOP FORMAL GUIDELINES FOR THE ISSUANCE OF THE UNIFORM SUMMONS FAILED BECAUSE JUDGES DID NOT WANT TO REDUCE THEIR DISCRETION IN THE USE OF SUMMONS. A PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM, OPERATED BY A PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION, WAS PART OF THE ILCCH PROGRAM FOR 13 MONTHS. PROCEDURAL CHANGES WERE INSTITUTED IN CASE SCREENING TO GIVE A SCREENING UNIT, RATHER THAN POLICE, RESPONSIBILITY FOR FILING CHARGES IN MISDEMEANOR CASES. ILCCH PROGRAM FUNDS WERE USED TO CONTINUE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. MISDEMEANANT PROBATION IS NOT A LEGAL OPTION IN NEVADA, SO PROBATION AND PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION COMPONENTS WERE IMPLEMENTED AS PART OF THE COURT COUNSELING PROGRAM. THE ILCCH PROGRAM, IN GENERAL, WAS PLANNED AND EVOLVED COMPONENT BY COMPONENT, AND THE MASS CASE COORDINATOR ROLE NEVER DEVELOPED THE ACTIVE COORDINATIVE-MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS ENVISIONED BY THE PROGRAM. NO MECHANISMS WERE DEVISED TO ANALYZE MISDEMEANANT PROCESSING PROBLEMS OR TO PROPOSE COORDINATED SOLUTIONS. THE ILCCH PROGRAM RESULTED IN SOME LOCALIZED IMPROVEMENTS, PRIMARILY PRETRIAL RELEASE AND COURT COUNSELING ELEMENTS. PROCEDURAL CHANGES RELATED TO POLICE CITATIONS, COURT SUMMONS, AND CASE SCREENING WERE INSTITUTIONALIZED, AND A PROMIS SYSTEM NEARED COMPLETION. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN CLARK COUNTY IS DESCRIBED IN AN APPENDIX.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Availability: Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101 Stock Order No. MTR-7682, VOL 3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

204. **IMPROVING THE CRIMINAL PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANTS—THE IMPROVED LOWER COURT CASE HANDLING PROGRAM—RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA—NATIONAL EVALUATION—FINAL REPORT. By E. CHELIMSKY, L. OTTEN, and J. SASFY.** Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101. 98 p. 1978. **NCJ-49693**

THE IMPROVED LOWER COURT CASE HANDLING (ILCCH) PROGRAM IN RICHLAND COUNTY, S.C., REPRESENTED A LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE CASE PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANTS. THE ILCCH PROGRAM WAS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANT OFFENDERS THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EIGHT COMPONENTS. FOUR OF THE COMPONENTS OFFERED LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL PERSONNEL LESS DRASTIC METHODS FOR HANDLING MISDEMEANANTS: POLICE CITATIONS, COURT SUMMONS, PRETRIAL RELEASE, AND SELECT OFFENDER PROBATION. THREE COMPONENTS WERE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE CONSISTENCY AND EFFICIENCY IN HANDLING MISDEMEANOR CASES: CASE SCREENING, PROMIS, AND SHORT FORM PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORTS. THE EIGHTH COMPONENT KNOWN AS THE MASS CASE COORDINATOR WAS DESIGNED TO FOSTER COOPERATION AMONG PROGRAM COMPONENTS AND ACROSS CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. NEITHER POLICE CITATION NOR COURT SUMMONS ALTERNATIVES COULD BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE COUNTY BECAUSE STATE LAW DOES NOT ALLOW THEIR USE. THE PRETRIAL RELEASE COMPONENT OPERATED AS A DISCRETIONARY MECHANISM TO EFFECT RELEASE OF DEFENDANTS BASED ON A SET OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL CRITERIA. THE CASE SCREENING COMPONENT OPERATED TO IMPROVE THE TRANSMITTAL OF OFFENSE INFORMATION, AND APPROXIMATELY 33 PERCENT OF ALL CASES WERE EVENTUALLY DISMISSED VIA SCREENING. PRIOR TO THE ILCCH PROGRAM, NO CASES HAD BEEN DISMISSED. ALTHOUGH THE ORIGINAL INTENT WAS TO DEVELOP A CROSS-JURISDICTIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM ALONG THE LINES OF THE MANUAL PROMIS, THE COUNTY EVENTUALLY IMPLEMENTED A SIMPLIFIED CARD SYSTEM. JUDGES WERE NOT PARTICULARLY DISPOSED TOWARD THE USE OF PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS, AND FEW PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS WERE CONDUCTED. THE SELECT OFFENDER PROBATION COMPONENT WAS TERMINATED AS PART OF PROGRAM RESTRUCTURING. IT SUPERVISED 63 CLIENTS BUT SUFFERED BECAUSE IT FAILED TO INFORM JUDGES IN AN EFFECTIVE MANNER ABOUT THE ILCCH PROGRAM, TO DEVELOP A PROPOSED VOLUNTEER PROGRAM, AND TO INVOLVE THE LOCAL PROBATION DEPARTMENT. THE ILCCH PROGRAM IN RICHLAND COUNTY, IN GENERAL, FAILED TO MOVE BEYOND LIMITED IMPLEMENTATION, OPERATIONS, AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF COMPONENTS AND DID NOT DEVELOP INTERAGENCY COORDINATION DUE TO INADEQUATE MANAGEMENT, LACK OF ANALYSIS AND PLANNING IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE PROGRAM, AND LACK OF INTEREST BY AGENCIES IN COMPONENT CONCEPTS. A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS APPENDED.

Availability: Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101 Stock Order No. MTR-7682, VOL 1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

205. **INCARCERATION AND ITS ALTERNATIVES IN 20TH CENTURY AMERICA. By D. J. ROTHMAN.** 80 p. 1979. **NCJ-59964**

THIS REPORT SURVEYS CONCEPTS AND TREATMENT OF THE DEVIANT IN THE U.S. FROM 1870-1940. THE ORIGINS OF THE PROGRESSIVE REFORM MOVEMENT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND MENTAL HEALTH FIELDS ARE ANALYZED. FROM 1900 TO 1920 REFORMERS DEVOTED UNPRECEDENTED ATTENTION TO ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION. PROBATION, PAROLE, AND JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURES GAINED ACCEPTANCE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, WHILE MENTAL HEALTH INNOVATIONS INCLUDED OUTPATIENT CARE, AFTERCARE, AND THE DESIGN OF AN ENTIRELY NEW TYPE OF FACILITY, THE PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL. THE PROGRAM THAT PROGRESSIVE REFORMERS DESIGNED IN THIS PERIOD REMAINED THE ESSENTIAL PROGRAM OF THE MIDDLE 1960'S, WHEN FUNDAMENTAL CHALLENGES TO THE CONCEPTS OF PROGRESSIVE REFORM BEGAN TO DEVELOP. THIS REPORT CONTENDS THAT TO UNDERSTAND THESE CHALLENGES AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE IDEOLOGICAL PREMISES OF THE OLDER PROGRAM OF PROGRESSIVE REFORM IS REQUIRED. THE REPORT ALSO FOCUSES ON THE RESULTS OF THE REFORM EFFORT AND CONCLUDES THAT NONE OF THESE PROGRAMS WERE FULFILLED AS THEIR DESIGNERS HAD PLANNED. THUS, THE HISTORICAL RECORD IS RELEVANT TO THOSE WHO WOULD INNOVATE IN THESE FIELDS TODAY. THE LEGACY OF THE 1800'S IN REGARD TO INCARCERATION IN PRISONS AND INSANE ASYLUMS IS DISCUSSED, FOLLOWED BY AN ANALYSIS OF THE ORIGINS AND REALITIES OF PROBATION AND PAROLE. THE PROGRESSIVE PRISON, THE CREATION OF THE JUVENILE COURT, AND THE DISPENSING OF JUVENILE JUSTICE ARE CONSIDERED, ALONG WITH A DISCUSSION OF THE FUTURE OF THE MENTAL HYGIENE MOVEMENT. FROM THIS ANALYSIS, THREE LINES OF THOUGHT EMERGE. FIRST, THIS RESEARCH IMPLIES THAT THE UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS OF

THE PROGRESSIVE ERA NO LONGER APPEAR VALID. TODAY, EFFORTS FOCUS ON THE OVERT 'ACT,' NOT THE 'STATE OF MIND,' OF THE OFFENDER. SECOND, THIS ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONS CANNOT COEXIST EASILY WITH INSTITUTIONS. A COMMITMENT TO ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION WILL DEMAND A THOROUGHGOING REVERSAL IN THE SOCIAL POLICY OF GIVING PRIORITY TO THE INCARCERATION OF OFFENDERS. FINALLY, THE HISTORICAL RECORD STRONGLY SUGGESTS THE DIFFICULTY OF ADMINISTERING A PROGRAM THAT IS BOTH CUSTODIAL AND REHABILITATIVE. NEVERTHELESS, IT IS CONTENDED THAT THE HISTORICAL APPROACH SHOULD HELP TO CREATE A CLIMATE OF INNOVATION IN FINDING NEW RESOLUTIONS TO INCARCERATION. A NOTE ON SOURCES IS APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00865-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

206. **INDICATORS OF JUSTICE—MEASURING THE PERFORMANCE OF PROSECUTION, DEFENSE, AND COURT AGENCIES INVOLVED IN FELONY PROCEEDINGS, A GUIDE TO PRACTITIONERS. By S. WILDHORN, M. LAVIN, and A. PASCAL.** Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. 73 p. 1976. **NCJ-36010**

FIRST REPORT IN A 2-VOLUME SERIES PRESENTS THE RESULTS OF AN 18-MONTH STUDY OF THE USE OF STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES IN THE CONTEXT OF FELONY PROCEEDINGS. THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES AND SYNTHESIZES THE APPROACH, THE METHODS USED, AND THE OVERALL FINDINGS OF A BROAD STUDY OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES INVOLVED IN ADULT FELONY PROCEEDINGS—POST-ARREST THROUGH DISPOSITION. THE STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO IDENTIFY, SCREEN, AND EVALUATE SETS OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES ESTIMATED FROM AGENCY RECORDS AND SURVEYS OF LAY PARTICIPANTS AS INDICES OF PROGRESS, AND TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR APPLICABILITY IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREG., AND DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA. THE AREAS OF STUDY INCLUDED CHARGING STANDARDS AND ACCURACY, PLEA BARGAINING, SENTENCE VARIATION, EVENHANDEDNESS, DELAY, AND ATTITUDES OF LAY PARTICIPANTS. IT WAS FOUND FEASIBLE TO APPLY PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DATA ALREADY AVAILABLE IN COURT AGENCIES' FILES, EVEN THOUGH INCOMPLETE, AND TO DRAW INFERENCES ABOUT WHETHER AND HOW PERFORMANCE IN SPECIFIED AREAS CHANGED IN A JURISDICTION. AN INTEGRATED PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT PROGRAM (IPMP) THAT OUTLINES THE ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN JOINTLY BY COURT, PROSECUTION, AND PUBLIC DEFENDER AGENCIES IN A JURISDICTION TO STRENGTHEN THE INFORMATIONAL AND ANALYTICAL BASE FOR MEASUREMENT OF THEIR PERFORMANCE IS PRESENTED. FOR THE COMPANION VOLUME TO THIS REPORT, SEE NCJ-36011. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

207. **INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE—MEASURING TAX OFFENSES AND ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE. By S. B. LONG.** 309 p. 1980. **NCJ-70276**

USING FEDERAL INCOME TAX VIOLATIONS AS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF CURRENT WHITE-COLLAR OFFENSE DATA SOURCES, THE DATA CURRENTLY AVAILABLE ARE COMPARED WITH THE DATA DESIRED. INTERNAL AGENCY RECORDS OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (IRS) WERE SURVEYED TO DETERMINE THE AVAILABILITY OF STATISTICAL DATA ON FEDERAL TAX VIOLATIONS. HOW SUCH DATA MIGHT BE COMBINED TO MEASURE THE EXTENT OF TAX VIOLATIONS WAS EXAMINED, ALONG WITH THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGING CHARACTER OVER TIME. THREE DIRECT AND THREE INDIRECT MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES FOR ESTIMATING OFFENSE PREVALENCE ARE EXAMINED: (1) THE 'RANDOM INVESTIGATION' METHOD, (2) SELF-REPORTS, (3) CROSS-VALIDATION MATCHING THIRD-PARTY REPORTS WITH SELF-REPORT DATA, (4) CRITERION-BASED PREDICTIVE FORMULAS FROM TAX DATA, (5) NONCRITERION-BASED ESTIMATES FROM MONETARY DATA, AND (6) RESIDUAL ESTIMATORS BASED ON DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NATIONAL INCOME AND TAX SERIES. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE IMPORTANCE AND DIFFICULTY OF SEPARATING CRIMINAL AND OTHER SERIOUS TAX VIOLATIONS FROM GENERAL VIOLATIONS. PROBLEMS CREATED BY STATUTORY LAW AND ITS CHANGING REQUIREMENTS ARE ALSO CONSIDERED. THE REPORT CONCLUDES WITH AN EXAMINATION OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES AND SANCTIONS FROM THE IRS'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS. PROBLEMS OF DATA RELIABILITY AND THE DIFFICULTIES OF MATCHING INFORMATION ACROSS SEPARATE DATA SYSTEMS ARE ASSESSED. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PENALTY STATUTES ENFORCED BY THE IRS, THE COVERAGE AND EVOLUTION OF MAJOR TAX-PENALTY PROVISIONS, HISTORICAL STATISTICS ON SOURCES OF FEDERAL REVENUES, AND DETAILED CATEGORIES CODED BY THE IRS ON CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS CASES ARE APPENDED. TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA, FOOTNOTES, AND APPROXIMATELY 270 REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531; National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20550.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

208. **INTERNATIONAL POLICING—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. SHANLEY and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 105 p. 1978. **NCJ-46190**

A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF DOCUMENTS IN THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE (NCJRS) DATA BASE ON THE TOPIC OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES IS PRESENTED IN THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE CATEGORIES: INTERNATIONAL AND TRANSNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT; DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN POLICE ORGANIZATIONS; COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF POLICE AGENCIES; TRAINING INFORMATION; AND SERVICES AND OPERATIONS. THE FINAL SECTION ON SERVICES AND OPERATIONS IS SUBDIVIDED INTO TOPICAL AREAS TO HIGHLIGHT THE ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN POLICE, INCLUDING CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS, DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT, AUTOMATED DATA SYSTEMS, AND PATROL AND INVESTIGATION. ENTRIES ARE ALPHABETIZED BY AUTHOR WITHIN EACH SECTION. MOST OF THE SELECTIONS WERE PUBLISHED SINCE 1972. SOME ENTRIES WHICH APPEARED ORIGINALLY IN FOREIGN-LANGUAGE VERSIONS (FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN, AND RUSSIAN) ARE PROVIDED WITH ENGLISH-LANGUAGE ABSTRACTS. LISTINGS OF SOURCES AND RESOURCE AGENCIES ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

209. **INTERNATIONAL SUMMARIES—A COLLECTION OF SELECTED TRANSLATIONS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, VOLUME 1.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 287 p. 1978. **NCJ-50710**

TRANSLATIONS OF NON-ENGLISH-LANGUAGE LITERATURE ARE PROVIDED IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP PRACTITIONERS, RESEARCHERS, AND STUDENTS INFORMED ABOUT WORLDWIDE TRENDS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE 25 SELECTIONS TRANSLATED OR SUMMARIZED IN THIS VOLUME WERE ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN BRAZIL, CANADA, DENMARK, FRANCE, ITALY, JAPAN, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, VENEZUELA, AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. THE FIRST SELECTIONS ARE DEVOTED TO TERRORISM AND DISCUSS (1) TERRORISM IN WEST GERMANY FROM THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PERSPECTIVES, (2) THE ORIGINS OF URBAN GUERILLAS IN WEST GERMANY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT'S REACTION TO TERRORIST ACTIVITIES, (3) THE LAW AS A WEAPON AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL TERRORISM, (4) POLITICAL CRIME IN SPAIN AND HOW THE LAW AND THE COURTS TREAT IT, AND (5) HOSTAGE TAKING AND POSSIBLE COUNTERMEASURES. REPORTS ON VARIOUS CRIME-PREVENTION APPROACHES FOLLOW, WITH ATTENTION TO (1) WEST GERMANY'S COORDINATED USE OF HELICOPTERS AND CONVENTIONAL GROUND PATROLS, (2) NEW SECURITY MEASURES INSTITUTED IN RESPONSE TO THE GROWING THREAT TO FRENCH BANKS, (3) THE EFFORTS OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICERS IN WEST GERMANY, (4) THE ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION UNIT OF THE PARIS (FRANCE) POLICE, AND (5) THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICER IN PREVENTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN FRANCE. AN ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF THE PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATOR IN WEST GERMANY INTRODUCES CORRECTIONS-RELATED MATERIALS, WHICH INCLUDE (1) EXAMINATIONS OF SWISS PROCEDURES FOR SEMILIBERTY AND SEMIDETENTION, (2) PENITENTIARY FURLOUGHS IN DENMARK, (3) COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS IN ITALY, (4) PROBLEMS IN MAKING COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AN INTEGRAL PART OF CANADIAN PROBATION AND PAROLE PROGRAMS, AND (5) THE NATURE AND EFFECT OF BRAZIL'S BANISHMENT LAWS. FINALLY, FOLLOWING ARTICLES ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE JAPANESE POLICE SYSTEM, THE FRENCH NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL POLICE, AND THE WEST GERMAN FEDERAL CRIMINAL POLICE BUREAU, OTHER TOPICS ARE BROACHED, INCLUDING (1) THE SOCIOLOGY OF THE POLICE PROFESSION IN WEST GERMANY, (2) THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ECONOMY AND DOMESTIC SECURITY, (3) FACTORS INFLUENCING POLICE INVESTIGATIONS OF SPECIFIC CRIMES (I.E., LARCENY, FRAUD, AND EMBEZZLEMENT), (4) THE REFORM OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN VENEZUELA, (5) OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION AND RATING AND ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS, AND (6) THE RESEARCH FUNCTIONS AND CAPABILITIES OF A COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM FOR STORING AND RETRIEVING DOCUMENTATION ON JURISPRUDENCE, LEGISLATION, AND LEGAL DOCTRINE IN ITALY. SEE ALSO NCJ 20417, 20447, 20550, 32653, 34725, 35225, 36064, 36668, 36833, 37254, 38001, 38313, 38994, 39322, 39432, 39497, 41891, 41989, 41991, 42474, 42805, 43729, 43886, 44110, 44282, 45356.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

210. **INTERNATIONAL SUMMARIES—A COLLECTION OF SELECTED TRANSLATIONS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, VOLUME 2.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 208 p. 1978. **NCJ-53170**

THIS SECOND IN A SERIES OF TRANSLATIONS OF DOCUMENTS IN THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE FOCUSES ON POSTADJUDICATORY DISPOSITIONS IN EUROPE, LATIN AMERICA, CANADA, AND JAPAN. THE FIRST THREE TRANSLATIONS DEAL WITH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND INCLUDE A DISCUSSION OF DEATH PENALTY PROVISIONS IN THE 1969 POLISH PENAL CODE (NCJ-49488), A SUMMARY OF A SPEECH FAVORING THE ELIMINATION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE (NCJ-49499), AND A STUDY OF THE STATUS OF THE DEATH PENALTY IN THE PENAL CODES OF SELECTED LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES (NCJ-46777). THE FOLLOWING FOUR TRANSLATIONS DISCUSS INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT AND REFORM IN THE PRISON SYSTEMS OF FINLAND, DENMARK, AND THE NETHERLANDS. EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES AT GOVERNMENT PRISONS IN DENMARK ARE EXAMINED (NCJ-49461), ALONG WITH THE EVOLUTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE DUTCH PENAL SYSTEM (NCJ-49493), PROBLEMS FACING FOREIGN PRISONERS IN THE NETHERLANDS (NCJ-49478), AND FINNISH PENAL SYSTEM REFORMS WHICH STRESS CRIME PREVENTION, COST EFFECTIVENESS, NORMALIZING THE PRISON EXPERIENCE, REHABILITATION, AND FITTING THE PUNISHMENT TO THE CRIME (NCJ-49500). THE NEXT FIVE TRANSLATIONS REVIEW INMATE REHABILITATION EFFORTS, WITH ATTENTION TO REHABILITATION IN JAPANESE PRISONS (NCJ-49800), PRISONER RESISTANCE TO GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY IN JAPAN (NCJ-35222), THE ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL THERAPEUTIC FACILITIES IN WEST GERMANY (NCJ-52062 AND 52063), AND THE PROBLEMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOCIAL THERAPY OF WOMEN PRISONERS AT LUEBECK, WEST GERMANY (NCJ-49464). FOLLOWING TRANSLATED ARTICLES ON THE UNJUST NATURE OF FEMALE JUVENILE DETENTION IN CANADA (NCJ-49495) AND THE SHORT-TERM EFFECTS OF JUVENILE CONFINEMENT IN WEST GERMANY (NCJ-43550), FOUR TRANSLATIONS PROVIDE INSIGHTS INTO PROBATION BY FOCUSING ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A THERAPEUTIC HOME FOR PRISONERS IN WEST GERMANY (NCJ-49484), THE ROLE OF WEST GERMAN PROBATION OFFICERS (NCJ-49481), A WEST GERMAN STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF PROBATION ON FURTHER CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR (NCJ-49470), AND SWISS PENAL CODE PROVISIONS FOR ASSISTING EX-OFFENDERS (NCJ-49490). THE REMAINING TRANSLATIONS INCLUDE REPORTS OF TWO STUDIES ON THE ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS OF LIFE PRISONERS WHO WERE PARDONED AND RELEASED IN WEST GERMANY (NCJ-49469 AND 49468), A STUDY OF RECIDIVISM IN POLAND (NCJ-20499), AND FOUR SELECTIONS DISCUSSING ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION IN WEST GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS, DENMARK, AND POLAND (NCJ 49482, 49479, 49476, AND 36284).

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

211. **INTERNATIONAL SUMMARIES—A COLLECTION OF SELECTED TRANSLATIONS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, VOLUME 3.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 171 p. 1979. **NCJ-57197**

TERRORISM IS THE THEME OF THIS THIRD VOLUME OF NCJRS INTERNATIONAL SUMMARIES. THE 19 SUMMARIES WERE SELECTED TO PROVIDE A WIDE RANGE OF INTERNATIONAL OPINION AND DISCUSSION ON TERRORISM AND ITS MANIFESTATIONS. A GRAPHIC, DAY-BY-DAY ACCOUNT OF THE KIDNAPPING OF GERMAN INDUSTRALIST HANS MARTIN SCHLEYER AND THE SUBSEQUENT HIJACKING OF A LUFTHANSA JET IS THE VOLUME'S LEAD ARTICLE. ADAPTED FROM A RELEASE OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION OFFICE OF THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT, THIS CASE HISTORY RE-

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VIEWS THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S DELAY STRATEGY INTENDED TO GAIN MORE TIME TO SEARCH AND AVOID GRANTING THE TERRORISTS' DEMANDS. THE SECOND SECTION IS DEVOTED TO SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF TERRORISM IN VARIOUS AREAS OF THE WORLD. IN ADDITION TO DISCUSSIONS OF THE HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF TERRORISM IN LATIN AMERICA AND NORTHERN IRELAND, A DETAILED EXAMINATION OF PALESTINIAN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS FOCUSES ON THEIR ORIGINS, PHILOSOPHIES, AND CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS. A STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND AND IDEOLOGY OF WEST GERMAN TERRORISTS, THE REACTION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE, AND GOVERNMENTAL ANTITERRORISM MEASURES IS ALSO PROVIDED. THE FEMALE TERRORIST IS CONSIDERED IN A PAIR OF WEST GERMAN ESSAYS THAT RELATE THE BEHAVIOR OF THE FEMALE TERRORIST TO HER WITHDRAWAL FROM PRODUCTIVE SOCIETY, EXAMINE HER LACK OF EMANCIPATION, AND DISCUSS HER PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION. THE NEXT GROUP OF ARTICLES RANGES FROM THEORETICAL STUDIES OF TERRORIST DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE TO SPECIFIC COMMENTARIES ON WAYS TO COMBAT TERRORISM AND NEGOTIATE WITH TERRORISTS TO OBTAIN RELEASE OF HOSTAGES. A CRIMINOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TERRORIST BEHAVIOR IS INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION, ALONG WITH A PERSPECTIVE OF TERRORISM FROM AN EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRY, YUGOSLAVIA. LEGAL ASPECTS OF TERRORISM AND ANTITERRORISM ARE DISCUSSED IN SELECTIONS THAT REVIEW BELGIAN, ITALIAN, AND WEST GERMAN LEGISLATION AND PENAL CODES DEALING WITH TERRORISTS AND TERRORIST ACTS. THE SUMMARIES CONCLUDE WITH TWO PAPERS ON INTERNATIONAL ANTITERRORISM EFFORTS BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ANTITERRORIST AGREEMENTS FROM THE 1937 GENEVA CONVENTION TO THE 1977 COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONVENTION.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

212. **INTERNATIONAL SUMMARIES—A COLLECTION OF SELECTED TRANSLATIONS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, VOLUME 4.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 240 p. 1980. **NCJ-59507**

A WIDE RANGE OF INTERNATIONAL OPINION AND DISCUSSION ON WHITE-COLLAR CRIME, SENTENCING, CORRECTIONS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IS COVERED IN THIS VOLUME OF 31 SUMMARIES ORIGINATING IN 12 COUNTRIES. COLLECTED FROM JOURNALS, ANTHOLOGIES, PAMPHLETS, SYMPOSIA, AND CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, THE SUMMARIES REPRESENT THE FOURTH IN THE NCJRS SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL SUMMARIES. THREE GENERAL DISCUSSIONS INTRODUCE THE SUBJECT OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIME BY FOCUSING ON DEFINITIONS, CRIMINOLOGICAL PROBLEMS, RESEARCH, AND SOCIAL ASPECTS. FOUR GEOGRAPHICALLY-ORIENTED STUDIES OF AUSTRIA, INDIA, SWITZERLAND, AND AUSTRALIA TRACE THE DEVELOPMENT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIME. WHITE-COLLAR CRIME IS THEN COMPARED IN THE U.S. AND WEST GERMANY, AND A WEST GERMAN POLICE PROGRAM TO COUNSEL CITIZENS ON FRAUD PREVENTION IS DISCUSSED. THE NEXT SECTION PRESENTS AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE SPREAD OF CRIME BEYOND NATIONAL BORDERS IS ANALYZED, AND CRIME TRENDS IN FINLAND AND GUYANA ARE DESCRIBED. COMMUNIST NATIONS ARE REPRESENTED IN SUMMARIES OF CRIME PREVENTION IN THE SOVIET UNION, THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN POLAND, AND THE NEW PENAL SYSTEM IN VIETNAM. CRIME AS VIEWED FROM THE MUNICIPAL PERSPECTIVE IN WEST GERMANY AND THE NETHERLANDS IS DISCUSSED, AND THE CONCEPT OF INSURANCE PROTECTION AGAINST VIOLENT CRIME IN BELGIUM IS EXPLORED. VARIOUS ASPECTS OF SENTENCING--INDIVIDUALIZATION, DISPARITY, AND SUSPENSION--IN SWITZERLAND, AUSTRALIA, AND FRANCE ARE SUMMARIZED IN THE THIRD SECTION. A DISCUSSION IS PROVIDED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRISON SENTENCES IN THE NETHERLANDS, AND CORRECTIONS ARE ADDRESSED IN COSTA RICAN, SWISS, AND FRENCH ARTICLES. SPECIFIC THEMES INCLUDE EVALUATION OF TRAINING FOR PRISON STAFF MEMBERS, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PROBATION AND CONDITIONAL RELEASE PROGRAMS, THE EFFECT OF PENAL CONVICTIONS ON THE POLICE RECORD, CURTAILMENT OF RIGHTS, AND TREATMENT OF INMATES IN MEDIUM- AND MINIMUM-SECURITY PRISONS. THE FINAL SECTION COVERS VARIOUS LAW AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES. A WEST GERMAN ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE ASSISTANCE AND HINDRANCE A POLICE OFFICER CAN EXPECT FROM THE PUBLIC AND THE MEDIA. TERRORISM IS ADDRESSED IN AN ISRAELI SUMMARY. THE GERMAN FEDERAL DATA PROTECTION LAW OF 1977, INTENDED TO PROTECT PERSONAL INFORMATION, IS DESCRIBED, AND THE RESULTS OF AN OPINION POLL OF WEST GERMAN POLICE OFFICERS ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE FORCE AND THE FUNCTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL POLICE OFFICERS ARE PRESENTED. PUBLICATION INFORMATION APPEARS AT THE END OF EACH SUMMARY, AND ALL ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE NCJRS LIBRARY.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

213. **INVESTIGATION OF THE HIGH SPEED HAZARDS OF STEEL BELTED RADIAL TIRES ON POLICE PATROL CARS—FINAL REPORT, 1975. By J. J. COLLARD.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 51 p. 1977. **NCJ-40887**

TWO POLICE FATALITIES AND ONE PERMANENT DISABILITY HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY CATASTROPHIC FAILURES OF STEEL BELTED RADIAL PLY TIRES DURING HIGH-SPEED POLICE OPERATIONS. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE GIVEN FOR TIRE SELECTION. MORE THAN 200 OTHER FAILURES WERE REPORTED BY ONE STATE HIGHWAY PATROL DEPARTMENT. THE REPORT RECOMMENDS THAT POLICE DEPARTMENTS USE CAUTION IN SELECTING TIRES FOR PATROL CARS AND THAT TIRE MANUFACTURERS BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE THAT THE TIRES SOLD FOR POLICE USE HAVE BEEN TESTED AND CERTIFIED AT SPEEDS OF AT LEAST 125 MILES PER HOUR. TEST RESULTS, ACCIDENT REPORTS, MANUFACTURERS' CERTIFICATIONS, AND RELATED MATERIALS ARE INCLUDED IN ATTACHMENTS.(AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-01786-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

214. **ISSUES IN SENTENCING—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. J. FERRY and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 84 p. 1978. **NCJ-47100**

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIALS IN THE NCJRS DATA BASE WHICH DEAL WITH ALTERNATIVES IN THE SENTENCING OF OFFENDERS IS PRESENTED. ENTRIES INCLUDE SUCH MATERIALS AS BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, AND REPORTS DATING FROM 1972. THEY ARE GROUPED INTO THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS: (1) DETERMINATE SENTENCING (SENTENCES THAT STATUTORILY ATTEMPT TO MINIMIZE THE DISCRETION OF JUDGES AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICIALS); (2) MANDATORY SENTENCING (PENALTIES FIXED

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BY STATUTE FOR CERTAIN CRIMES); (3) INDETERMINATE SENTENCING (SENTENCING LAWS AND PRACTICES THAT ENABLE JUDGES AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICIALS TO USE DISCRETION IN DETERMINING SENTENCE LENGTH FOR OFFENDERS); (4) ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION (INNOVATIONS IN SENTENCING THAT PROVIDE ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT); (5) SENTENCING DISPARITY (WIDE VARIATIONS AMONG SENTENCES IMPOSED AND AMONG ACTUAL PERIODS OF TIME SERVED BY OFFENDERS UNDER APPARENTLY SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES); AND (6) SENTENCING GUIDELINES (A SET OF CRITERIA DEVELOPED TO GUIDE JUDGES IN DETERMINING APPROPRIATE PUNISHMENTS FOR PARTICULAR OFFENSES AND OFFENDERS). WITHIN EACH CATEGORY THE ENTRIES ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR. INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS CITED FROM NCJRS. APPENDIXES CONTAIN LISTS OF SOURCES OF THE MATERIAL AND OF RESOURCE AGENCIES THAT ARE PERFORMING OR FUNDING RESEARCH IN THE GENERAL AREA OF SENTENCING.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

215. **JAIL BASED INMATE PROGRAMS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. LEVINE and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 28 p. 1979. **NCJ-60331**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL INCLUDES SECTIONS ON JAIL MANAGEMENT AND MINIMUM STANDARDS, BROAD-BASED PROGRAM DESIGNS, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS. CURRENT AVAILABLE EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT 36 PERCENT OF ALL INDIVIDUALS INCARCERATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARE HELD IN LOCAL JAILS. TO EFFECTIVELY TREAT INMATES, THESE JAILS SHOULD HAVE PROGRAMS OF SUFFICIENT LENGTH AND CONTINUITY. ALTHOUGH NOT ALL COMMUNITIES VIEW THE JAIL AS A PLACE FOR TREATMENT, SEVERAL INNOVATIVE PROGRAM DESIGNS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED THAT SERVE AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN CONFINEMENT AND FREEDOM. THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY HAS BEEN COMPILED TO PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF WHAT HAS BEEN ATTEMPTED AND ACCOMPLISHED IN THE FIELD. CITATIONS ARE ARRANGED BY TOPIC AND COVER PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS FOR EFFECTIVE JAIL OPERATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS OF PROGRAMS WITH MULTITREATMENT ELEMENTS, ACCOUNTS OF PROGRAMS DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS, ANALYSES OF THE NEED FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL PROGRAMS, MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR NUTRITION, SUBSTANCE ABUSE, AND MEDICAL CARE, DESCRIPTIONS OF ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL SKILL, WORK RELEASE, AND JOB PLACEMENT PROGRAMS, STATE-OF-THE-ART DOCUMENTS REGARDING AMERICAN JAIL SYSTEMS, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGE, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION. ALL DOCUMENTS CITED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE. EACH CITATION INCLUDES AN ABSTRACT; INFORMATION IS INCLUDED ON OBTAINING THESE DOCUMENTS, AND AN AUTHOR INDEX IS APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00884-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

216. **JUROR RESPONSE TO PRERECORDED VIDEOTAPE TRIALS. By E. M. ROBERTSON.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 30 p. 1979. **NCJ-59301**

AN ANALYSIS IS PROVIDED OF RESPONSES TO AN ATTITUDINAL QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNED BY 278 JURORS WHO PARTICIPATED IN PRERECORDED VIDEOTAPED (PRVTT) CIVIL TRIALS CONDUCTED IN OHIO IN 1975 AND 1976. OHIO WAS THE FIRST STATE TO EXTEND THE USE OF VIDEOTAPE BEYOND THE RECORDING OF DEPOSITIONS. THE FIRST OF MANY PRVTT'S WAS HELD IN THE SANDUSKY, OHIO, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS ON NOVEMBER 18, 1971. THE TRIALS TO WHICH THIS APPROACH WAS APPLIED DIFFERED FROM ORDINARY TRIALS IN THAT THE WITNESSES' TESTIMONY HAD BEEN PRERECORDED FOR TRIAL PRESENTATION. TO EVALUATE JUROR ACCEPTANCE, A 4-PAGE FORM CONTAINING 24 QUESTIONS (APPENDED) WAS MAILED TO EACH MEMBER OF A JURY WHO HAD RECENTLY PARTICIPATED IN A PRVTT. NO RECORD WAS KEPT OF THE NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES MAILED NOR THE RETURN RATE. THE QUESTIONNAIRE WAS DESIGNED TO ELICIT FEELINGS, ATTITUDES, OPINIONS, AND JUDGMENTS ABOUT VARIOUS FACETS OF BOTH LIVE AND PRVTT COURTROOM TECHNIQUES. THE RESPONSES WERE TREATED IN TWO STAGES: THE DATA WERE TABULATED AND ANALYZED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE WERE ANY RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE REPLIES OF TWO OR MORE QUESTIONS (E.G., BETWEEN THE RESPONSES TO A PARTICULAR QUESTION AND THE AGE, SEX, OR OCCUPATION OF THE JURORS). THE RESPONSES INDICATED A GENERALLY FAVORABLE REACTION TO THE USE OF PRVTT. THERE WAS A 2.4 TO 1 PREFERENCE FOR A PRVTT OVER AN ORDINARY TRIAL IN A CIVIL SUIT INVOLVING A LITIGANT. IN CONTRAST, THERE WAS AN EVEN SPLIT IN INDICATED PREFERENCE IN CRIMINAL TRIALS INVOLVING THE RESPONDENTS AS THE ACCUSED. REFERENCES AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: LIMITED NUMBER OF COPIES AVAILABLE FROM NBS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-02071-1; US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

217. **JUROR USAGE AND MANAGEMENT—TRAINER'S HANDBOOK. By M. SOLOMON.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 98 p. 1977. **NCJ-76692**

FOR USE BY TRAINERS PRESENTING WORKSHOPS ON JUROR USAGE AND MANAGEMENT, THE HANDBOOK CONTAINS A SCHEDULE OF TRAINING EVENTS AND PRESENTATION NOTES TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK. THE WORKSHOPS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED FOR JUDGES, COURT ADMINISTRATORS, AND OTHER PARTICIPANTS IN THE JURY SYSTEM WHO WISH TO EXAMINE PRESENT OPERATIONS IN VIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MANY COURTS. THE FORMAT OF THE HANDBOOK FOLLOWS THE 20-SESSION OUTLINE OF THE WORKSHOPS, BEGINNING WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE JURY SYSTEM AS A PROCESS. THE TECHNICAL BACKGROUND FOR POSSIBLE CHANGES IS PRESENTED WITH ATTENTION TO PRESENT JURY SYSTEM PROBLEMS AND SUCCESSES, SOURCE LISTS AND SELECTION METHODS, THE SUMMONING AND SWEARING OF JURORS, AND TECHNIQUES DESIGNED TO REDUCE WAITING AND OTHER JUROR COMPLAINTS. A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING IN DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING CHANGES IN CURRENT JURY SYSTEM PROCEDURES, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT IS CONVEYED, AND, USING SIMPLE CASE STUDIES, THE PARTICIPANTS ACTUALLY APPLY SOME OF THE QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES PRESENTED. EACH SESSION IN THE HANDBOOK IS PREFACED BY THE TRAINING GOALS, THE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES, THE TEACHING METHOD, A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SESSION'S PROGRESS, AND THE REQUIRED MATERIALS AND

LOGISTICS. THE PRESENTATION OUTLINE THEN FOCUSES ON THE MOST IMPORTANT POINTS OF THE SESSION. THE EXIT QUESTIONNAIRE IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE FEEDBACK FOR THE COURTS FROM THE CITIZENS WHO SERVE THEM.

Supplemental Notes: RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

218. **JUROR USAGE AND MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK. By B. DORWORTH, W. R. PABST JR, T. MUNSTERMAN, and M. SOLOMON.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 214 p. 1977. **NCJ-40304**

THE HANDBOOK GUIDES REPRESENTATIVES FROM COURTS WHO MANAGE JURIES THROUGH THE WORKSHOP AND PROVIDES WORKSHOP INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS. THE HANDBOOK CONTAINS INFORMATION ON PARTICIPANTS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE 3-DAY WORKSHOP AND A SCHEDULE OF DAILY EVENTS. INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS INCLUDE CASE STUDIES, WORKSHEETS, AND GRAPHICS RELATING TO PARTICULAR SESSIONS OF THE WORKSHOP. THE WORKSHOP IS GEARED TO PROVIDE INSERVICE TRAINING TO COURT ADMINISTRATORS WHO MANAGE JURIES. THREE APPENDIXES CONTAIN A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LEGAL ARTICLES ON JURY SELECTION, DISCRIMINATION, AND HISTORY; BOOKS, ARTICLES, AND REPORTS ON JUROR UTILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT; AND A LIST OF COURT SPECIALISTS IN LEAA REGIONAL OFFICES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

219. **JURY REFORM—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. A. A. CAIN and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 49 p. 1978. **NCJ-48232**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTAINS ENTRIES CONCERNING STUDIES OF THE UNITED STATES JURY SYSTEM AND PROPOSALS FOR ITS REFORM. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY WAS COMPILED FROM DOCUMENTS IN THE NCJRS COLLECTION, WITH THE GOAL OF PROVIDING JURY COMMISSIONERS, COURT ADMINISTRATORS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN JURY REFORM WITH A RESOURCE THAT WILL ASSIST THEM IN WEIGHING VARIOUS REFORM PROPOSALS. SUCH PROPOSALS HAVE INCLUDED THOSE AIMED AT MAKING JURIES SMALLER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE POPULATION, ALLOWING NONUNANIMOUS VERDICTS, MAKING COURT ADMINISTRATION MORE EFFICIENT, AND THOSE CONCERNED WITH THE COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF THE JURORS THEMSELVES. THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRIES ARE PRESENTED IN TWO SECTIONS. THE FIRST DEALS WITH JUROR SELECTION AND UTILIZATION AND INCLUDES SELECTIONS CONCERNED WITH PROBLEMS OF UNDERREPRESENTATION OF MINORS, MINORITIES, AND ECONOMIC GROUPS, AS WELL AS DOCUMENTS ABOUT JUROR UTILIZATION AND COURT ADMINISTRATION. THE SECOND PART CONCERNS PROPOSALS FOR CHANGE AND INCLUDES GUIDELINES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR REMEDYING UNDERREPRESENTATION, INEFFICIENT USE OF JURORS, AND OTHER PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE JURY SYSTEM. SEVERAL ENTRIES ABOUT JURY REFORM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA ARE INCLUDED, AS THESE COUNTRIES HAVE SYSTEMS SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE U.S. ENTRIES DESCRIBE BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND GUIDELINES DATING FROM 1968 TO 1977 AND ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR WITHIN EACH SECTION. A SUMMARY IS APPENDED OF RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS ON JURY REFORM BEING CONDUCTED UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. INFORMATION ABOUT HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS CITED IS PROVIDED, AS IS A MATERIAL SOURCE LIST.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

220. **LINK BETWEEN CRIME AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT—THE CURRENT STATE OF KNOWLEDGE, VOLUME 1. By C. MURRAY, T. MOTOYAMA, W. V. ROUSE, and H. RUBENSTEIN.** American Institutes for Research, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007. 110 p. 1980. **NCJ-77056**

THIS STUDY, DESIGNED TO ASSESS THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE LINK BETWEEN CRIME AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AT THE END OF THE 1970'S, FOCUSES ON TWO TOPICS: WHAT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED ABOUT THIS LINK, AND WHAT ARE THE KEY OUTSTANDING ISSUES. THE ANSWERS WERE BASED ON A METHODOLOGICAL REVIEW OF 52 EMPIRICAL STUDIES CONDUCTED ON THE TOPIC DURING THE LAST DECADE; 15 MAJOR STUDIES WERE SUBJECTED TO MORE INTENSIVE ANALYSIS. STUDIES WERE INCLUDED IN THE REVIEW IF THEY HAD SOME SORT OF EMPIRICAL BASE, IF THEY USED THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AS THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, AND IF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE INCLUDED OCCURRENCE OF STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES OR THE FEAR OF CRIME IN A GIVEN AREA. FINDINGS INDICATED THAT ELEMENTS OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMBINATIONS OF ELEMENTS CAN REDUCE CRIME AND THE FEAR OF CRIME. THE STRONGEST EVIDENCE FOUND WAS FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROCEDURES TO CONTROL OR MONITOR MOVEMENT (LOCKS, ALARMS, SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS, GUARD STATIONS, ETC.). SOME EVIDENCE WAS ALSO FOUND FOR THE IMPORTANCE OF FACTORS THAT INCREASE VISIBILITY, AND FOR THE ABILITY OF PHYSICAL DESIGN TO INFLUENCE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR TO REDUCE CRIME AND FEAR. WHAT THE EVIDENCE DOES NOT SHOW IS WHY THE EFFECTS OCCUR WHEN THEY OCCUR; THUS, IT IS DIFFICULT TO USE THE PRESENT KNOWLEDGE BASE TO TELL WHETHER A GIVEN STRATEGY IS LIKELY TO BE EFFECTIVE, SUGGEST THE KINDS OF NUMBERS OR STRATEGIES TO USE, OR IDENTIFY THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH A DESIGN STRATEGY IS A COST-EFFECTIVE APPROACH. THE STUDY SUGGESTS THAT THE LIMITED EVIDENCE ON THE CRIME-BUILT ENVIRONMENT LINK SHOULD NOT CONSTRAIN THE APPLICATIONS OF THESE IDEAS; HOWEVER, MANY OF THE DESIGN FEATURES SUGGESTED BY THE THEORY ARE REASONABLE IN COST (SUCH AS BETTER LOCKS). SOME ARE DESIRABLE IN THEMSELVES (SUCH AS FEWER FAMILIES PER FLOOR OR PER BUILDING). RECOMMENDED RESEARCH INCLUDES (1) STUDIES IN REAL ENVIRONMENTS OF THE HYPOTHESIZED LINKS BETWEEN BUILT ENVIRONMENTS, INTERVENING BEHAVIORS, AND CRIME; (2) DEVELOPMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS IN THE OPERATIONALIZING AND MEASUREMENT OF BASIC CONSTRUCTS AND VARIABLES; (3) UNDERSTANDING OF THE ROLE OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT IN SUPPORTING OTHER ANTICRIME METHODS; AND (4) STUDIES OF OFFENDER PERCEPTIONS AND BEHAVIOR IN RELATION TO THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT. FIGURES ILLUSTRATING THREE UNDERLYING RATIONALES FOR THE CRIME-BUILT ENVIRONMENT LINK ARE GIVEN. AN APPENDIX CONTAINS THE LITERATURE REVIEW

STRATEGY AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF APPROXIMATELY 265 REFERENCES.

Supplemental Notes: VOLUME 2, THE LINK BETWEEN CRIME AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT: METHODOLOGICAL REVIEWS OF INDIVIDUAL CRIME-ENVIRONMENT STUDIES, WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED BUT IS AVAILABLE ON LOAN FROM NCJRS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01100-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

221. **LITERATURE ON COURT UNIFICATION—AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By S. CARBON and L. BERKSON.** American Judicature Society, Suite 1606, 200 West Monroe Street, Chicago, IL 60606. 43 p. 1978. **NCJ-47188**

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, ARRANGED BY TOPIC, CONCERNING THE SPECIFIC CONCEPT OF COURT UNIFICATION IS PRESENTED ALONG WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INTRODUCED WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY WHICH PRESENTS AN OVERVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON COURT UNIFICATION, EXAMINES ITS DEFICIENCIES, AND SUGGESTS A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS WHICH HAVE NOT YET BEEN INVESTIGATED. THE COLLECTION INCLUDES SELECTED WORKS ON THE SUBJECT AND, WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS, EXCLUDES ANY PUBLISHED BEFORE 1960. IT FOCUSES UPON STATE COURT UNIFICATION, EXCLUDING ALL FEDERALLY ORIENTED MATERIALS. EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON MATERIALS OF A SCHOLARLY NATURE WITH BROAD IMPLICATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATORS AS WELL AS LEGISLATORS, JURISTS, AND LAY CITIZENS. ENTRIES ARE GROUPED INTO NINE GENERAL CATEGORIES. THE FIRST TWO INCLUDE BROAD STATE AND NATIONAL STUDIES BY COMMISSIONS, PRACTITIONERS, AND ACADEMICS. THE NEXT FOUR CONTAIN ITEMS ON EACH OF THE SEPARATE ELEMENTS OF COURT UNIFICATION: CONSOLIDATION AND SIMPLIFICATION OF COURT STRUCTURE, CENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATION, RULEMAKING, AND BUDGETING AND STATE FUNDING. OTHER CATEGORIES CONTAIN ENTRIES ON THE POLITICAL PROCESS UTILIZED IN ADOPTING UNIFICATION MEASURES AND ON THE METHODS AND DIFFICULTIES OF IMPLEMENTING UNIFICATION AS WELL AS EVALUATING THE CONCEPT. THE FINAL SECTION CONTAINS A LISTING OF OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES WHICH MAY BE OF USE IN RELATED AREAS. AN AUTHOR INDEX IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00694-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

222. **MAINTAINING MUNICIPAL INTEGRITY—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK. By D. AUSTERN, J. H. BALL, V. I. CIZANCKAS, T. FLETCHER, T. LYMAN, G. A. SPAID, and J. D. PHILLIPS.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 181 p. 1980. **NCJ-64999**

THIS HANDBOOK FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ATTENDING A WORKSHOP ON MAINTAINING MUNICIPAL INTEGRITY CONTAINS DATA ON THE COST AND CONSEQUENCES OF CORRUPTION AND LISTS MEASURES WHICH CAN BE USED TO MAINTAIN INTEGRITY. THE WORKSHOP ON MAINTAINING MUNICIPAL INTEGRITY WAS DEVELOPED AS PART OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM AND IS DIRECTED TOWARD CITY MANAGERS, LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTORS, POLICE CHIEFS, AND OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS. ITS GOALS ARE TO AFFIRM THE IMPORTANCE OF INTEGRITY IN GOVERNMENT, TO DESCRIBE THE COSTS OF CORRUPTION (BOTH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL), TO PROVIDE PUBLIC OFFICIALS WITH METHODS TO ASSESS THE CONDITION OF THEIR GOVERNMENT'S INTEGRITY, AND TO INFORM THEM ABOUT PROACTIVE MEASURES THEY CAN IMPLEMENT TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT INTEGRITY. IT DISCUSSES MAINTAINING MUNICIPAL INTEGRITY THROUGH LAWS, THROUGH POLICIES, THROUGH MANAGEMENT, AND THROUGH INTERVENTION FROM SOURCES OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT. AN 'INTEGRITY CHECKLIST' IS PROVIDED TO HELP PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS IDENTIFY AREAS WHICH NEED CHANGE. THE FINAL SECTIONS DISCUSS IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES TO PRESERVE INTEGRITY, POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH IMPLEMENTATION, AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ACTION PLAN. APPENDIXES CONTAIN A DISCUSSION ON MANAGERIAL TECHNIQUES FOR IMPLEMENTING INNOVATION, MODEL LAWS CONCERNING ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING, REQUIREMENTS FOR OPEN MEETINGS OF PUBLIC BODIES, CONFLICTS OF INTEREST, AND PROTECTIONS AGAINST RETALIATION OR COERCION FOR MERIT SYSTEM EMPLOYEES; A MODEL LOGGING EXECUTIVE ORDER; AND A QUESTIONNAIRE ON CORRUPTION. TABLES PRESENT STATISTICS, COMPARISONS OF ETHICS, AND STUDY DATA. SOME OF THE DISCUSSIONS INCLUDE REFERENCES.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00918-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

223. **MAINTAINING MUNICIPAL INTEGRITY—TRAINER'S HANDBOOK. By D. AUSTERN, J. H. BALL, V. I. CIZANCKAS, T. DARK, T. FLETCHER, T. LYMAN, and G. A. SPAID.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. 306 p. 1979. **NCJ-66669**

INTENDED FOR USE WITH OTHER TRAINING MATERIALS ON THE SUBJECT OF CORRUPTION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT, THIS HANDBOOK IS FOR TRAINERS INTERESTED IN REPLICATING A TWO AND A HALF DAY WORKSHOP IN MAINTAINING MUNICIPAL INTEGRITY. IT CONTAINS THE WORKSHOP AGENDA, THE WORKSHOP SPONSOR'S CHECKLIST, A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM, BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON THE TRAINING TEAM, AND THE WORKSHOP SCHEDULE. TO DEVELOP AN EFFECTIVE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM TO COMBAT MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION, NILECJ CONDUCTED A LITERATURE REVIEW, ASSEMBLED SPECIALISTS IN THE FIELD, CONDUCTED A PLANNING CONFERENCE TO DEVELOP A TRAINING STRATEGY, AND DEVELOPED AN INSTRUMENT TO ASSESS MUNICIPAL NEEDS. FINALLY, A TRAINING TEAM WAS ASSEMBLED WHOSE MEMBERS DEVELOPED THE WORKSHOP CONTENT AND METHODOLOGY. FOR EACH SESSION, A TRAINING SCRIPT AND TEXTS OF THE CONTENT PRESENTED BY TRAINERS IN LECTURES, REMARKS, OR INSTRUCTIONS ARE PRESENTED ALONG WITH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON TRAINING OBJECTIVES, STAFFING, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT NEEDED, ROOM ARRANGEMENT, AND SPECIAL NOTES, IF ANY. TOPICS ADDRESSED DURING THE WORKSHOP ARE THE PROBLEMS AND PRACTICE OF MAINTAINING MUNICIPAL INTEGRITY, THE ETHICAL BASIS OF PUBLIC SERVICE, MAINTAINING MUNICIPAL INTEGRITY THROUGH LAWS AND POLICIES AND THROUGH MANAGEMENT, THE ETHICAL BASIS OF PUBLIC SERVICE FEEDBACK REPORTS, AND MAINTAINING INTEGRITY WITH HELP FROM OUTSIDE GOVERNMENT. FINALLY, PARTICIPANTS ARE ASKED TO DEVELOP AN ACTION PLAN TO MAINTAIN INTEGRITY IN THEIR COMMUNITIES AND TO EVALUATE THE WORKSHOP'S EFFECTIVENESS. ALSO BRIEFLY NOTED ARE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF THIS HANDBOOK. APPENDIXES PRESENT STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVING ETHICS IN PUBLIC CONTRACTING, A MODEL LOGGING EXECUTIVE ORDER AND OTHER MODEL ACTS, A QUESTIONNAIRE

ON CORRUPTION, AN ASSESSMENT OF MUNICIPAL INTEGRITY, AND A DISCUSSION ON IMPLEMENTING INNOVATION. TABLES AND CHARTS COMPLEMENT THE TEXT.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM (FORMERLY NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM) PUBLISHED IN APRIL 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

224. **MAJOR VIOLATOR UNIT—SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. By D. GNOTCONS.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 139 p. 1980. **NCJ-72472**

THIS MANUAL IS INTENDED TO AID PLANNERS AND DECISIONMAKERS IN UNDERSTANDING HOW THE MAJOR VIOLATOR UNIT (MVU) WORKS IN SAN DIEGO, CALIF., AND HOW THE CONCEPTS AND PROCEDURES MAY BE ADAPTED TO THEIR OWN JURISDICTIONS. THE PROGRAM TARGETS PROSECUTORIAL ATTENTION ON SERIOUS, REPEAT OFFENDERS. THE MAIN OBJECTIVES ARE EARLY IDENTIFICATION, VERTICAL PROSECUTION AND REDUCED CASELOADS, REDUCED PLEA BARGAINING, INCREASED CONVICTIONS, AND APPROPRIATE PRISON SENTENCES. THE MVU IN SAN DIEGO FOCUSES ONLY ON HABITUAL ROBBERY OFFENDERS. A STANDARD FORM IS USED FOR RATING ALL ROBBERY DEFENDANTS. ROBBERY AND ROBBERY-RELATED HOMICIDE CASES ARE PROSECUTED BY THE MVU IF (1) THE SUSPECT IS UNDER ARREST FOR COMMITTING THREE OR MORE SEPARATE ROBBERY OFFENSES OR (2) THE SUSPECT IS UNDER ARREST FOR ROBBERY AND WITHIN THE LAST 10 YEARS HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF ONE OR MORE OF A SERIES OF SPECIFIED OFFENSES. IN ADDITION, PROSECUTORS MAY ACCEPT CASES INVOLVING GREAT BODILY HARM OR A DEFENDANT WITH SEVERAL PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS. OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES OF MVU PROSECUTORS INCLUDE ATTENDING BAIL HEARINGS TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE BAIL IS SET, MAINTAINING CONTACT WITH WITNESSES, AND HANDLING PRETRIAL MOTIONS. MVU ADHERES TO A POLICY CALLED DESCRIPTIVE PLEADING DESIGNED TO TIGHTEN THE BARGAINING PROCESS. IT REQUIRES DEFENDANTS TO PLEAD TO THE TOP FELONY COUNT OR MORE THAN ONE COUNT. THE REPORT BRIEFLY RECOUNTS TRADITIONAL FELONY PROCESSING IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY. IN ADDITION, IT DISCUSSES DATA COLLECTED ROUTINELY BY THE MVU RESEARCH ANALYST AND THE FORMAL EVALUATION PERFORMED. THE MVU'S OUTCOMES ARE CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF OTHER CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAMS. FINALLY, SOME OF THE ISSUES THAT MUST BE CONSIDERED BY POTENTIAL REPLICATORS OF A CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM ARE RAISED: UNIT COMPOSITION, SELECTION CRITERIA, AND VARIATIONS IN OPERATING PROCEDURES. THE REPORT CONCLUDES WITH A SUMMARY OF THE FEASIBILITY OF MVU REPLICATION AND OF CAREER CRIMINAL PROSECUTION PROGRAMS, GENERALLY. TABLES, FOOTNOTES, AND CHARTS ARE PROVIDED. APPENDIXES PRESENT INFORMATION ON PROMIS (PROSECUTOR MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM) AND CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAMS, INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE MVU VIA THE JUSTICE RECORDS INFORMATION SYSTEM, GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MVU DEFENDANTS, EVALUATION METHODOLOGY, AND OTHER RELATED DATA. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01-001-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

225. **MANAGEMENT OF STRESS IN CORRECTIONS—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK. By J. J. DAHL.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 137 p. 1979. **NCJ-75874**

THIS PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK TO A WORKSHOP ON MANAGEMENT OF STRESS IN CORRECTIONS PRESENTS INFORMATION, SKILLS, AND STRATEGIES TO HELP ADMINISTRATORS DEVELOP PLANS FOR IDENTIFYING AND REMEDYING SUCH STRESS-CAUSED PROBLEMS AS EMPLOYEE DISABILITY, ALCOHOLISM, DRUG ABUSE, AND TROUBLED INMATE-STAFF RELATIONS. THE HANDBOOK WAS DESIGNED AS PART OF A SERIES OF RESEARCH UTILIZATION WORKSHOPS IN THE 1979-80 CYCLE OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM. PARTICIPANTS INCLUDED STATE CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATORS, WARDENS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF MAJOR STATE ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING OFFICERS, MIDLEVEL AND LINE OFFICERS, AND STATE PLANNING AGENCY CORRECTIONS SPECIALISTS. BEFORE DESIGNING THE 12-SESSION WORKSHOP, DEVELOPERS SURVEYED 37 CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES TO DETERMINE PERCEIVED CAUSES AND OUTCOMES OF STRESS AMONG OFFICERS, INFORMATION NEEDS REGARDING STRESS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSES. THIS SURVEY IS DISCUSSED IN THE FIRST SESSION, AND ITS FINDINGS ARE REFLECTED IN THE WORKSHOP CONTENT. MAJOR STRESSORS ARE IDENTIFIED AS ROLE CONFLICT, ROLE AMBIGUITY, LACK OF COMMUNICATION, RACIAL PROBLEMS, INMATE GRIEVANCES, PHYSICAL THREAT FROM INMATES, AND LOSS OF AUTONOMY. REACTIONS TO STRESS ARE PHYSIOLOGICAL (CHANGES IN METABOLISM WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR ALL MAJOR ORGAN SYSTEMS), PSYCHOLOGICAL (FATIGUE, ANXIETY, SLEEPLESSNESS), AND BEHAVIORAL (DISTANCING MECHANISMS SUCH AS INDIFFERENCE TO OTHERS AND INTELLECTUALIZATION OF PROBLEMS). LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES CAN INCLUDE DEPRESSION, ABSENTEEISM, AND STAFF BURNOUT. BODILY DISORDERS SUCH AS CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND ARTHRITIS MAY ALSO RESULT, AS WELL AS DRUG ABUSE, AGGRESSION, AND SUICIDE. VARIOUS INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES TO STRESS ARE IDENTIFIED, AND ADAPTIVE (PROBLEM SOLVING) RESPONSES ARE DIFFERENTIATED FROM MALADAPTIVE RESPONSES (THOSE WHICH TEND TO PERPETUATE STRESS) IN THE OVERALL CONTEXT OF THE ORGANIZATION. FINALLY, CONCLUDING SESSIONS ADDRESS DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIES FOR STRESS PREVENTION. A STRATEGY PROFILE IS PRESENTED AS A TOOL FOR IDENTIFYING PRIORITIES FOR ORGANIZATIONAL INTERVENTION IN STRESS, AND FUNCTIONS AND PERSONS WITHIN AN ORGANIZATION THAT CAN CONSTITUTE APPROPRIATE POINTS FOR INTERVENTION ARE NOTED. AN ALCOHOL PREVENTION TREATMENT PROGRAM IS USED AS AN EXAMPLE OF A FORCE-FIELD MODEL OF STRESS INTERVENTION IN THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT. DATA ON THE WORKSHOP DESIGN TEAM, A LIST OF CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS, THE RESULTS OF THE PREWORKSHOP SURVEY, CHARTS, AND WORKSHEETS ARE PRESENTED.

Supplemental Notes: CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

226. **MANAGEMENT-ORIENTED CORRECTIONS EVALUATION GUIDELINES. By J. REYNOLDS, P. MATHLESS, Ed.** Center for Human Services, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, MD 20015. 83 p. 1979. **NCJ-43344**

THIS MANUAL, WRITTEN FOR CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATORS AND EVALUATORS PARTICIPATING IN 'MANAGEMENT-ORIENTED CORRECTIONS EVALUATION' WORKSHOPS, DEALS SPECIFICALLY WITH A MANAGEMENT APPROACH TO PROGRAM EVALUATION. THE SUCCESS OF THESE WORKSHOPS AND THE USEFULNESS OF THE GUIDELINES ON WHICH THEY WERE BASED HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT EVALUATION CAN BE AN EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT FOR MANAGING AND IMPROVING THE CORRECTIONAL SUBSYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE GUIDELINES DESCRIBE A GENERIC EVALUATION PROCESS THAT CAN BE EASILY ADAPTED TO A WIDE VARIETY OF CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS. THE MANUAL PRESENTS THE EVALUATION PROCESS IN THE FOLLOWING PHASES: SELECTING THE EVALUATION TOPIC; DEVELOPING THE EVALUATION PLAN, INCLUDING JUDGMENT STEPS, DATA PROCESSING STEPS, AND MANAGEMENT; AND CONDUCTING AND MANAGING THE EVALUATION. APPENDIXES PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF THE STEPS IN THE EVALUATION PROCESS AND WORKSHEETS. TABULAR DATA AND TWO APPENDIXES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

227. **MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS. By I. GREENBERG and R. WASSERMAN.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 130 p. 1979. **NCJ-61427**

DRAWING UPON THE MCI (MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS) FIELD TEST EXPERIENCE AND AVAILABLE LITERATURE, THIS REPORT OUTLINES A RANGE OF OPTIONS FOR BETTER MANAGEMENT OF THE INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTION. THE FIVE MCI MODEL COMPONENTS ARE THE INITIAL INVESTIGATION, CASE SCREENING, MANAGEMENT OF THE CONTINUING INVESTIGATION, POLICE-PROSECUTOR RELATIONS, AND AN INVESTIGATIVE MONITORING SYSTEM. ALTHOUGH PRELIMINARY FINDINGS INDICATE THAT THE FIELD TEST ACHIEVEMENTS APPEAR TO BE MODEST ALONG EACH OF THREE VALUED DIMENSIONS--RESOURCES SAVED, INVESTIGATIVE EFFICIENCY, AND INVESTIGATIVE EFFECTIVENESS--THE PROGRAM DID SUCCESSFULLY CONSTRUCT A FRAMEWORK FOR GOAL ACHIEVEMENT IN THE INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS. THUS, MCI SHOULD BE VIEWED AS ONGOING AND EXTENDING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KINDS OF INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTIONS AND STRATEGIES THAT HAVE DIRECT IMPLICATIONS FOR EFFICIENCY. CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF MCI INCLUDE COMMITMENT FROM TOP MANAGEMENT, TRAINING, A CALL-SCREENING SYSTEM, A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, THE SERVICES OF A POLICY ANALYST, AND ASSESSMENT OF THE COST IMPLICATIONS OF MCI. DUE TO THE FIELD TEST EXPERIENCE, THE PROGRAM DESIGN HAS BEEN REVISED. ELEMENTS ADDED TO IMPROVE ALLOCATION EFFICIENCY INCLUDE AN EXPANDED ROLE FOR THE PATROL OFFICER, A SPECIAL REPORTING FORM, A CALL-SCREENING SYSTEM INTENDED TO INCREASE UNCOMMITTED PATROL TIME, AND NEW PROCEDURES FOR PATROL SUPERVISORS. FOR CASE SCREENING, THE ELEMENTS ARE A SYSTEM FOR SCREENING OUT PREDICTABLE 'UNSOLVABLE' CASES, FLEXIBLE SCREENING CRITERIA, A SCREENING MODEL THAT REFLECTS LOCAL INVESTIGATIVE PRIORITIES, AND MORE. INVESTIGATION EFFICIENCY ALSO IS DEPENDENT ON CHANGES IN POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICY OUTSIDE THE INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTION, SUCH AS PERSONNEL AND PROMOTION POLICIES. SUGGESTED POLICY REVISIONS AND GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATING AN MCI PROGRAM ARE GIVEN. FOOTNOTES, TABLES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND APPENDIXES (ALTERNATIVE INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTIONS AND STRATEGIES AND A SUGGESTED EVALUATION PLAN FOR SELECTED MCI COMPONENTS) ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM DESIGN—A GUIDE TO IMPLEMENTATION.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00872-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

228. **MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK. By D. F. CAWLEY, H. J. MIRON, W. J. ARAUJO, R. WASSERMAN, T. A. MANNELLO, and Y. HUFFMAN.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 159 p. 1977. **NCJ-40294**

THIS REPORT PRESENTS HIGHLIGHTS OF A WORKSHOP TRAINING SESSION HELD IN MARCH 1977 ON IMPROVEMENTS IN HANDLING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS. THE SESSION WAS ATTENDED BY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS FROM DELAWARE, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA. THE SESSION AIMED TO INFORM PARTICIPANTS OF RECENT ADVANCES IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION MANAGEMENT AND OF USING A TEAM PROCESS FOR ANALYZING AND SOLVING PROBLEMS TO PRODUCE LOCAL AGENCY ACTION PLANS. THE WORKSHOP ALSO AIMED TO APPRISE PARTICIPANTS OF A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE MANAGEMENT OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, AND OF STRATEGIES FOR ALTERING A TYPICAL POLICE AGENCY'S STRUCTURE TO CREATE BETTER INVESTIGATIONS MANAGEMENT. A COMPANION MANUAL FOR MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS IS THE SUBJECT OF NCJ-40305.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

229. **MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS—TRAINER'S HANDBOOK. By D. F. CAWLEY, H. J. MIRON, and W. J. ARAUJO.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 120 p. 1977. **NCJ-51327**

THIS HANDBOOK FOR INSTRUCTORS OF THE MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS (MCI) TRAINING PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO BROADEN THE KNOWLEDGE OF POLICE EXECUTIVES IN TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH RELATING TO CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION. THE TRAINING GOAL OF MCI PROGRAM IS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION PROCESS BY PROVIDING POLICE MANAGERS WITH SUFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE TO APPLY NEW TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH TO ELEMENTS OF THE PROCESS. THE SCHEDULE FOR THE 3-DAY TRAINING PROGRAM IS OUTLINED; SESSION GOALS, MATERIALS, AND LOGISTICS FOR THE DAILY PROGRAM SEGMENTS ARE PRESENTED, AND TRAINER INSTRUCTIONS AND POINTS FOR DISCUSSION ARE INCLUDED. THE TRAINING PROGRAM IS DESIGNED FOR POLICE CHIEFS, PATROL, INVESTIGATION OR INVESTIGATIVE COMMANDERS, AND POLICE TRAINERS AND PLANNERS. THE COURSE IS 17 HOURS LONG AND CONSISTS OF 15 SESSIONS. SESSION TOPICS INCLUDE AN OVERVIEW OF MCI, PROBLEM-ORIENTED, GROUP-PLANNING PROCESSES, THE PATROL ROLE IN THE INITIAL INVESTIGATION, CASE SCREENING, MANAGING THE CONTINUING INVESTIGATION, POLICE/PROSECUTOR RELATIONS, PEER-GROUP INFORMATION EXCHANGES, MONITORING SYSTEMS, FIELD-TEST-SITE RESPONSE AND CHANGE OPPORTUNITIES, AND STRATEGIES

FOR IMPLEMENTING THE SYSTEM. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS VARIOUS SEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROGRAM.

Supplemental Notes: EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

230. **MANAGING CRIMINAL WARRANTS. By J. P. GANNON, R. P. GRASSIE, J. W. BURROWS, and W. D. WALLACE.** 103 p. 1978. **NCJ-50018**

A PROGRAM MODEL IS PRESENTED, FOCUSING ON THE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL ARREST WARRANT SERVICE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THIS PROGRAM MODEL IS INTENDED TO (1) CONTRIBUTE TO A GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF WARRANT SERVICE PROBLEMS NATIONALLY; (2) ALERT LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATORS TO THE POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION AN EFFECTIVE WARRANT SERVICE SYSTEM CAN MAKE TOWARD ACHIEVING THE PRIMARY AGENCY OBJECTIVES OF CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL APPREHENSION; AND (3) PROVIDE ADMINISTRATORS WITH THE CAPABILITY TO MAKE INFORMED CHOICES IN PLANNING, IMPLEMENTING, AND IMPROVING THE WARRANT SERVICE SYSTEM. THIS HANDBOOK IS ESPECIALLY DIRECTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATORS INTERESTED IN ESTABLISHING WARRANT SERVICE AS A ROUTINE AND EFFECTIVE PART OF THE AGENCY'S ROLE IN CRIME PREVENTION, AND ALTHOUGH THE MODEL IS PRIMARILY DIRECTED TO ADMINISTRATORS OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND SHERIFF'S OFFICES, IT MAY BE OF INTEREST TO OTHER AGENCIES THAT SERVE WARRANTS. THE ELEMENTS OF WARRANT SERVICE ARE UNDERSCORED AND THE RECOMMENDED FUNCTIONS OF BOTH MANUAL AND COMPUTER-AIDED WARRANT SERVICE SYSTEMS ARE DETAILED. SYSTEM COORDINATION WITHIN AN AGENCY IS EXAMINED. WARRANT SERVICE UNIT ADMINISTRATION IS DISCUSSED, WITH ATTENTION TO ESTABLISHMENT AND PLACEMENT OF THE UNIT, STAFFING AND ORGANIZATION, UNIT OPERATION, AND MEASURING PRODUCTIVITY. THE RESULTS OF A NATIONAL SURVEY REGARDING EXISTING APPROACHES TO WARRANT SERVICE ARE PROVIDED, AND THE APPROACHES UTILIZED IN DALLAS, TEX., AND WASHINGTON, D.C., ARE DISCUSSED. CHARTS, TABULAR DATA, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. A DEPUTY TESTER PROGRAM OF THE JACKSON, FLA., SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND A GENERAL ORDER OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, D.C., RELATING TO OBTAINING, REVIEWING, AND SERVING ARREST AND BENCH WARRANTS ARE APPENDED. (KBL)

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODEL.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00737-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

231. **MANAGING PATROL OPERATIONS—A TRAINER'S HANDBOOK. By H. J. MIRON.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 163 p. 1980. **NCJ-76632**

INTENDED FOR THE STAFF OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS, THE HANDBOOK SUPPLEMENTS THE OTHER MATERIALS OF THE MANAGING PATROL OPERATIONS (MPO) TRAINING WORKSHOPS, FOCUSING ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PATROL FUNCTION IN MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS. THE HANDBOOK INTRODUCES THE PURPOSE, ACTIVITIES, RATIONALE, DEVELOPMENT, AND LOGIC OF THE MPO TRAINING PROGRAM. ONE CHAPTER OFFERS SUGGESTIONS FOR PREPARING FOR THE DELIVERY OF THE PROGRAM IN LOCAL DEPARTMENTS, WHILE ANOTHER PRESENTS INSTRUCTIONS AND GUIDELINES TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE ACTUAL DELIVERY. FOR EACH OF THE 15 WORKSHOP SESSIONS, THE HANDBOOK PRESENTS A SUMMARY EXPLANATION OF OBJECTIVES, TIME REQUIREMENTS, AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT NEEDS, MPO RESOURCE PACKAGE REFERENCES, METHODS OF PRESENTATION, ROOM ARRANGEMENTS, SEQUENCE OF SESSION ACTIVITIES, AND A PRESENTATION OUTLINE FOR USE BY THE INSTRUCTOR. AN APPENDIX LISTS VARIOUS DIAGRAMS OF HOW SPACE USED IN THE TRAINING IS TO BE ARRANGED. SAMPLE EVALUATION FORMS, WHICH CAN BE USED AT THE CONCLUSION OF EACH TRAINING DAY, ARE PROVIDED TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EVENT. THE CONCLUDING PORTION CONTAINS A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM AND A DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT EFFORTS TO TEST, IN THREE POLICE DEPARTMENTS, THE MPO PROGRAM AS A MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM.

Supplemental Notes: RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

232. **MANAGING PATROL OPERATIONS—MANUAL. By D. F. CAWLEY and H. J. MIRON.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 103 p. 1977. **NCJ-47032**

THIS PRACTICAL MANUAL, DESIGNED FOR USE IN A WORKSHOP FOR POLICE SUPERVISORS, COVERS PATROL MANAGEMENT THEORY, THE MANAGER'S ROLE, RESOURCE ALLOCATION, CRIME ANALYSIS, AND PATROL STRATEGIES. THE MANUAL CONTAINS A DETAILED ANALYSIS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EACH OF THE TOPICS DISCUSSED IN THE WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK (NCJ-47033). PATROL OPERATIONS DIFFER FROM MANY OTHER MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS BECAUSE OF THE UNPREDICTABLE NATURE OF CRIME AND THE SHIFTING NATURE OF CALLS FOR SERVICE. THE POLITICAL AND COMMUNITY PRESSURES AFFECTING A POLICE PATROL MANAGER ARE DISCUSSED. AN APPENDIX TO THIS SECTION PROVIDES AN OUTLINED GUIDE FOR PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING. THE PORTION ON RESOURCE ALLOCATION DISCUSSES EQUAL SHIFT STAFFING, IDENTIFYING WORKLOAD DEMANDS, EQUAL GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE, PROPORTIONAL NEED COVERAGE, AND DEVELOPING A MODEL TO IDENTIFY BASIC CALLS FOR SERVICE. THE CONCEPT OF 'AVAILABLE PATROL TIME' IS DESCRIBED, WHICH CONSIDERS TIME CONSUMED COMPLETING INCIDENTS, RESPONSE TIME, WEIGHTING THE IMPORTANCE OF INCIDENTS, AND ARREST AND COURT PROCESSING TIME. CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEMANDS POLICY REVIEW ARE PRESENTED. APPENDIXES FOR THIS SECTION INCLUDE MATERIAL ON THE NEW HAVEN, CONN., PRETRIAL SERVICES DIVERSION PROGRAM, AND THE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, CALL PRIORITIZATION GUIDELINES. THE USE OF CRIME ANALYSIS AS A PATROL ALLOCATION AID IS DETAILED, INCLUDING DEVELOPING CRIME ANALYSIS CAPABILITY (DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS, DATA OUTPUT AND REPORTING), ACCOUNTABILITY, AND EVALUATION OF THE SYSTEM. A SAMPLE ANALYSIS OF THE CRIME OF BURGLARY IS APPENDED. VARIOUS PATROL STRATEGIES ARE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. TOPICS CONCERNING CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN PATROL OPERATIONS ARE DISCUSSED: THE CITIZEN AS A PATROL OBSERVER, THE CITIZEN AS A CRIME REPORTER OR SOURCE OF INVESTIGATION, AND THE CITIZEN AS A VICTIM OR WITNESS. SEVERAL OF THE SECTIONS HAVE EXTENSIVE REFERENCES AND ADDITIONAL APPENDIXES, INCLUDING A BACKGROUND PAPER ON ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPLICATION FOR POLICE MANAGERS, A TABLE REPRESENTING TYPES OF CALLS WHICH COULD BE HANDLED BY A POLICE SERVICE AIDE, A

POSITION DESCRIPTION FOR A POLICE DEPARTMENT CRIME ANALYST, AND A SYNOPSIS OF A MASTER PATROL PLAN SYSTEM.

Supplemental Notes: EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00685-0; University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

233. **MANAGING PATROL OPERATIONS—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK. By D. F. CAWLEY, H. J. MIRON, F. NEWTON, and V. STRECHER.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 172 p. 1977. **NCJ-47033**

THIS HANDBOOK, USED AS A COURSE OUTLINE IN A WORKSHOP FOR POLICE MANAGERS, PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH IN PATROL MANAGEMENT AND METHODS WHICH CAN BE USED TO IMPROVE PATROL ACTIVITIES. CHARTS, GRAPHS, TABLES, AND BACKGROUND PAPERS ILLUSTRATE THE MATERIAL PRESENTED DURING EACH SESSION OF A 2.5 DAY WORKSHOP AND PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. FOLLOWING AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS OF MANAGING A PATROL OPERATION, THE SESSIONS COVER THE ROLE OF A PATROL MANAGER, RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS, POLICY PROBLEMS, USE OF CRIME DATA IN PLANNING PATROL OPERATIONS, VARIOUS TYPES OF CRIME ANALYSIS, PATROL STRATEGIES (BOTH GENERAL ACTIVITIES AND SPECIALIZED PATROLS), AND THE ROLE OF PATROL MANAGEMENT AS PART OF TOTAL COMMUNITY SERVICE. A LITERATURE REVIEW IS INCLUDED. TABLES LIST COMPUTER SOFTWARE PROGRAMS AVAILABLE FOR PATROL MANAGEMENT. LISTS OF PATROL PRIORITY GUIDELINES ARE GIVEN FOR SEVERAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS. DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIFIC CITY PROGRAMS ARE GIVEN. WORKSHEETS TO BE USED DURING THE WORKSHOP SESSIONS ARE INCLUDED. THE COSTS OF WASTED PATROL TIME ARE GIVEN FOR SEVERAL CITIES. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SEVERAL PATROL STRATEGIES ARE GIVEN IN CHART FORM. THE ACCOMPANYING MANUAL (NCJ-47032) CONTAINS A DETAILED ANALYSIS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EACH OF THE TOPICS DISCUSSED IN THE WORKSHOP, CORRESPONDING TO THIS HANDBOOK.

Supplemental Notes: EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

234. **MANAGING PATROL OPERATIONS PROGRAM TEST DESIGN.** US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. 38 p. 1978. **NCJ-48147**

SELECTED ANALYTIC TECHNIQUES AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES OF A FIELD TEST PROGRAM TO IMPROVE THE UTILIZATION OF POLICE PATROL RESOURCES ARE DETAILED. THIS PROGRAM TEST DESIGN FORMS THE BASIS FOR THE FIELD TEST, SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ). THE GOAL OF EACH FIELD TEST EFFORT IS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ELEMENTS OR PROGRAM STRATEGIES OUTLINED IN THE DOCUMENT IN VARIOUS SETTINGS AND TO EXAMINE THEIR APPLICABILITY TO OTHER JURISDICTIONS. A NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS HAVE ALREADY EXPERIMENTED WITH ONE OR MORE OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE PATROL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM. FROM THIS PREVIOUS EXPERIMENTATION, NILECJ HAS CREATED A COMPOSITE OF THE BEST APPROACHES IN THE FIELD, WHICH ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN THREE POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN CITIES WITH POPULATIONS RANGING FROM 200,000 TO 450,000. THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVES ARE TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THIS CONFIGURATION OF TECHNIQUES AND STRATEGIES ON PATROL EFFICIENCY AND TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PROGRAM MERITS WIDESPREAD REPLICATION. TRADITIONAL PATROL ALLOCATION STRATEGIES ARE REVIEWED AND EVALUATED. THEN A PROGRAM DESIGN IS OUTLINED, WITH TECHNIQUES AND STRATEGY OPTIONS FOR THE PROGRAM'S TWO MAJOR PROCESSES: ALLOCATING RESOURCES (MATCHING RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS TO WORKLOAD CONDITIONS) AND UNDERTAKING DIRECTED ACTIVITY (ANALYZING CRIME AND SERVICE-ORIENTED PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPING STRATEGIES TO SOLVE THOSE PROBLEMS). AN EVALUATION DESIGN IS PRESENTED FOR USE IN DETERMINING THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE TEST PROGRAM ACHIEVED ITS OBJECTIVES AND IN IDENTIFYING CONDITIONS WHICH INHIBIT OR FACILITATE ITS SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION. THE CRITERIA USED BY NILECJ IN SELECTING SUITABLE TEST SITES ARE BRIEFLY OUTLINED, AND A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: TEST DESIGN.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

235. **MANAGING THE PACE OF JUSTICE—AN EVALUATION OF LEAA'S COURT DELAY-REDUCTION PROGRAMS. By C. W. NEUBAUER, M. J. LIPETZ, M. L. LUSKIN, and J. P. RYAN.** American Judicature Society, Suite 1606, 200 West Monroe Street, Chicago, IL 60606. 444 p. 1981. **NCJ-79838**

THIS STUDY USES TIME-SERIES DATA GATHERED FROM CASE FILES AND DATA FROM SITE VISITS AND INTERVIEWS TO EVALUATE FOUR PROGRAMS FOR REDUCING DELAY IN CRIMINAL COURTS. THE PURPOSE IS TO ADVANCE THE STATE OF THE ART IN DELAY STUDIES AND IN COURT MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES. THE REPORT EMPHASIZES THAT DELAY IS INTEGRALLY RELATED TO THE POLITICS AND NORMS OF LOCAL TRIAL COURTS. AN OVERVIEW DESCRIBES THE MODE OF EVALUATION AND WORKING HYPOTHESES AND THE FOUR STUDY SITES: THE GENERAL JURISDICTION TRIAL COURTS IN PROVIDENCE, R.I., DAYTON, OHIO, AND LAS VEGAS, NEV., AND A LIMITED JURISDICTION COURT IN DETROIT. (THESE FOUR COURTS EXPERIENCED DELAYS IN PROCESSING CRIMINAL CASES AND RESPONDED BY IMPLEMENTING DELAY-REDUCTION PROGRAMS WITH FEDERAL FUNDING.) THE REPORT ADDRESSES SOME DIMENSIONS OF CONCEPTUALIZATION, MEASUREMENT, AND ANALYSIS OF CASE PROCESSING TIME AND PRESENTS HYPOTHESES ON POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF CASE CHARACTERISTICS ON PROCESSING TIME. ALTHOUGH THE NATURE OF THE DELAY-REDUCTION PROGRAMS VARIED ACROSS THE SITES, ALL WERE MANAGEMENT REFORMS. THEY INVOLVED INCREASED FORMAL COORDINATION AMONG COURTROOM ACTORS (LAS VEGAS), INITIATION OR MODIFICATIONS OF ASSIGNMENT OFFICES (PROVIDENCE AND DETROIT), CHANGES IN METHOD OF CASE ASSIGNMENT (DETROIT), OR A COORDINATED PACKAGE OF MANAGEMENT REFORMS (PROVIDENCE AND DAYTON). DATA ANALYSES INDICATED THAT DELAY-REDUCTION ACTIVITIES IMPROVED CASE PROCESSING TIME IN ALL FOUR COURTS, AND, MOST IMPORTANT, THAT CASES IN THE FOUR SITES WERE PROCESSED AT SIMILAR PACES SUBSEQUENT TO THE DELAY-REDUCTION ACTIVITIES. IN DAYTON, FOR EXAMPLE, MEDIAN TIME DROPPED FROM 69 DAYS FROM ARRAIGNMENT TO DISPOSITION IN THE BASELINE PERIOD TO ONLY 43 DAYS IN THE POSTINNOVATION PERIOD. THE TOUGHEST 25 PERCENT OF THE CASES CONSUMED A MINIMUM OF 104 DAYS IN THE BASELINE PERIOD AND 87 DAYS AFTER THE INNOVATIONS. IMPLICATIONS OF THESE DATA FOR BOTH PRACTITIONERS AND RESEARCHERS ARE MENTIONED. DATA TABLES AND

CHARTS, CHAPTER NOTES, CASE FILE DATA COLLECTION FORMS, INTERVIEW GUIDES, GRAPHS, AND OVER 100 REFERENCES ARE SUPPLIED. SEE NCJ 79086 FOR AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THIS REPORT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01138-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

236. **MANAGING THE PACE OF JUSTICE—AN EVALUATION OF LEAA'S COURT DELAY-REDUCTION PROGRAMS—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By D. W. NEUBAUER, M. J. LIPETZ, M. L. LUSKIN, and J. P. RYAN.** American Judicature Society, Suite 1606, 200 West Monroe Street, Chicago, IL 60606. 37 p. 1981. **NCJ-79086**

THE METHODS, FINDINGS, AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF AN EVALUATION OF FOUR COURT DELAY-REDUCTION PROGRAMS ARE PRESENTED IN THIS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE FINAL PROGRAM REPORT. THE THREE GENERAL JURISDICTION TRIAL COURTS WERE LOCATED IN PROVIDENCE, R.I., DAYTON, OHIO, AND LAS VEGAS. A FOURTH SITE WAS A SPECIALIZED COURT IN DETROIT WHICH HEARS ONLY CRIMINAL CASES. THROUGH INTERVIEWS, OBSERVATIONS, AND ANALYSES OF CASE PROCESING TIMES, RESEARCHERS DETERMINED THAT EACH COURT'S DELAY-REDUCTION PROGRAM RESULTED IN REDUCED CASE PROCESSING TIME. IN PROVIDENCE, CASE PROCESSING TIME WAS REDUCED DRAMATICALLY AFTER THE INTRODUCTION OF SPECIFIC INNOVATIONS AFFECTING THE COURT'S SCHEDULING PROCESS. IN DETROIT AND LAS VEGAS, CASE PROCESSING TIME WAS REDUCED SUBSTANTIALLY, PARTICULARLY FOR THE SLOWEST QUARTILE OF CASES, AFTER THE COURTS BEGAN TO USE THE INDIVIDUAL CALENDAR AND TO MONITOR THE PROGRESS OF CASES AND JUDGES' WORK HABITS. IN DAYTON, WHERE INITIALLY ONLY A FEW CASES TOOK A LONG TIME, CASE PROCESSING TIME FOR THE MORE TYPICAL CASES IMPROVED SIGNIFICANTLY. THIS IMPROVEMENT RESULTED FROM THE INTRODUCTION OF MANAGEMENT REFORMS, SUCH AS CENTRALIZED ARRAIGNMENTS AND MANDATORY DISCOVERY AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING. FOR THE FOUR SITES TOGETHER, THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDING WAS THE SIMILAR PACE AT WHICH CASES WERE HANDLED ACROSS THE FOUR COURTS AS WELL AS WITHIN THE COURTS SUBSEQUENT TO DELAY-REDUCTION INNOVATIONS. THE MOST IMPORTANT POLICY IMPLICATIONS TO EMERGE FROM THE ANALYSIS ARE THAT DELAY STEMS FROM MANY INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES, NOT JUST FROM DEFENSE ATTORNEYS; CASE PROCESSING TIME CAN BE REDUCED QUICKLY AND DRAMATICALLY; DELAY REDUCTION CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH DIFFERENT PROGRAMS; AND SUCCESSFUL DELAY REDUCTION EFFORTS MUST BE RESPONSIVE TO LOCAL CONDITIONS. GRAPHS AND NOTES ARE PROVIDED. FOR THE FULL REPORT, SEE NCJ 78838.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01145-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

237. **MANAGING THE PRESSURES OF INFLATION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE—MANUAL OF SELECTED READINGS. By H. J. MIRON.** US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531. 207 p. 1979. **NCJ-59239**

THIS MANUAL, PREPARED TO TRAIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT MANAGERS, PRESENTS ARTICLES ON MANAGING INFLATIONARY PRESSURES ON LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS. THE PROBLEM OF INFLATIONARY PRESSURES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' PROGRAMS IS RELATIVELY RECENT BUT IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE FOR YEARS TO COME. MANAGING ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS DURING PERIODS OF RESOURCE AUSTERITY AND PROGRAM CUTBACKS IS THEREFORE A CRUCIAL PROBLEM FOR GOVERNMENT MANAGERS. THIS VOLUME WAS PREPARED AS A COMPANION TEXT TO BE USED WITH OTHER PRINTED MATERIALS IN REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOPS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT MANAGERS. CONTENTS INCLUDE A COMPARATIVE FISCAL ANALYSIS OF 66 U.S. CITIES; A REPORT FROM LOS ANGELES ON PROPOSITION 13; DESCRIPTIONS OF ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAMS DEVELOPED FOR FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF AND OF VARIOUS ISSUES RELEVANT TO MANAGERS INVOLVED IN CUTBACK MANAGEMENT; AND SEVERAL STUDIES AND COMMENTARIES ON ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS OF CUTBACKS ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND ITS MANAGERS, WITH PARTICULAR FOCUS ON CALIFORNIA'S PROPOSITION 13. TABLES, FIGURES, FOOTNOTES, AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES ARE INCLUDED. FOR SPECIFIC ARTICLES WITHIN THIS MANUAL, SEE NCJ 59240-59246.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM.

238. **MANAGING THE PRESSURES OF INFLATION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK. By H. J. MIRON, R. WASSERMAN, C. LEVINE, E. PESCE, D. BARBEE, D. STANLEY, and M. CORRIGAN.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 182 p. 1980. **NCJ-59247**

A HANDBOOK FOR PARTICIPANTS IN WORKSHOPS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVES ON MANAGEMENT RESPONSES TO THE PRESSURES OF INFLATION IS PRESENTED. THE WORKSHOPS ARE PART OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, LEAA. THE PURPOSE OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM IS TO ENABLE LOCAL AND STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANAGERS AND POLICYMAKERS TO BENEFIT FROM THE RESULTS OF INSTITUTE-SPONSORED RESEARCH AND MODEL PROGRAMS. THE INFLATION WORKSHOPS, PRESENTED REGIONALLY IN 1978-79, HAVE THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES: EXPLAINING HOW VARIOUS PRESSURES HAVE CONVERGED TO INFLUENCE THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICES; DELINEATING THE LONG-TERM IMPACT OF THESE PRESSURES ON REVENUE SOURCES, EXPENDITURES, PROGRAM POLICIES, AND PROGRAM OPERATIONS; DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN REACTIVE AND RATIONAL PLANNING FOR CUTBACK MANAGEMENT; DESCRIBING PROGRAM MODELS OF USE IN DEFINING AN APPROACH TO CUTBACK MANAGEMENT; SUGGESTING THE CONSEQUENCES OF PLANNED REDUCTIONS IN THE DELIVERY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES; AND ENCOURAGING WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS FROM THE SAME JURISDICTION TO COORDINATE THEIR PLANS FOR CUTBACK MANAGEMENT. THE PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK OPENS WITH A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM, INCLUDING THE TOPICS OF OTHER WORKSHOPS. AN OUTLINE OF THE INFLATION WORKSHOP GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND CURRICULUM IS PRESENTED, TOGETHER WITH THE CREDENTIALS OF TRAINERS. THE AGENDA OF THE 3-DAY WORKSHOP IS FOLLOWED BY OUTLINES, SUMMARIES, CHARTS, EXERCISES, AND OTHER MATERIALS RELATED TO EACH OF THE WORKSHOP'S 18 SESSIONS. THE SESSIONS DEAL WITH THE GENERAL PROBLEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANAGEMENT IN A PERIOD OF RESOURCE SCARCITY; STRATEGIC ISSUES IN CUTBACK MANAGEMENT; PLANNING FOR CUTBACK MANAGEMENT; POLICE, COURT, AND CORRECTION PROGRAM MODELS AND IDEAS FOR IMPROVING PRODUC-

TIVITY; CHANGE STRATEGIES FOR APPLYING CUTBACKS; AND CONSTRUCTION OF A LOCAL CUTBACK PLAN.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00915-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

239. **MANDATORY SENTENCING—THE EXPERIENCE OF TWO STATES. By K. CARLSON.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 27 p. 1982. **NCJ-83344**

THIS POLICY BRIEF EXAMINES MASSACHUSETTS' AND NEW YORK'S EXPERIENCE WITH MANDATORY SENTENCING, DEFINES THE INTENT OF MANDATORY SENTENCES IN GENERAL, AND PROVIDES A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS AND SUMMARIES OF LEGISLATION. IN 1974, MASSACHUSETTS ENACTED A MANDATORY 1-YEAR JAIL SENTENCE FOR ANYONE CONVICTED OF CARRYING A GUN. THE 1973 NEW YORK LAW PROVIDED MANDATORY SENTENCES FOR THE SALE AND POSSESSION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS. BOTH LEGISLATURES WERE ATTEMPTING TO REDUCE THE DISCRETION OF PROSECUTORS AND JUDGES IN IMPOSING SENTENCES OF INCARCERATION ON CONVICTED FELONS. IN BOTH STATES, JUDGES WERE UNABLE TO GRANT PROBATION OR SUSPEND SENTENCES FOR SPECIFIED CONVICTIONS. WHILE NO ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ACCOMPANIED THE MASSACHUSETTS LAW, THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE FUNDED 49 NEW COURT PARTS (JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, DEFENSE COUNSEL) TO HELP CARRY THE BURDEN. STUDIES OF THE LAWS' IMPLEMENTATION POINT OUT THE PROFOUND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INTENTIONS AND EFFECT. MASSACHUSETTS POLICE APPEARED TO BE MORE CAREFUL NOT TO ARREST INNOCENT PERSONS AND INCREASED THEIR CHARGING OF 'POSSESSION' OF A WEAPON AS OPPOSED TO 'CARRYING,' THE OFFENSE WITH THE MANDATORY PENALTY. IN NEW YORK COURTS, DEFENDANTS REDOUBLED THEIR EFFORTS TO AVOID OR POSTPONE SENTENCING, CREATING MASSIVE DELAYS. IN MASSACHUSETTS COURTS, JUDGES WERE LESS LIKELY TO CONVICT AND DEFENDANTS WERE MORE LIKELY TO FLEE BEFORE TRIAL OR APPEAL THE OUTCOME. BASED ON THE TWO STATES' EXPERIENCES, THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT LAWS DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE SENTENCING DISCRETION MAY DISPLACE THAT DISCRETION IN WAYS COUNTER TO LEGISLATIVE INTENT. TO THE EXTENT THAT RIGID CONTROLS CAN BE IMPOSED TO AVOID SUCH DISPLACEMENT, THE RESULT MAY BE TO PENALIZE SOME LESS SERIOUS OFFENDERS AND POSTPONE, REDUCE, OR ELIMINATE THE PUNISHMENT FOR MORE SERIOUS OFFENDERS. FINALLY, IT IS DIFFICULT, PERHAPS IMPOSSIBLE, TO SUBSTANTIATE THE POPULAR CLAIM THAT MANDATORY SENTENCING IS EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING CRIME. FOOTNOTES, GRAPHS, 16 REFERENCES, AND THE MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW YORK LAWS ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: POLICY BRIEFS—BASED ON RESEARCH AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

240. **MARIJUANA—A STUDY OF STATE POLICIES AND PENALTIES. J. A. CASS, Ed.** Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036. 396 p. 1977. **NCJ-43880**

THIS STUDY REVIEWS THE MEDICAL, LEGAL, AND HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF MARIJUANA USE AND DISCUSSES THE VARIOUS POLICY APPROACHES TOWARD MARIJUANA POSSESSION AND USE WHICH STATES HAVE CONSIDERED. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RELEVANT TO THE ISSUE AND A GENERAL BACKGROUND OF USE AND ENFORCEMENT TRENDS ARE SUMMARIZED, AND MEDICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES ARE OUTLINED. THE EXPERIENCE OF NINE SELECTED STATES WHICH HAVE ELIMINATED INCARCERATION AS A PENALTY FOR POSSESSION OF SMALL AMOUNTS OF MARIJUANA AND WHICH HAVE NOT PASSED DECRIMINALIZATION LAWS IS DETAILED. IN A SECOND SECTION OF THE STUDY, THE HISTORICAL, SOCIAL, AND MEDICAL INFORMATION WHICH MAY SERVE AS A BASIS FOR POLICYMAKING IS SUMMARIZED. A POLICYMAKING FRAMEWORK PROVIDES POLICY CHOICES AND A PERSPECTIVE ON THE MORE GENERAL MARIJUANA ISSUES. MORE IMMEDIATE ISSUES, ALONG WITH POSITIONS OF ADVOCATES AND OPPONENTS ON MARIJUANA ENFORCEMENT TRENDS ARE SUMMARIZED, AND MEDICAL AND LEGAL THESE ISSUES ARE PRESENTED. A LEGISLATIVE GUIDE FOR POLICYMAKERS WISHING TO CHANGE THEIR STATE'S MARIJUANA LAW DISCUSSES VARIOUS APPROACHES TO THE LAW. THE STUDY OFFERS A DOCUMENTATION OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS TO THE POLICYMAKER. THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IS APPENDED, AND SUPPORTING TABLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531; National Governor's Association Center for Policy Research and Analysis, Hall of the States, 444 North Capitol Street, Washington, DC 20001.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00601-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

241. **MEASURING PRISON RESULTS—WAYS TO MONITOR AND EVALUATE CORRECTIONS PERFORMANCE. By M. R. BURT.** Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037. 204 p. 1981. **NCJ-74077**

THE MANUAL PRESENTS A SET OF PROCEDURES TO HELP CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENTS ASSESS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THEIR GOALS AND TO MONITOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE PRISON AND PAROLE SERVICES BY MEASURING OUTCOMES. INTENDED FOR CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATORS, STATE OFFICIALS, BUDGET AGENCIES, AND LEGISLATORS, THE MANUAL ALSO PROVIDES INFORMATION ON DETERMINING PRIORITIES IN RESOURCE ALLOCATION, MOTIVATING STAFF TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE, IDENTIFYING PARTICULAR PROBLEM AREAS, AND INCREASING THE ACCOUNTABILITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC. THE PROCEDURES ADDRESS THREE MAJOR ACTIVITY GOALS: SECURITY, HUMANE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS, AND POSTRELEASE SUCCESS OF OFFENDERS. WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF TWO STATE DEPARTMENTS OF CORRECTIONS (NORTH CAROLINA AND MINNESOTA), THE URBAN INSTITUTE DEVELOPED AND TESTED MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES TO MEET THE CRITERIA THAT TECHNIQUES SHOULD (1) MEASURE OUTCOMES, NOT PROCESSES; (2) BE IMPORTANT TO CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATORS; (3) BE EASY TO OBTAIN; AND (4) BE EASY TO INTERPRET. AS A RESULT, 15 PERFORMANCE AREAS AND THE APPROPRIATE EVALUATION MEASURES ARE SUGGESTED FOR REGULAR MONITORING, INCLUDING ESCAPE FREQUENCY, VICTIMIZATION, PRISON ATMOSPHERE, OVERCROWDING, SAFETY, SANITATION, FIRE SAFETY, PHYSICAL HEALTH STATUS OF INMATES, MENTAL HEALTH STATUS, BASIC SKILLS OF PRISONERS, AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS. OTHER AREAS ARE MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, EMPLOYMENT AFTER RELEASE, AND RECIDIVISM. SIX TYPES OF DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES OR SOURCES ARE NEEDED FOR THE SET OF MEASURES: RECORDS TYPICALLY KEPT BY CORRECTIONS AGENCIES, INMATE SURVEY RESULTS, REPORTS OF HEALTH AND FIRE INSPECTIONS, PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS OF INMATES, EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TESTING, AND RECORDS OF VARIOUS OTHER STATE DEPARTMENTS. THE MEASURES

ARE AVAILABLE IN THREE PACKAGES: A BASIC PACKAGE, THE SURVEY PACKAGE (INCLUDING THE INMATE SURVEY MATERIALS), AND THE COMPREHENSIVE PACKAGE (INCLUDING SOPHISTICATED MEASURES OF OVERCROWDING, ACCIDENTS, FIRE LOSSES, AND RECIDIVISM). GRAPHS, TABLES, FIGURES, AND FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. THE COSTS AND STAFF TIME REQUIREMENTS TO IMPLEMENT EACH OF THESE MEASUREMENT PACKAGES ARE DISCUSSED. DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FOR SURVEY PROCEDURES AND QUESTIONNAIRE FORMATS, AS WELL AS SAMPLE LOGS AND OTHER RECORDING FORMS, ARE APPENDED. THE MANUAL CONTAINS AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01153-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

242. **MEASURING THE COSTS OF POLICE SERVICES. By K. J. CHABOTAR.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 221 p. 1982. **NCJ-82758**

THIS HANDBOOK ADDRESSES THE TECHNICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FACE WHEN ASSESSING SERVICE COSTS. THE SIMPLE COSTING PROCEDURES ARE USEFUL FOR A BROAD SPECTRUM OF AGENCIES, BUT THE SPECIFIC FOCUS IS ON POLICE DEPARTMENTS. THIS PROGRAM MODEL COMBINES AN ASSESSMENT OF COST ANALYSIS PRACTICES IN 49 STATE AND LOCAL POLICE AGENCIES WITH GENERAL COST ACCOUNTING AND COST ANALYSIS PRINCIPLES IN PROVIDING GUIDELINES ON HOW AND WHEN TO USE COST INFORMATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. USING INDEPTH CASE STUDIES OF FOUR JURISDICTIONS--ALEXANDRIA, VA.; THE STATE OF ARKANSAS; AND SAN DIEGO AND SUNNYVALE, CALIF.--THE REPORT PROVIDES SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF WAYS IN WHICH COST ANALYSIS HAS BEEN APPLIED TO A RANGE OF POLICE MANAGEMENT ISSUES (E.G. ALEXANDRIA'S DETERMINING BOTH THE FEASIBILITY, AND APPROPRIATE FINES FOR THE VIOLATION, OF A CITY ALARM ORDINANCE; OR SAN DIEGO'S CALCULATING THE COSTS TO BE REIMBURSED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR PROVIDING POLICE PROTECTION AT THE SCENE OF A COMMERCIAL AIRLINE CRASH). A FLEXIBLE 12-STEP MODEL WHICH ENABLES AGENCIES OF VARYING DEGREES OF SOPHISTICATION AND COSTING NEED TO PERFORM COST ANALYSIS IS DESCRIBED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 32 ENTRIES, A SURVEY INSTRUMENT, A GLOSSARY, AND DISCUSSION OF INDIRECT COST ALLOCATION.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

243. **MEDIA CAMPAIGNS AND CRIME PREVENTION—AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By H. MENDELSOHN and G. J. O'KEEFE.** University of Denver Department of Mass Communication Center for Mass Communications Research and Policy, University Park, Denver, CO 80208. 38 p. 1982. **NCJ-82209**

THIS REPORT EXAMINES MEDIA CRIME PREVENTION MESSAGES, FOCUSING ON THE MCGRUFF CAMPAIGN, AND PRESENTS GUIDELINES FOR MESSAGE FORMULATION. THE MCGRUFF CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGN WAS BASED ON DEMANDS THAT AUDIENCES TAKE SPECIFICALLY SUGGESTED CRIME PREVENTION ACTIONS ON THEIR OWN. MESSAGE RECIPIENTS WERE URGED TO ENGAGE IN SOME 60 DIFFERENT BEHAVIORS THAT OSTENSIBLY EITHER REDUCE OR ELIMINATE THE THREAT OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION. A TOTAL OF 30 PERCENT OF A NATIONAL SAMPLE CONTACTED CLAIMED THEY EITHER HAD SEEN OR HEARD THE MCGRUFF PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS. AWARENESS OF THE ADS WAS MOST EVIDENT AMONG YOUNGER PERSONS, MALES, AND PERSONS OCCUPYING MIDDLE OR LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC STATUSES. VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCE, PERCEIVED VULNERABILITY, BELIEF IN THE ABILITY TO PROTECT SELF AND PROPERTY, BELIEF IN THE EFFICACY OF INDIVIDUAL ACTION-TAKING TO REDUCE OR ELIMINATE THE THREAT OF VICTIMIZATION, INFORMATION PRESENTLY HELD CONCERNING CRIME PREVENTION, PERCEIVED NEED FOR AND INTEREST IN CRIME PREVENTION INFORMATION, AND MEDIA USAGE HABITS ARE OTHER DATA REQUIRED AS BASES FOR SELECTING MEDIA TARGETS. UNTIL PRIOR CONTROL OVER MESSAGE PLACEMENT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED, TARGET CONTROL MUST RELY ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ON THE MESSAGE'S THEMES AND APPEALS. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVE CONTROLLING AUDIENCE FEAR, CONTROLLING SOURCE CREDIBILITY, AND CONTROLLING RISK PERCEPTION. GUIDELINES FOR FORMULATING RISK BENEFIT MESSAGES ARE GIVEN; CONSUMER RIGHTS ARE DELINEATED; AND THE OBJECTIVES, DEVELOPMENT, AND FUNDING OF THE MCGRUFF CAMPAIGN ARE DISCUSSED. A MCGRUFF CAMPAIGN ART SAMPLE IS APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

244. **METALLIC WINDOW FOIL FOR INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 16 p. 1978. **NCJ-71098**

THIS DOCUMENT PROVIDES LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT STANDARDS FOR METALLIC WINDOW FOIL USED IN INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS AS A SENSOR. PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AND METHODS OF TEST ESTABLISHED BY THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS FOR METALLIC WINDOW FOIL ARE DESCRIBED. METALLIC WINDOW FOILS COVERED BY THIS STANDARD ARE CLASSIFIED AS FOIL THAT IS PRECOATED WITH ADHESIVE AND FOIL THAT IS NOT PRECOATED. THE DOCUMENT ALSO PROVIDES REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE AND FOIL BREAKAGE, OUTLINES TEST METHODS, AND DESCRIBES TEST EQUIPMENT CONSISTING OF GLASS PANELS, GLASS CUTTERS, A BREAK FIXTURE, AN OHMMETER, AND ADHESIVE. PROCEDURES FOR AN ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE TEST AND A FOIL BREAKAGE TEST ARE GIVEN. EQUIPMENT WHICH CAN MEET REQUIREMENTS OF THE DOCUMENT IS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND IS SUITED TO THE NEEDS OF THE USER. PURCHASERS CAN USE THE TEST METHODS TO DETERMINE FIRST-HAND WHETHER A PARTICULAR EQUIPMENT ITEM MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STANDARD, OR THEY MAY HAVE THE TESTS CONDUCTED BY A QUALIFIED TESTING LABORATORY. DIAGRAMS OF A BREAK FIXTURE ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAMS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00904-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

245. **MICROPHONE CABLE FOR MOBILE FM (FREQUENCY MODULATION) TRANSCEIVERS.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 18 p. 1978. **NCJ-71099**

THIS REPORT ESTABLISHES REQUIREMENTS AND TEST METHODS FOR MICROPHONE CABLE ASSEMBLIES USED WITH MOBILE FM TRANSCEIVERS, AND THE STANDARD ADDRESSES THE MULTICONDUCTOR CABLE AND PLUG. THE CONTROL HEAD CONTAINS THE TRANSCEIVER CONTROLS

AVAILABLE TO THE OPERATOR, THEIR CIRCUITRY, AND RECEPTACLES FOR THE MICROPHONE CABLE PLUG, THE SPEAKER CABLE PLUG, AND THE TRANSCEIVER CONTROL CABLE PLUGS. THE MICROPHONE CABLE ASSEMBLY IS A FLEXIBLE MULTICONDUCTOR TERMINATED BY A CABLE PLUG AT ONE END AND HAVING EXPOSED LEADS FOR CONNECTING A MICROPHONE AND A PUSH-TO-TALK SWITCH AT THE OTHER END. THE REQUIREMENTS PRESENTED HERE COVER CONFIGURATION, USER INFORMATION, TEST SEQUENCE, AND MECHANICAL DURABILITY. IN ADDITION, THEY DEAL WITH VIBRATION STABILITY, TEMPERATURE STABILITY, HUMIDITY STABILITY, CONDUCTOR RESISTANCE, INSULATION RESISTANCE, AND INTERCONDUCTOR CAPACITANCE. TEST EQUIPMENT INCLUDES ENVIRONMENTAL CHAMBER, TEST RECEPTACLES, MEGOHMETER, CAPACITANCE BRIDGE, AND VOLTMETER. THE TEST METHODS ARE FOR TESTS OF MECHANICAL DURABILITY, VIBRATION, TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY, CONDUCTOR RESISTANCE, INSULATION RESISTANCE, AND INTERCONDUCTOR CAPACITANCE. DIAGRAMS AND 11 REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01031-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

246. **MISDEMEANOR COURTS—(DESIGNS FOR CHANGE.** American Judicature Society, Suite 1606, 200 West Monroe Street, Chicago, IL 60606; Institute for Court Management, 1624 Market Street, Suite 210, Denver, CO 80202. 225 p. 1981. **NCJ-77378**

THE FIRST OF TWO VOLUMES ON MISDEMEANOR COURTS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS, THIS REPORT DESCRIBES EXPERIMENTS TO) DEVELOP THE COMMUNITY RESOURCES PROGRAM (CRP)) LOCATED IN TACOMA, WASH., AND AUSTIN, TEX., AND TO) IMPLEMENT THE MANUAL CASE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (CMIS) IN MANKATO, MINN., AND CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX. THE VOLUME IS DIRECTED PARTICULARLY TO MISDEMEANOR COURT PRACTITIONERS, INCLUDING JUDGES, ADMINISTRATORS, CLERKS, AND PROBATION OFFICERS. THE CMIS PROGRAM PROVIDES MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TO SMALL CITY AND RURAL AREA MISDEMEANOR COURTS BY (1) DEVELOPING MANAGEMENT POLICIES, INCLUDING CASE PROGRESS AND DISPOSITION TIME STANDARDS, (2) INTEGRATING AND COORDINATING SCHEDULING AND CALLENDARING PRACTICES; AND (3) PROVIDING BASIC CASE INFORMATION THROUGH THE USE OF A SIMPLE MANUAL RECORDKEEPING SYSTEM THAT ENABLES COURT PERSONNEL TO MONITOR CASE PROGRESS AND EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THEIR MANAGEMENT POLICIES. THE CRP, ON THE OTHER HAND, WAS DESIGNED FOR MEDIUM-SIZE COURTS IN URBAN AREAS AND SEEKS TO USE MORE FULLY EXISTING COMMUNITY RESOURCES, BROADEN PROBATION SERVICES, AND PROVIDE THE COURT WITH MECHANISMS TO DEVELOP PREVIOUSLY UNAVAILABLE RESOURCES. ITS FOUR ACTIVE COMPONENTS INCLUDE A CITIZEN ADVISORY BOARD (CAB), COMMUNITY RESOURCES BROKERAGE (CRB), COMMUNITY SERVICE RESTITUTION (CSR), AND EXPANDED VOLUNTEER SERVICE (EVS). WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE CAB, NONE OF THESE COMPONENTS IS NOVEL. COLLECTIVELY, HOWEVER, THEY REPRESENT A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO EXPANDED UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES BY THE COURT. THE REPORT CONSIDERS MISDEMEANOR COURT PROBLEMS AND INNOVATIONS, DESCRIBES THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CMIS AND THE CRP, AND COMMENTS ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE PROGRAMS THAT SHOULD INTEREST COURTS AND PROBATION AGENCIES WISHING TO ADOPT OR ADAPT A REPLICATION OF THESE APPROACHES. THE ATTEMPT TO USE THE CRP IN TACOMA, WASH., MET WITH MIXED RESULTS, WHILE IN AUSTIN, TEX., ONLY THE CITIZEN ADVISORY BOARD WAS SUCCESSFULLY ADOPTED. THE TESTS OF THE CMIS, DEVELOPED FOR USE IN SMALL COURTS (FEWER THAN 3 JUDGES, CASELOADS OF LESS THAN 25,000 CASES ANNUALLY) WERE GENERALLY FAVORABLE, AND THE SYSTEM IS STILL BEING USED BY THE TEST SITES. FOOTNOTES, TABLES, AND FIGURES ARE INCLUDED. PROJECT SURVEY INSTRUMENTS AND RESULTS, RELATED DATA, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF APPROXIMATELY 200 REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. FOR THE SECOND VOLUME OF THIS REPORT, SEE NCJ 77379. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01118-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

247. **MISDEMEANOR COURTS—POLICY CONCERNS AND RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES. J. J. ALFINI, Ed.** American Judicature Society, Suite 1606, 200 West Monroe Street, Chicago, IL 60606; Institute for Court Management, 1624 Market Street, Suite 210, Denver, CO 80202. 338 p. 1981. **NCJ-77379**

THE SECOND OF TWO VOLUMES ON MISDEMEANOR COURTS, THIS REPORT PRESENTS RESEARCH RESULTS OF INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS CONDUCTED IN MISDEMEANOR COURTS, POLICY CONCERNS ABOUT MISDEMEANOR PROBATION SERVICES AND CASEFLOW MANAGEMENT, AND OTHER RELATED ISSUES. LITERATURE SURVEYS ON MISDEMEANOR COURTS, LOWER COURT MANAGEMENT, AND LOWER COURT PROBATION SERVICES ARE DESCRIBED. SPECIFICALLY, THESE STUDIES DEMONSTRATE THE DIVERSITY OF MISDEMEANOR COURTS, THE LACK OF UNDERSTANDING AS TO HOW THEY OPERATE, AND THE INAPPLICABILITY OF MUCH OF THE RESEARCH ON FELONY COURTS. AN UNDERLYING THEME IS THE FAILURE TO ESTABLISH POLICY FOR MISDEMEANOR COURTS. THE STUDIES ALSO SUGGEST THAT COURT AMBIVALENCE REGARDING GOALS—WHETHER TO PROCESS CASES RAPIDLY AND INFORMALLY OR TO ENSURE SUBSTANTIVE, UNIFORM JUSTICE THROUGH INCREASED FORMALIZATION—HAMPERS EFFORTS AT REFORM OR IMPROVEMENT. TWO QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH EFFORTS INCLUDE AN EXAMINATION OF THE EXTENT AND IMPACT OF DEFENSE ATTORNEY PRESENCE IN MISDEMEANOR COURTS NATIONALLY AND AN EXAMINATION OF SENTENCING PRACTICES IN COLUMBUS, OHIO. THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY STUDY COULD NOT CONCLUSIVELY CORRELATE DEFENSE ATTORNEY PRESENCE TO CASE OUTCOME. HOWEVER, THE COLUMBUS, OHIO, STUDY FOUND THAT SENTENCES IN THAT CITY WERE RELATIVELY SEVERE AND, AS A COROLLARY, THAT TRIALS WERE MORE FREQUENT. THE RESEARCH ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE FINES MAY BE IMPOSED MORE FREQUENTLY AS SENTENCES OR IN LARGER AMOUNTS SINCE THE MONEY IS USED TO SUPPORT COURT OPERATIONS. OTHER DISCUSSIONS FOCUS ON A CASE STUDY OF A MANAGEMENT INNOVATION IN A MINNESOTA MISDEMEANOR COURT, THE EXPERIENCE OF A COMMUNITY SERVICE RESTITUTION PROGRAM IN A COUNTY IN WASHINGTON STATE, A STUDY OF THREE LOCAL ADVISORY BOARDS IN WASHINGTON STATE AND TEXAS, AND THE PROCESS OF PLANNED CHANGE IN TWO MISDEMEANOR COURTS. TABLES, FOOTNOTES, AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED IN INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS. A CHART OF MISDEMEANOR COURTS AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY ARE APPENDED. FOR THE FIRST

VOLUME OF THIS REPORT, SEE NCJ 77378. FOR SEPARATE PAPERS, SEE NCJ 77380-87. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01119-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

248. **MONTGOMERY COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICE, NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA—AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By C. H. BLEW and P. CIREL.** 143 p. 1978. **NCJ-44950**

THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICE (MCES) IS A PRIVATE, NONPROFIT CORPORATION AND A FULLY LICENSED AND ACCREDITED PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL WHICH OFFERS PSYCHIATRIC AND DRUG AND ALCOHOL EMERGENCY SERVICE. MCES SERVICES INCLUDE TELEPHONE 'HOT LINE' ASSISTANCE, A SPECIALLY EQUIPPED EMERGENCY AMBULANCE, PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION. DETOXIFICATION, SHORT-TERM HOSPITALIZATION, AND REFERRAL TO OTHER AGENCIES FOR CONTINUING CARE. TO ASSIST POLICE IN HANDLING THESE EMERGENCIES, MCES FORMED A CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIAISON NETWORK BY PLACING TRAINED HUMAN SERVICE WORKERS IN SELECTED POLICE DEPARTMENTS. SINCE MCES OPENED ITS DOORS IN FEBRUARY 1974, 30 PERCENT OF ITS CLIENT CONTACTS HAVE BEEN CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERRALS. BY DESIGNATING MCES AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT, THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECOGNIZED IT AS AN EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE TO ARREST IN VARIOUS CRISIS SITUATIONS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Supplemental Notes: EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00638-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

249. **MONTGOMERY COUNTY (MD)—WORK RELEASE/PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM—AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By R. ROSENBLUM and D. WHITCOMB.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 208 p. 1978. **NCJ-46250**

THIS MANUAL SERVES AS A GUIDE FOR CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS INTERESTED IN IMPLEMENTING OR IMPROVING PRERELEASE EMPLOYMENT/VOCATIONAL/EDUCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS BASED ON A MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., EXPERIENCE. THE MARYLAND PROGRAM OFFERS ITS CLIENTS AN ARRAY OF SERVICES, INCLUDING WORK AND EDUCATIONAL RELEASE, COUNSELING, COMMUNITY SOCIAL SERVICES, AND SOCIAL AWARENESS INSTRUCTION. CONTROL OF THE RESIDENTS' BEHAVIOR IS MAINTAINED THROUGH A CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT DEVELOPED JOINTLY BY EACH OFFENDER AND A STAFF MEMBER PRIOR TO ARRIVAL AT THE PRERELEASE CENTER, THROUGH PERIODIC UNANNOUNCED COUNTS AND DRUG/ALCOHOL TESTING, THROUGH FREQUENT CHECKS WITH EMPLOYERS AND PERSONNEL OF COMMUNITY SERVICE AGENCIES, AND THROUGH A SUPERVISED FURLOUGH/RELEASE PLAN. FROM 1972 UNTIL FEBRUARY 1978, THE CENTER OPERATED IN A RENTED MINIMUM-SECURITY FACILITY HOUSING UP TO 40 MALE AND FEMALE RESIDENTS; IN FEBRUARY 1978, THE PROGRAM MOVED TO A $2.3 MILLION (55 PERCENT COUNTY-FUNDED AND 45 PERCENT STATE-FUNDED) BUILDING DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED EXPRESSLY FOR USE AS A PRERELEASE CENTER ACCOMMODATING 92 CLIENTS. AN EVALUATION CONDUCTED BETWEEN AUGUST 1972 AND DECEMBER 1976 SHOWED THAT, OF THE 636 CLIENTS HANDLED DURING THE 4-YEAR PERIOD, THE WALK-OFF OR ABSCONDING RATE WAS ONLY 5 PERCENT (N163). DURING A 1-YEAR FOLLOWUP PERIOD, 77.8 PERCENT OF PROJECT PARTICIPANTS WHO WERE SUCCESSFULLY RELEASED WERE NOT REARRESTED. THE MANUAL COVERS LEGISLATIVE ISSUES, STAFFING PATTERNS, AND PROCEDURAL CHANGES IN THE PROGRAM'S HISTORY; DISCUSSES SELECTION OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS; DETAILS VARIOUS TREATMENT STRATEGIES AND CONTROL FEATURES; CONSIDERS ISSUES OF INTEREST TO OTHERS WHO WISH TO DEVELOP A SIMILAR PROGRAM; AND PRESENTS RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION STUDY. DOCUMENTS USED BY THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY PROGRAM ARE APPENDED, INCLUDING A GUIDEBOOK DESIGNED TO INTRODUCE BOTH RESIDENTS AND STAFF TO PROGRAM OPERATIONS.

Supplemental Notes: EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00635-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

250. **MULTIJURISDICTIONAL SENTENCING GUIDELINES PROGRAM TEST DESIGN.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 59 p. 1978. **NCJ-53479**

THIS MULTIJURISDICTIONAL TEST DESIGN OUTLINES STEPS FOR EXAMINING THE APPLICABILITY OF SENTENCING GUIDELINE PROGRAMS ON A STATEWIDE SCALE. THE GUIDELINES ARE MEANT TO REDUCE SENTENCING DISPARITY. OBJECTIVES OF THE TEST DESIGN ARE TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES AS A MECHANISM FOR ENHANCING SENTENCING CONSISTENCY WITHIN STATES, TEST THE FEASIBILITY OF DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING SENTENCING GUIDELINES ACROSS A NUMBER OF JURISDICTIONS WITHIN A STATE, AND TO PROVIDE A BODY OF KNOWLEDGE FOR JURISDICTIONS LOOKING FOR A MEANS TO STRUCTURE JUDICIAL DECISIONMAKING. THE METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING GUIDELINES FOR TEST SITES INVOLVES THE SEQUENTIAL TASKS OF DATA COLLECTION, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SENTENCING DECISION INFORMATION, GUIDELINE MODEL DEVELOPMENT, GUIDELINE VALIDATION, AND GUIDELINE USE, REVIEW, AND MODIFICATION. DURING THE COURSE OF THE EVALUATION, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO CONSIDER A RANGE OF FACTORS INFLUENCING SENTENCING, INCLUDING EXPLICIT POLICY DECISIONS OF JUDGES, PRESCRIPTIVE PRESSURE OF THE GUIDELINES, CHANGES IN PROSECUTORIAL OR DEFENSE BEHAVIOR, AND LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC PRESSURES. THE FINAL STAGE OF THE EVALUATION FIELD TEST WILL INVOLVE THE IMPLEMENTATION AND PERIODIC REVIEW AND REVISION OF THE GUIDELINES WITHIN EACH JURISDICTION BY ALL AFFECTED JUDGES. NILECJ SUPPORT WILL BE PROVIDED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING. THE FIELD TEST SITE SELECTION CRITERIA ARE LISTED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: TEST DESIGN.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

251. **MULTIPLE LISTS FOR JUROR SELECTION—A CASE STUDY FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAN DIEGO. By C. H. MOUNT, W. R. J. R. PABST, and G. T. MUNSTERMAN.** Bird Engineering Research Associates, Inc, P O Box 37, Vienna, VA 22180. 75 p. 1978. **NCJ-43827**

THIS REPORT ANALYZES SOURCE LISTS OTHER THAN VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS FOR PROSPECTIVE JURORS, LIMITATIONS OF EACH, ELIMINATING DUPLICATIONS, DRAWING A DEFENSIBLE RANDOM SAMPLE, AND MONITORING RESULTS. LISTS OF REGISTERED VOTERS PROVIDE THE PRINCIPLE SOURCE OF NAMES FOR SELECTING PROSPECTIVE JURORS IN FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES. HOWEVER, VOTER LISTS VARY FROM JURISDICTION TO JURISDICTION WITH RESPECT TO THE BALANCE OF THE

CROSS-SECTION AND WITH RESPECT TO THE INCLUSIVENESS OF THE POPULATION. TO OVERCOME THESE DEFICIENCIES, MANY COURTS ARE SUPPLEMENTING THE VOTER LISTS WITH OTHER LISTS, SUCH AS THE MOTOR VEHICLE LISTS, TELEPHONE LISTS, UTILITY LISTS, AND OTHERS. THIS REPORT EXAMINES IN SOME DETAIL THE LISTS AVAILABLE IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. IT RECOMMENDS THAT THE SUPERIOR COURT USE A COMBINATION OF THE VOTER AND DRIVER LISTS AS A SOURCE OF NAMES. IT ALSO RECOMMENDS SPECIFIC TECHNOLOGY FOR COMBINING THESE TWO LISTS. IT FINDS BOTH LISTS TO BE COMPLEMENTARY WITH RESPECT TO BALANCE AND INCLUSIVENESS. OTHER AVAILABLE LISTS ARE FOUND TO HAVE SERIOUS WEAKNESSES. THE PROBLEM OF DUPLICATE RECOGNITION IS DISCUSSED AND A MATCHING CRITERION GIVEN. A NEW METHOD, USING QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES TO REDUCE THE DUPLICATE LEVEL WHILE MAINTAINING A LOW PROBABILITY OF EXCLUDING A GOOD NAME, IS GIVEN. COURTS NOW USING MULTIPLE LISTS COMBINE THE ENTIRE LIST AND THEN SELECT ONLY A FEW NAMES AS PROSPECTIVE JURORS. A RECENTLY DEVELOPED TECHNIQUE TO ACHIEVE EQUAL PROBABILITY OF SELECTION WITHOUT FULL LIST COMBINATION IS DISCUSSED AND THE METHODOLOGY ILLUSTRATED. THIS METHOD IS SHOWN TO SAVE A GREAT DEAL OF COMPUTER AND/OR PERSONAL TIME. THE PROBLEM OF GEOCODING NAMES INTO PROPER COURT JURISDICTIONS IS ALSO DISCUSSED. APPENDIXES TO THE REPORT PROVIDE A GENERAL BACKGROUND TO THE CURRENT USE OF MULTIPLE LISTS AND A DISCUSSION OF THE LIST CHARACTERISTICS. WHILE THIS IS A TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT ADDRESSING THE SPECIFIC SITUATION IN SAN DEGO, THE METHODOLOGY APPLIES TO ANY JURISDICTION CONSIDERING THE USE OF MULTIPLE LISTS (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Sponsoring Agencies: American University Law School Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice, 4900 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20016; US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00665-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

252. **NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE THESAURUS—DESCRIPTORS FOR INDEXING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 429 p. 1981. **NCJ-76329**

THE THESAURUS CONTAINS LISTINGS OF DESCRIPTORS OR TERMS USED TO INDEX THE LITERATURE IN THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE (NCJRS) DOCUMENT DATA BASE AND TO RETRIEVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE LITERATURE FOR USERS OF THE SERVICE. TERM SELECTION IS BASED ON THE VOCABULARY FOUND IN DOCUMENTS ENTERING THE NCJRS SYSTEM, ON THE FREQUENCY OF TERM USAGE IN THE LITERATURE, AND ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE USER COMMUNITY. THE 5-DIGIT NUMBER ASSIGNED TO EACH TERM IS A DESCRIPTOR CODE FOR SEARCHING ON THAT TERM. A SCOPE NOTE EXPLAINS THE SPECIFIC USE OF A TERM IN THE NCJRS SYSTEM. NOTATIONS APPEAR UNDER A SUBSTANTIVE DESCRIPTOR, WHEN APPROPRIATE, IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER: SCOPE NOTE, (SN), USED FOR (UF), BROADER TERM (BT), NARROWER TERM (NT), AND RELATED TERM (RT). THE THESAURUS ALSO INCLUDES ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTORS AND GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS. IN ADDITION, A 'KEY-WORD-OUT-OF-CONTEXT' (KWOC) LIST FOLLOWS THE THESAURUS PROPER. EACH SIGNIFICANT WORD IN EACH THESAURUS TERM IS EXTRACTED, LISTED ALPHABETICALLY, AND FOLLOWED BY A LISTING OF ALL THE TERMS CONTAINING THAT WORD. AN EXPLANATION OF HOW TO USE THE THESAURUS NOTES THAT TERMS ARE ALPHABETIZED ON A LETTER-BY-LETTER BASIS AND DESCRIBES BOTH HOW TO SELECT THE MOST SPECIFIC DESCRIPTOR AND HOW TO FOCUS A SEARCH. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

253. **NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE THESAURUS—DESCRIPTORS FOR INDEXING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1978 EDITION.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 357 p. 1978. **NCJ-45887**

THE THESAURUS LISTS DESCRIPTORS OR TERMS USED TO INDEX, STORE, AND RETRIEVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE LITERATURE IN THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE (NCJRS) DOCUMENTATION DATA BASE. THE THESAURUS IS DIVIDED INTO THREE SECTIONS OF TERMS: SUBSTANTIVE, ORGANIZATIONAL, AND GEOGRAPHIC. TERMS ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY WITHIN EACH SECTION, AND A FIVE-DIGIT NUMERIC CODE IS ASSIGNED TO EACH TERM FOR NCJRS INTERNAL USE. SUBSTANTIVE TERM SELECTION IS BASED, LARGELY, ON THE VOCABULARY OF THE AUTHORS OF THE DOCUMENTS ENTERING THE NCJRS SYSTEM, ON THE FREQUENCY OF TERM USAGE IN THE LITERATURE, AND ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE USER COMMUNITY. TWO TYPES OF SUBSTANTIVE TERMS ARE LISTED: SUBJECT DESCRIPTORS AND SYNONYMS OR NEAR-SYNONYMS. SUBJECT DESCRIPTORS ARE THE AUTHORITATIVE TERMS THAT ARE ACCEPTED FOR INDEXING AND SEARCHING. SYNONYM ENTRIES APPEAR SOLELY TO PROVIDE AS MANY POINTS OF ENTRY TO THE THESAURUS AS POSSIBLE AND ARE FOLLOWED BY 'USE' REFERENCES WHICH INDICATE A PREFERRED VALID DESCRIPTOR OR CONCEPTUAL RELATIONSHIP OF THE SYNONYM TO A DESCRIPTOR. NARROWER TERM (NT), BROADER TERM (BT), AND RELATED TERM (RT) ENTRIES INDICATE HIERARCHICAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG TERMS OF THE SAME CLASS. SCOPE NOTES ARE OFTEN USED TO EXPLAIN THE SPECIFIC USE OF A TERM IN THE NCJRS SYSTEM. ORGANIZATIONAL AND GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS, IN THEIR RESPECTIVE SECTIONS, ARE TREATED IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE SUBSTANTIVE TERMS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: NTIS Accession No. PB 281 137; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program; GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00636-1.

254. **NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE THESAURUS—DESCRIPTORS FOR INDEXING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1979 ED.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 610 p. 1979. **NCJ-58161**

TERMS USED TO INDEX THE LITERATURE IN THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE (NCJRS) DOCUMENT DATA BASE AND TO STORE AND RETRIEVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE LITERATURE ARE LISTED. THE TERMS IN THE THESARUS REFLECT THE VOCABULARY USED IN DOCUMENTS ENTERING THE NCJRS SYSTEM, THE FREQUENCY OF TERM USAGE IN THE LITERATURE, AND THE TERMS USED BY THE NCJRS USER. GEOGRAPHIC TERMS ARE LISTED IN SEPARATE SECTIONS. TERMS ARE CROSS-REFERENCED TO DENOTE BOTH HIERARCHICAL RELATIONSHIPS (TERMS OF VARYING DEGREES OF SPECIFICITY WITHIN THE SAME CLASS, SUCH AS 'CONTROLLED DRUGS,' 'OPIATES,' AND 'HEROIN') AND COLLATERAL RELATIONSHIPS (E.G., 'CONTROLLED DRUGS' AND 'DRUG ABUSE'). ALSO INCLUDED ARE SYNONYMS (E.G., 'DEFINITE SENTENCES' AND 'DETERMINATE SENTENCES,' WITH THE LATTER TO BE USED FOR INDEXING AND RETRIEVAL PURPOSES) AND SCOPE NOTES (EXPLANATIONS OF HOW TERMS ARE USED IN THE NCJRS

SYSTEM). FOR EXAMPLE, THE SUBSTANTIVE TERM 'ARSON' CARRIES THE FOLLOWING: (1) A SCOPE NOTE DEFINING THE TERMS AS 'WILLFUL AND MALICIOUS BURNING OF PROPERTY, WITH OR WITHOUT INTENT TO DEFRAUD; (2)THE SYNONYM 'PROPERTY DAMAGE (ARSON)'; (3) THE HIERARCHICALLY RELATED, LESS SPECIFIC TERM 'PROPERTY CRIMES'; AND (4) SEVERAL COLLATERALLY RELATED TERMS, INCLUDING 'FIRE DETECTION' AND 'INCENDIARY DEVICES.' AN EXPLANATION OF HOW TO USE THE THESAURUS IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

255. **NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE THESAURUS—DESCRIPTORS FOR INDEXING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1980 EDITION.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 345 p. 1980. **NCJ-68712**

THE 1980 NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE THESAURUS CONTAINS LISTINGS OF DESCRIPTORS OR TERMS USED TO INDEX THE LITERATURE IN THE NCJRS DOCUMENT DATA BASE AND TO RETRIEVE INFORMATION FOR USERS OF THE SERVICE. THE THESAURUS CONSISTS OF THREE SECTIONS: SUBSTANTIVE DESCRIPTORS, ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTORS, AND GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS. IT ALSO CONTAINS A KEYWORD-OUT-OF-CONTEXT OR KWOC LIST. THE SUBSTANTIVE DESCRIPTOR SECTION, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE THESAURUS, CONSISTS OF (1) SUBSTANTIVE DESCRIPTORS OR AUTHORITATIVE TERMS THAT ARE ACCEPTABLE FOR INDEXING AND SEARCHING, (2) SYNONYMS OR NEAR SYNONYMS OF DESCRIPTORS THAT DIRECT THE USER TO THE PREFERRED VALID DESCRIPTOR, (3) ENTRIES INDICATING THE LOCATION OF THE DESCRIPTOR IN A GIVEN HIERARCHY, (4) RELATED TERM ENTRIES THAT PROVIDE FURTHER DEFINITION OF THE MAIN DESCRIPTOR ENTRY AND ALSO ALERT THE USER TO OTHER TERMS TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL POINTS OF ENTRY, AND (5) A SCOPE NOTE THAT EXPLAINS THE SPECIFIC USE OF THE TERM IN THE NCJRS SYSTEM. ADDITIONAL SECTIONS OF THE THESAURUS LIST ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTORS WITH SCOPE NOTES FOR RELATIVELY OBSCURE ORGANIZATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS OF COUNTRIES, CONTINENTS, STATES IN THE U.S., AND OTHER REGIONAL INDICATORS. IN THE KWOC, EACH SIGNIFICANT WORD IN EACH THESAURUS TERM IS EXTRACTED, ENTERED ALPHABETICALLY, AND FOLLOWED BY A LISTING OF ALL THE TERMS CONTAINING THAT WORD. HENCE, ALL THESAURUS TERMS CONTAINING A PARTICULAR KEY WORD ARE GROUPED TOGETHER AND CAN BE EASILY SCANNED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

256. **NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE THESAURUS—DESCRIPTORS FOR INDEXING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1982 EDITION.** Aspen Systems Corporation, 1600 Research Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20850. 347 p. 1982. **NCJ-83358**

THE THESAURUS CONTAINS LISTINGS OF DESCRIPTORS OR TERMS USED TO INDEX THE LITERATURE IN THE NCJRS DOCUMENT DATA BASE AND TO RETRIEVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE LITERATURE FOR USERS OF THE SERVICE. TERM SELECTION IS BASED ON THE VOCABULARY USED IN DOCUMENTS ENTERING THE NCJRS SYSTEM, ON THE FREQUENCY OF TERM USAGE IN THE LITERATURE, AND ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE USER COMMUNITY. A 5-DIGIT NUMBER IS ASSIGNED TO EACH TERM TO BE USED AS A DESCRIPTOR CODE IN SEARCHING ON THAT TERM. THE INTRODUCTION EXPLAINS SUBSTANTIVE, ORGANIZATIONAL, AND GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTORS; USE OF THE 'KEY-WORD-OUT-OF-CONTEXT' (KWOC) LIST; AND HOW TO USE THE THESAURUS. IT IS IMPORTANT TO SELECT THE MOST SPECIFIC DESCRIPTOR IN BEGINNING A SEARCH. ALL TERMS IN THE THESAURUS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

257. **NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM, PHASE 1—ASSESSMENT OF VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROJECTS—FINAL REPORT. By R. C. CRONIN and B. B. BOURGUE.** American Institutes for Research, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007. 321 p. 1980. **NCJ-70122**

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES STRATEGIES DEVELOPED BY VICTIM AND WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROJECTS AND SUMMARIZES EVALUATION RESULTS REGARDING EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE STRATEGIES. STUDY METHODS INCLUDE A REVIEW OF COMPLETED EVALUATIONS AND RELATED LITERATURE, A MAIL SURVEY OF ALL 280 VICTIM AND WITNESS PROJECTS MEETING THE STUDY'S CRITERIA, AND SITE VISITS TO 20 PROJECTS. CRITICAL REVIEWS OF WRITTEN RECORDS WERE USED TO ASSESS PROJECTS' SUCCESS. ALL PROJECTS SHARED ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING GOALS: (1) REDUCING VICTIMIZATION EFFECTS CAUSED BY THE OFFENDER OR BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; (2) PROMOTING VICTIM AND WITNESS PARTICIPATION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; AND (3) IMPROVING THE USE OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS. SOME PROJECTS FOCUSED ON VICTIM SERVICES; SOME, ON WITNESS SERVICES; AND SOME, ON SERVICES TO BOTH VICTIMS AND WITNESSES. THE THREE GROUPS OF PROJECTS DIFFERED IN TARGET POPULATION, POINT OF INTERVENTION WITH CLIENTS, SERVICE EMPHASIS, AND OUTCOME EXPECTATIONS. MOST PROJECTS DELIVERED THE EXPECTED IMMEDIATE SERVICES AND WERE PLEASING TO BOTH CLIENTS AND OBSERVERS. LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT PROJECTS' LONG-RUN IMPACTS OR ABOUT WHICH KINDS OF PROJECTS PRODUCE THE BEST RESULTS. THEREFORE, POLICYMAKERS HAVE LITTLE INFORMATION ON WHICH TO BASE RESOURCE ALLOCATION DECISIONS ABOUT SUCH EFFORTS. TABLES, FIGURES, FOOTNOTES, AND EXTENSIVE APPENDIXES PRESENTING A DIRECTORY OF VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROJECTS, STUDY INSTRUMENTS, MAIL SURVEY RESULTS, AND FUTURE RESEARCH STRATEGIES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. TB80 225-337. (Microfiche)

258. **NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 1, POLICE JUVENILE UNITS STUDY—FINAL REPORT. By R. ROVNER-PIECZENIK.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 262 p. 1978. **NCJ-58157**

THIS FINAL REPORT ON POLICE JUVENILE UNITS IS THE RESULT OF A 1-YEAR STUDY SUPPORTED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. FIVE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY WERE TO: (1) SUMMARIZE THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE ON POLICE JUVENILE UNITS; (2) CONSTRUCT A FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING POLICE JUVENILE UNITS THAT CAN AID IN EVALUATION; (3) CONDUCT PRELIMINARY RESEARCH RELATED TO SIGNIFICANT POLICY ISSUES IN POLICE JUVENILE UNITS; (4) INDICATE WHAT QUESTIONS AND ISSUES MERIT FURTHER STUDY AT LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS; AND (5) PROVIDE DESIGNS WHERE APPROPRIATE FOR THE EVALUATION OF MAJOR ISSUES. SEVERAL DATA COLLECTION ACTIVITIES WERE UNDERTAKEN TO ACHIEVE THESE OBJECTIVES, INCLUDING A

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE, A MAIL SURVEY OF MIDDLE-SIZE AND LARGE-SIZE POLICE DEPARTMENTS, A TELEPHONE SURVEY OF A SAMPLE OF MAIL SURVEY RESPONDENTS, FIELD VISITS TO POLICE DEPARTMENTS WITH AND WITHOUT JUVENILE UNITS, AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH ON A SELECTED NUMBER OF ISSUES IN SEVERAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS. OF 165 QUESTIONNAIRES DISTRIBUTED BY MAIL, 137 REPLIES WERE RECEIVED THAT PROVIDED INFORMATION ON POLICE DEPARTMENT CHARACTERISTICS, ORGANIZATION OF THE JUVENILE UNIT, NATURE OF OFFENSES HANDLED, DEPARTMENTAL STATUS OF JUVENILE OFFICERS, TRAINING OF JUVENILE OFFICERS, JUVENILE UNIT OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES, JUVENILE UNIT JURISDICTION, PROCESSING OF ALLEGED DELINQUENTS, REPORTS AND FILES USED, AND PRIOR EVALUATION OF JUVENILE UNITS. THE TELEPHONE SURVEY INVOLVED 30 POLICE DEPARTMENTS. TWELVE POLICE DEPARTMENTS WERE SELECTED FOR FIELD VISITS. INVESTIGATIVE, SCREENING, AND PROGRAM OPERATION FUNCTIONS OF POLICE JUVENILE UNITS WERE EXPLORED. THE ORGANIZATION OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS TO HANDLE JUVENILES WAS A LOCAL MATTER. IMPORTANT ISSUES IN POLICING JUVENILES DEALT WITH THE PRODUCTIVITY OF INVESTIGATIONS, UNIFORMITY OF SCREENING, AND EFFECTIVENESS OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS. THE REALITY OF POLICE JUVENILE UNIT OPERATIONS WAS THAT MANY UNITS HAD TO COMPETE FOR CASES WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTAL DIVISIONS. LEGISLATIVE TRENDS LIMITED THE JURISDICTION OF POLICE JUVENILE UNITS, AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF UNIT GOALS WAS DEPENDENT ON OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM RATHER THAN ON INTERNAL POLICE DEPARTMENT CHANGES. MONITORING OF POLICE JUVENILE UNIT ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES IS DISCUSSED. DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ON A NATIONAL SCALE ARE SUGGESTED. TABLES AND FIGURES ARE INCLUDED. STUDY INSTRUMENTS AND INFORMATION ON STUDY PROCEDURES ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

259. **NATIONAL INSTITUTE HOST PROGRAM—SHARING ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.** Public Technology, Inc, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036. 12 p. 1978. **NCJ-48039**

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ) HOST PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO FACILITATE TRANSFER OF INFORMATION ABOUT EXEMPLARY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS THROUGH ONSITE OBSERVATION AND PARTICIPATION. HOST SITES ARE CHOSEN ON THE BASIS OF DEMONSTRATED EFFECTIVENESS IN REDUCING CRIME OR IMPROVING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, COST-EFFECTIVENESS, AND ADAPTABILITY TO OTHER JURISDICTIONS. TO DATE, ONLY 25 PROJECTS HAVE PASSED THE INTENSIVE SCREENING USED TO ESTABLISH EXEMPLARY PROGRAM STATUS. FOR EACH OF THESE PROJECTS, NILECJ HAS DEVELOPED BROCHURES AND DETAILED HANDBOOKS SO THAT OTHER COMMUNITIES CAN BENEFIT FROM THEM. BENEFITS OF THE HOST PROGRAM INCLUDE THE ELIMINATION OF STARTUP OR EXPLORATION TIME AND COSTS AND THE ELIMINATION OF THE NEED TO REPEAT WORK DONE ELSEWHERE. OVER 65 PERCENT OF THE OFFICIALS WHO HAVE VISITED HOST SITES RATED THE EXPERIENCE AS EXCELLENT, AND THE REMAINDER GAVE ABOVE AVERAGE RATINGS. SENIOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFICIALS FROM LOCAL AND STATE AGENCIES ARE ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM. VISITOR NOMINATIONS ARE USUALLY MADE BY STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCIES. BRIEF SUMMARIES OF THE PROGRAMS AT 10 HOST SITES ARE PRESENTED: THE ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION BUREAU OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES; THE POLK COUNTY, IOWA, COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAM; THE SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM; THE FRAUD DIVISIONS OF THE KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE AND THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE; THE MAJOR OFFENSE BUREAU OF BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK; THE PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH RESOURCES CENTER; THE POLICE LEGAL LIAISON DIVISION OF DALLAS, TEXAS; THE DES MOINES, IOWA, RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT CARE CENTER; THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT'S STREET CRIME UNIT; AND THE WARD GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY. A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE USER REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: Public Technology, Inc, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

260. **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE PROGRAM PLAN—FISCAL YEAR 1982.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 36 p. 1982. **NCJ-81245**

THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE'S (NIJ'S) FISCAL YEAR 1982 PROPOSED RESEARCH AND PROGRAM ACTIVITIES, WHICH ARE LISTED UNDER THE RESPONSIBLE OFFICE AND DIVISION. THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS HAS PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR 1982 THAT FOCUS ON IMPROVED POLICE POLICIES FOR MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER, DETECTING AND APPREHENDING PERSONS UNLAWFULLY CARRYING GUNS, ALTERNATIVES TO THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE, USE OF SENTENCE ENHANCEMENT LAWS, AND FORENSIC EVIDENCE IN COURT. OTHER PROJECTS WILL CENTER ON IMPROVED HANDLING OF LONG-TERM OFFENDERS, CONTROLLING OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY, VIOLENCE AND THE MEDIA, AND RESEARCH ON CAREER CRIMINALS. THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION METHODS GIVES PRIORITY TO RESEARCH PROGRAMS ON CRIME CONTROL THEORY AND PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT. PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR 1982 WILL EXPLORE TOPICS WITH THESE GENERAL THEMES: DEFINING PERFORMANCE, UNDERSTANDING AGENCY TECHNOLOGIES, DEVELOPING CAUSAL LINKS, AND OFFENDER TAXONOMY AND PREDICTION TECHNIQUES. THE OFFICE OF PROGRAM EVALUATION PROPOSES EVALUATION FOR 1982 OF THESE TOPICS: EVALUATION OF EARLY APPOINTMENT OF DEFENSE COUNSEL FIELD TEST, REINTEGRATING THE SERIOUS OFFENDER, SELECTIVE PROSECUTION OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS, AND COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROJECTS. THE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING, AND DISSEMINATION PLANS TO SUPPORT WORK IN 1982 ON PROGRAM MODELS DRAWN FROM SUCH SUBJECTS AS POLICE FISCAL DECISIONMAKING, INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR POLICE, VICTIM COMPENSATION, RESTITUTION PROGRAMS, COST ANALYSIS IN THE COURTS, AND POLICY AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS IN CONSTRUCTING CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. FIELD TEST PROGRAMS TO BE DESIGNED IN 1982 INCLUDE POLICE CITATION IN LIEU OF ARREST AND REINTEGRATING THE SERIOUS OFFENDER. THE TRAINING AND TESTING DIVISION PLANS FIELD TESTS ON EARLY REPRESENTATION BY DEFENSE COUNSEL AND REINTEGRATING THE SERIOUS OFFENDER. FINALLY, THE REFERENCE AND DISSEMINATION DIVISION PLANS TO CONTINUE OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

REFERENCE SERVICE AND THE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

261. **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 36 p. 1979 **NCJ-55336**

THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE COVERS THE AGENCY'S ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, ITS PURPOSE, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND RESEARCH PRIORITIES. CREATED IN 1968, THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ) IS THE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND EVALUATION CENTER OF LEAA. ITS PURPOSE IS TO IDENTIFY AREAS WHERE NEW KNOWLEDGE IS NEEDED TO IMPROVE THE WORKINGS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, PLAN A COMPREHENSIVE AGENDA OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION, SPONSOR STUDIES OF MAJOR UNSOLVED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS, DESIGN AND TEST PROMISING NEW APPROACHES TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE, EVALUATE CURRENT PRACTICES, DEVELOP NEW RESEARCH TOOLS, AND TRANSMIT KEY RESEARCH AND EVALUATION FINDINGS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATORS. NILECJ IS DIVIDED INTO A RESEARCH BRANCH (THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS), AND INTO OFFICES OF PROGRAM EVALUATION, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION METHODS, AND DEVELOPMENT, TESTING, AND DISSEMINATION. THE INSTITUTE SUPPORTS RESEARCH PROJECTS THROUGH GRANTS, CONTRACTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, AND HAS FUNDED STUDIES IN AREAS SUCH AS POLICE RESPONSE TIME, COURT REFORM THROUGH AUTOMATED CASE MANAGEMENT AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT, EMPLOYMENT FOR INMATES, THE ROLE OF CRIME IN NEIGHBORHOOD DECLINE, AND THE BENEFITS OF SPECIFIC MEASUREMENT AND TESTING METHODS. SOME FUTURE RESEARCH PRIORITIES ARE VIOLENT CRIME, THE CORRELATES OF CRIME, COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION, CAREER CRIMINALS, SENTENCING, AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND MEASURES.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

262. **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—ANNUAL REPORT, FY 1977.** US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. 65 p. 1978 **NCJ-46856**

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ) IS PRESENTED, DESCRIBING ITS MAJOR PROGRAMS SINCE ITS REORGANIZATION IN LATE 1977. NILECJ WAS REORGANIZED TO PROVIDE A MORE FUNDAMENTAL INQUIRY INTO THE CORRELATES AND DETERMINANTS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. FOUR MAIN OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED TO ACHIEVE THIS AIM—THE OFFICES OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION METHODS, PROGRAM EVALUATION; AND DEVELOPMENT, TESTING, AND DISSEMINATION. THE RESEARCH SECTION FUNDED FIVE MAJOR GRANTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977, INCLUDING THE HABITUAL OFFENDER, CONDUCTED BY THE RAND INSTITUTE; COMMUNITY REACTIONS TO CRIME, BY NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY; WHITE COLLAR CRIME, AT YALE UNIVERSITY; ECONOMIC STUDIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AT THE HOOVER INSTITUTION; AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND CRIME, BY THE VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE. ANOTHER PROJECT FOR THE YEAR CONCERNED COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION. THE PROGRAM WAS FOUNDED ON THE NOTION THAT THE PRIVATE CITIZEN IS THE BASIS OF CRIME PREVENTION, AND ITS SPECIAL PROJECTS INCLUDE BLOCK WATCHES AND OPERATION IDENTIFICATION. SPECIAL POLICE STUDIES RELATE TO THE PATROL FUNCTION, WOMEN IN POLICING, RESPONSE TIME FOR CALLS, INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES, AND MANAGEMENT. NEW ADJUDICATION PROJECTS WERE ESTABLISHED TO CREATE A GREATER FAIRNESS AND CONSISTENCY IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS. THESE INCLUDE THE PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (COMPUTERIZED CASE TRACKING), ALTERNATIVES TO ADJUDICATION, AND STUDIES ON PLEA BARGAINING AND INCREASED FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION. AS CORRECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE GOING THROUGH A TRANSITIONAL PERIOD, NILECJ FUNDED STUDIES ON THEORY AND PRACTICE, FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES AND SPECIFIC REFORM, PUBLIC POLICY, OVERCROWDING IN INSTITUTIONS, FEMALE OFFENDERS, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTIONS, AND JOBS FOR EX-OFFENDERS. THE OFFICE OF PROGRAM EVALUATION WAS PRIMARILY INVOLVED IN THE ASSESSMENT OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS THROUGH THE NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM. THE DECRIMINALIZATION OF MARIJUANA WAS ANOTHER AREA OF STUDY. THE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED TO ANALYZE RESEARCH PROGRAMS THAT CAN BE CONVERTED INTO PRACTICE BY STUDYING NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS, MODEL PROGRAMS, TRAINING, EXEMPLARY PROJECTS, THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION BY NCJRS, AND EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH. OTHER SPECIAL PROJECTS INCLUDE THE VISITING FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM AND UNSOLICITED RESEARCH PROJECTS. APPENDIXES PROVIDE A CHART ON NILECJ'S ORGANIZATION AND A LISTING OF ITS AWARDS, GRANTS, AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00667-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

263. **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—ANNUAL REPORT, FY 1978.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 70 p. 1979. **NCJ-59147**

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE--THE RESEARCH ARM OF THE LEAA--REPORTS ITS ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL 1978. FISCAL 1978 MARKED THE COMPLETION OF THE FIRST DECADE OF MAJOR FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH ON CRIME AND JUSTICE. THE REPORT OPENS WITH A SUMMARY OF RESEARCH PROGRESS DURING THAT DECADE, TOGETHER WITH NOTES ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES, CHANGES IN THE INSTITUTE'S ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE, EFFORTS TO INTEGRATE THE INSTITUTE INTO THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY, AND PLANS TO PUBLISH AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH. SEPARATE SECTIONS OFFER NARRATIVE SUMMARIES OF MAJOR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND FINDINGS DURING FISCAL 1978 IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: (1) THE SOURCES OF CRIME (LONGITUDINAL STUDIES, RESEARCH STRATEGY, STUDIES OF MINORITIES AND CRIME, CAREER CRIMINALS, AND WHITE-COLLAR CRIME), (2) RESEARCH TOOLS (PROBLEMS IN MEASURING DETERRENCE, PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT, DEVELOPING OF RESEARCH METHODS), (3) CORRECTIONS (REHABILITATION, MEASURING PROGRAM EFFECTS, PROBATION AND PAROLE, CORRECTIONAL NEEDS, INMATE ORGANIZATIONS, PRISON VIOLENCE, EFFECTS OF PRISON OVERCROWDING), (4) THE PRETRIAL PROCESS (THE PROSECUTOR'S ROLE, PLEA BARGAINING, THE CAUSES OF DELAY, THE ROLE OF THE COURTS, PUBLIC ATTITUDES, ALTERNATIVES TO COURTS), (5) SENTENCING (MANDATORY SENTENCING POLICIES, THE MASSACHUSETTS GUN LAW, STATE CODE REVISION, SENTENCING DISCRETION, SENTENCING GUIDELINES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION), (6) POLICE (RESPONSE TIME, PREVENTIVE PATROL, THE ROLE OF DETECTIVES, ANALYSIS OF

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PHYSICAL EVIDENCE, THE POLICE ROLE, POLICE DISCRETION, POLICE RESOURCE ALLOCATION, CRIME LABORATORY PROFICIENCY TESTING, POLICE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION, (7) PREVENTION (ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH, SOCIAL CONTROL, REACTIONS TO CRIME, THE MEDIA INFLUENCE, PUBLIC OPINION, CRIME-SPECIFIC PREVENTION), (8) EVALUATION (THE NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM AND ITS PHASE 1 AND 2 REPORTS, PLANS TO STUDY PROBATION, AND EVALAUTION OF THE EFFECTS OF ABOLISHING PLEA BARGAINING IN ALASKA), AND (9) RESEARCH APPLICATIONS (FIELD TESTS, WORKSHOPS, EXEMPLARY PROJECTS, INFORMATION SERVICES, ETC.). APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE AN ORGANIZATIONAL CHART, SUMMARIES OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE INSTITUTE DURING FISCAL 1978, FISCAL INFORMATION, AND ROSTERS OF THE INSTITUTE'S ADVISORY COUNCIL AND STAFF.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-000802-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

264. **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—PROGRAM PLAN—FISCAL YEAR 1979.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850; US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. 44 p. 1978. **NCJ-50749**

LONG-RANGE PRIORITIES OF NILECJ AND THE GENERAL AREAS OF RESEARCH AND PROGRAM ACTIVITY PROPOSED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 ARE OUTLINED. THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF NILECJ IS REVIEWED, ALONG WITH THE LONG-RANGE RESEARCH AGENDA AND THE 1979 PROGRAM PLAN FOR SOLICITED AND UNSOLICITED RESEARCH. PRIORITY EFFORTS OF THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS ARE PLANNED FOR A VARIETY OF TOPICS, INCLUDING: THE CORRELATES OF CRIME AND DETERMINANTS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, VIOLENT CRIME AND THE VIOLENT OFFENDER, SENTENCING, REHABILITATION, AND CONSISTENCY, FAIRNESS, AND DELAY REDUCTION IN THE PRETRIAL PROCESS. OTHER RESEARCH IS PLANNED BY THE OFFICE'S POLICE, ADJUDICATION, AND CORRECTIONS DIVISIONS. EFFORTS IN THE AREAS OF DETERRENCE, PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND MEASURES, AND METHODOLOGY RESEARCH ARE PLANNED BY THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION METHODS; THE OFFICE OF PROGRAM EVALUATION WILL CONCENTRATE ON THE CONTINUING NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM AND THE EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS DEALING WITH MAJOR CRIMINAL CONSPIRACIES, COURT DELAY REDUCTION, JAIL OVERCROWDING, AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTERS. SEVERAL DIVISIONS OF THE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING, AND DISSEMINATION INTEND TO INITIATE RENEWED EFFORTS IN THE AREAS OF MODEL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, EXECUTIVE AND OFFENDER TESTING AND TRAINING, AND REFERENCE AND INFORMATION DISEMINATION SERVICES, INCLUDING THE LEAA LIBRARY, NCJRS, AND THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY. A FLOW CHART OF NILECJ ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE IS APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

265. **NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.** National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009. 23 p. 1978. **NCJ-45597**

A STUDY ASSESSING PERSONNEL RESOURCES, TRAINING, AND EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IN THE FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS SUMMARIZED ALONG WITH PROCEDURES FOR USE IN MANPOWER PLANNING. THE NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WAS CONDUCTED IN RESPONSE TO A REQUIREMENT INCLUDED IN THE 1973 AMENDMENTS TO THE SAFE STREETS ACT WHICH PROVIDED FOR A SURVEY OF EXISTING AND FUTURE PERSONNEL NEEDS IN THE FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND OF THE ADEQUACY OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PROGRAMS TO MEET SUCH NEEDS. THE STUDY INCORPORATES FINDINGS BASED ON AN EXTENSIVE DATA COLLECTION PROGRAM INCLUDING COMPREHENSIVE QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEYS OF ABOUT 8,000 EXECUTIVES OF STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES, MAIL SURVEYS OF MORE THAN 1,600 STATE TRIAL AND APPELLATE COURTS AND 250 LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMIES; AN ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF A 1975 CENSUS SURVEY OF NEARLY 50,000 EMPLOYEES OF STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES; AND FIELD VISITS TO MORE THAN 250 AGENCIES AND TRAINING OR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. EXISTING PERSONNEL NEEDS AND RESOURCES, THE EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION, HIGHER EDUCATION FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL (THE LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM, OR LEEP), TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONAL OCCUPATIONS, MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND EDUCATION, AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR JUDICIAL PROCESS OCCUPATIONS ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED, HIGHLIGHTING FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. SOME OF THE MAJOR PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES UNDER THE LEEP PROGRAM SHOULD BE SHIFTED FROM A GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF UPGRADING THE ACADEMIC EDUCATION OF ALL LINE LAW ENFORCEMENT OR CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL TO A MORE SELECTIVE, QUALITY-ORIENTED PROGRAM DESIGNED TO IMPROVE COMPETENCIES OF MANAGERIAL-LEVEL PERSONNEL AND PROFESSIONAL STAFFS IN PLANNING, RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND EDUCATION; TRAINING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON CORRECTING EXISTING MAJOR QUANTITATIVE AND/OR QUALITATIVE DEFICIENCIES, INCLUDING EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT TRAINING, ASSISTANCE FOR SMALLER AGENCIES, AND ENRICHMENT OF EXISTING TRAINING FOR LINE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS; AND A POSITIVE ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANPOWER PLANNING SHOULD BE MADE AS A NECESSARY CONDITION FOR IMPROVING THE LONG-RANGE EFFECTIVENESS OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AT BOTH THE NATIONAL AND STATE LEVELS. SEE ALSO NCJ-43739-43743 AND 43760.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00642-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

266. **NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, V 1—SUMMARY REPORT, AUGUST 1978. E. NADEN, Ed.** National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009. 167 p. 1978. **NCJ-43739**

THIS SUMMARY VOLUME, THE FIRST OF EIGHT RESULTING FROM A NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY, ASSESSES PRESENT AND FUTURE MANPOWER NEEDS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVED TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT. FINDINGS ARE BASED ON COMPREHENSIVE SURVEYS OF MORE THAN 8,000 STATE AND LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTSCE EXECUTIVES, ANALYSIS OF A 1975 CENSUS SURVEY OF 50,000 EMPLOYEES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES, AND 250 FIELD VISITS. NEARLY 1 MILLION PERSONS WERE EMPLOYED IN STATE AND LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES IN 1974, THE BASE YEAR OF THE ASSESSMENT. A BREAKDOWN OF THIS

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FIGURE SHOWED THAT MORE THAN 580,000 WERE EMPLOYED BY POLICE PROTECTION AGENCIES (60 PERCENT SWORN OFFICERS), MORE THAN 190,000 WERE EMPLOYED BY COURTS, PROSECUTION AND LEGAL SERVICES, AND INDIGENT DEFENSE AGENCIES, AND NEARLY 220,000 WERE INVOLVED IN CORRECTIONS. THE LARGEST PERSONNEL SHORTAGES WERE REPORTED BY PROBATION AND PAROLE ADMINISTRATORS AND BY SHERIFFS; JUVENILE CORRECTION AGENCIES REPORTED THE SMALLEST SHORTAGES. SMALLER DEPARTMENTS REPORTED GREATER RELATIVE SHORTAGES THAN LARGER DEPARTMENTS. THE COMPOSITE SURVEY FOUND A NEED FOR SELECTIVE INCREASES OF PERSONNEL IN MOST CRIMINAL JUSTICE CATEGORIES, BUT ALSO FOUND THAT SUCH INCREASES DO NOT REDUCE CRIME OR IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE UNLESS COMBINED WITH IMPROVED PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR IMPROVING DEPLOYMENT OF EXISTING PERSONNEL AND INCREASING PERSONNEL EFFECTIVENESS. OVERALL, EMPLOYMENT IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES IS EXPECTED TO GROW MORE SLOWLY BETWEEN 1975 AND 1985 THAN IN THE EARLY 1970'S, THE COMBINED RESULT OF A PROJECTED SLOWDOWN IN CHIME RATES AS WELL AS TIGHTER STATE AND LOCAL BUDGETS. THESE TRENDS ARE ANALYZED IN DETAIL IN THIS AND THE OTHER VOLUMES IN THE SERIES. FOR RELATED VOLUMES IN THIS SERIES, SEE NCJ 43760, VOL. 2 'LAW ENFORCEMENT'; NCJ 43740, VOL. 3 'CORRECTIONS'; NCJ 43741, VOL. 4 'COURTS'; NCJ 43742, VOL. 5, TWO PARTS 'CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING'; AND NCJ 43743, VOL. 6 'CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANPOWER PLANNING.'

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program. Stock Order No. 027-000-00650-7.

267. **NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, V 2—LAW ENFORCEMENT AUGUST 1977.** National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009. 57 p. 1978. **NCJ-43760**

THIS SURVEY OF PRESENT AND FUTURE EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL POLICE PROTECTION AGENCIES FINDS THAT POLICE EMPLOYMENT WILL INCREASE, BUT MORE SLOWLY THAN IN THE EARLY 1970'S, AND THAT TRAINING GAPS STILL EXIST. THIS SECOND VOLUME IN A EIGHT-VOLUME SURVEY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANPOWER NEEDS REPORTS THAT EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND LOCAL POLICE PROTECTION AGENCIES GREW FROM ABOUT 340,000 IN 1960 TO NEARLY 600,000 IN 1974, AN INCREASE OF 49 PERCENT IN PER CAPITA POLICE EMPLOYMENT. HOWEVER, CRIME RATES GREW BY 157 PERCENT. AS A RESULT, DEPARTMENTS WITH 1,000 OR MORE EMPLOYEES AND THE SMALLEST AGENCIES ALIKE REPORT PERSONNEL SHORTAGES. GROWTH IN POLICE EMPLOYMENT IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE ONLY 33 PERCENT BETWEEN 1975 AND 1985, AS A RESULT OF A SLOWDOWN IN THE GROWTH OF CRIME RATES, A PROJECTED REDUCTION IN STATE AND LOCAL BUDGET GROWTH, AND INCREASED ALLOCATION OF AVAILABLE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUNDS TO CORRECTIONS AND COURT AGENCIES. CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT WILL INCREASE MORE RAPIDLY THAN EMPLOYMENT OF SWORN OFFICERS, AND STATE AND COUNTY AGENCIES WILL INCREASE MORE RAPIDLY THAN LOCAL DEPARTMENTS. RECRUITMENT OF WOMEN AND MINORITY PERSONS AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN NONROUTINE JOBS CONTINUE TO BE A PROBLEM. AT PRESENT, 13 PERCENT OF RECRUITS BELONG TO MINORITY GROUPS, A FIGURE WHICH SHOULD BE 18 PERCENT TO COMPARE WITH THEIR REPRESENTATION IN THE GENERAL POPULATION. WOMEN COMPRISE ABOUT 3 PERCENT OF ALL POLICE OFFICERS AND ARE CONCENTRATED IN CLERICAL AND JUVENILE WORK. THIS REPORT RECOMMENDS MORE SPECIFIC TRAINING FOR RECRUITS, GREATER TRAINING FOR LINE OFFICERS WHO BECOME SUPERVISORS, AREAS OF NEEDED INSERVICE TRAINING, AND BETTER RECRUITMENT AND PERSONNEL POLICIES. TABLES PRESENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING DATA COLLECTED BY THIS SURVEY. A SUMMARY OF EFFECTS OF POLICE EXPENDITURES ON CRIME AND CLEARANCE RATES IS INCLUDED IN APPENDED DATA. FOR RELATED VOLUMES IN THIS SERIES, SEE NCJ-43739, V. 1 'SUMMARY REPORT'; NCJ-43740, V. 3 'CORRECTIONS'; NCJ-43741, V. 4 'COURTS'; NCJ-43742, V. 5, TWO PARTS 'CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION'; AND NCJ-43743, V. 6 'CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANPOWER PLANNING.'

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00660-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

268. **NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, V 3—CORRECTIONS—FINAL REPORT, REVISED, AUGUST 1977.** National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009. 164 p. 1978. **NCJ-43740**

THIS COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF PRESENT STAFFING LEVELS AND FUTURE MANPOWER NEEDS OF CORRECTIONS AGENCIES PREDICTS FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT WILL INCREASE 60 PERCENT BY 1985 WITH PROBATION/PAROLE AGENCIES INCREASING THE MOST. THREE SETS OF CRITERIA WERE USED IN THIS ASSESSMENT OF MANPOWER NEEDS: ANALYSES OF RECENT WORKLOAD AND STAFFING TRENDS, ASSESSMENTS BY ADMINISTRATORS, AND COMPARISONS OF CURRENT STAFF-WORKLOAD RATIOS WITH PROFESSIONALLY RECOMMENDED STANDARDS. WORKLOAD TRENDS HAVE BEEN MIXED. INMATE-STAFF RATIOS DECREASED FOR BOTH ADULT AND JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS BETWEEN THE LATE 1960'S AND 1974, BUT THIS TREND REVERSED FOR ADULT INSTITUTIONS AS THE PRISON POPULATION INCREASED. SHORTAGES ARE GREATER AMONG SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL (PSYCHIATRISTS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND COUNSELORS). GREATEST SHORTAGES WERE FOUND IN PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENCIES AND IN LOCAL JAILS. TOTAL CORRECTIONAL EMPLOYMENT IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE FROM 203,000 IN 1974 TO 324,000 IN 1985, OR 60 PERCENT. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE TO 252,000 BY 1985, COMPARED TO 217,000 IN LATE 1976. THIS ASSUMES A CONTINUATION OF THE TREND TOWARD IMPRISONMENT OF SERIOUS OFFENDERS. JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES WILL EXPERIENCE THE SLOWEST NET GROWTH, PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENCIES THE MOST RAPID. A SURVEY OF PERSONNEL POLICIES SHOWS THAT THE RECRUITMENT AND TURNOVER PROBLEMS OF THE PAST DECADE ARE BEING REDUCED BY IMPROVED MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES. MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE TO RECRUIT WOMEN AND MINORITIES. IN GENERAL, EDUCATION OF CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL HAS INCREASED. SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR BOTH TRAINING FOR LINE OFFICERS AND CONTINUED INSERVICE TRAINING. A NEED EXISTS FOR MANAGEMENT TRAINING, ESPECIALLY FOR LINE PERSONNEL PROMOTED TO SUPERVISORY POSITIONS. TABLES PRESENT DATA COLLECTED BY THE SURVEY INCLUDING EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL BY INSTITUTION TYPE AND SIZE, DUTIES OF CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL, AREAS OF KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED FOR ADULT AND JUVENILE CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL, AND FUTURE SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE FOR EXPANDED ROLES FOR CORRECTIONS EMPLOYEES. FOR RELATED VOLUMES IN THIS SERIES, SEE NCJ-43739, V. 1 'SUMMARY REPORT'; NCJ-43760, V. 2 'LAW ENFORCEMENT'; NCJ-43741, V. 4 'THE COURTS'; NCJ-43742, V. 5, TWO PARTS 'CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND

TRAINING', AND NCJ-43743, V. 6 'CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANPOWER PLANNING.'

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00662-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

269. **NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, V 4—COURTS. By H. GREENSPAN, B. GILMAN, L. HARRIS, and N. MILLER.** National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009. 270 p. 1978. **NCJ-43741**

TOTAL JUDICIAL PROCESS EMPLOYMENT, AS ASSESSED BY THIS COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY, IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE 62 PERCENT BY 1985 WITH GREATEST GROWTH IN GENERAL JURISDICTION AND APPELLATE-LEVEL COURTS AND INDIGENT DEFENSE. COURT SYSTEM MANPOWER NEEDS MUST BE ASSESSED IN RELATION TO TWO MAJOR GOALS: EQUITY OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS AND EFFICIENCY. INCREASES IN CIVIL AS WELL AS CRIMINAL CASELOADS, INCREASED PROVISION OF INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES REQUIRED BY RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, AND INCREASED PUBLIC PRESSURE TO REDUCE COURT DELAY HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR A 38 PERCENT INCREASE IN COURT, PROSECUTION, AND INDIGENT DEFENSE AGENCY EMPLOYMENT BETWEEN 1970 AND 1974. DESPITE THIS IMPROVED STAFFING, FELONY CASE BACKLOGS INCREASED BY 10 PERCENT IN 1975. THIS ANALYSIS OF WORKLOADS FINDS THAT IMPROVED MANAGEMENT METHODS, INCREASED USE OF FULL-TIME PROSECUTORS (CONSOLIDATING SMALL OFFICES WHICH USE PART-TIME PROSECUTORS), AND ADDITIONAL PUBLIC DEFENDER PERSONNEL WILL BE NEEDED TO KEEP UP WITH INCREASING NUMBERS OF CASES. THE DECLINE IN ARRESTS FOR CERTAIN VICTIMLESS CRIMES, SUCH AS PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS, HAS REDUCED WORKLOADS IN LOWER LEVEL COURTS, BUT HAS HAD LIMITED IMPACT ON OTHER JUDICIAL PROCESS AGENCIES. FORMAL PRETRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAMS ARE EXPECTED TO INCREASE, CREATING GREATER STAFFING NEEDS. HIGH TURNOVER RATES AMONG ASSISTANT PROSECUTING PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS IS DUE PRIMARILY TO LOW SALARY LEVELS. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR SPECIAL TRAINING FOR ENTRY-LEVEL PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE LAWYERS, DUE TO THE LACK OF INSTRUCTION IN PRACTICAL LEGAL SKILLS GIVEN IN LAW SCHOOLS. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE TO IMPROVE INSERVICE EDUCATION FOR JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS. THE NEW PROFESSION OF COURT ADMINISTRATOR WILL REQUIRE SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ESPECIALLY SINCE FEW OF THESE PERSONS HAVE BOTH BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND JUDICIAL BACKGROUNDS. THE PROBLEM OF SUFFICIENT AUTHORITY FOR COURT ADMINISTRATORS ALSO NEEDS TO BE FACED. TABLES PRESENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRENDS BY JUDICIAL AREA, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BY TYPE OF COURT. FOR RELATED VOLUMES IN THIS SERIES, SEE NCJ-43739, V. 1 'SUMMARY REPORT'; NCJ-43760, V. 2 'LAW ENFORCEMENT'; NCJ-43740, V. 3 'CORRECTIONS'; NCJ-43742, V. 5, TWO PARTS 'CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING'; AND NCJ-43743, V. 6 'CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANPOWER PLANNING.'

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

270. **NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, V 5—CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING—NOVEMBER 1976.** National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009. 622 p. 1976. **NCJ-43742**

FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND PRIVATE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS ARE EXAMINED IN DETAIL IN THIS TWO-PART STUDY; STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT ARE GIVEN FOR EACH. AS A RESULT OF A MASSIVE INFUSION OF FEDERAL FUNDS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION INCREASED TENFOLD BETWEEN 1965 AND 1975, FROM APPROXIMATELY 125 COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY COURSES TO 1,245. IN ADDITION, INDIVIDUAL POLICE DEPARTMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS MULTIPLIED. THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION EXPANDED ITS TECHNICAL TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL POLICE, AND MANY STATES RUN TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR SMALLER DEPARTMENTS. THIS RAPID EXPANSION HAS BROUGHT A VARIETY OF PROBLEMS, INCLUDING LACK OF DIRECTION FOR THE ACADEMIC PROGRAMS, A LACK OF ATTENTION TO MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT FOR POLICE SUPERVISORS, AND UNCERTAIN STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITATION. AN OVERVIEW OF CURRENT PROGRAMS FOR AN ASSOCIATE DEGREE, A BACHELOR'S DEGREE, AND A GRADUATE DEGREE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS PRESENTED. OTHER PROGRAMS SURVEYED INCLUDE THE LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM, MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS, THE VARIOUS FBI COURSES, LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMIES (WITH A CHART SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY STATE), LAW SCHOOL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION, AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN CORRECTIONS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT LAW SCHOOLS DO AN INADEQUATE JOB OF TRAINING PROSPECTIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE LAWYERS. CRIMINAL LAW AND RELATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS ACCOUNTED FOR ABOUT 6 PERCENT OF NONSEMINAR COURSES AND 12 PERCENT OF SEMINAR COURSES IN LAW SCHOOLS IN 1975. CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF TRAINING FOR CRIMINAL LAWYERS, JUDGES, AND PROSECUTORS. A SIMILAR SITUATION EXISTS IN CORRECTIONS. FEW SCHOOLS OFFER MORE THAN TOKEN COURSES IN CRIMINOLOGY AND ONLY ABOUT 4 TO 5 PERCENT OF CORRECTIONS WORKERS HAVE BEEN WELL TRAINED IN SOCIAL WORK. GREATER EFFORTS NEED TO BE MADE TO PROVIDE IN-SERVICE EDUCATION TO UPGRADE THE TRAINING OF CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL. FOR OTHER VOLUMES IN THIS MANPOWER SURVEY SEE NCJ-43739-V. 1 'SUMMARY REPORT'; NCJ-43760-V. 2 'LAW ENFORCEMENT'; 'NCJ-43740-V. 3 'CORRECTIONS'; NCJ-43741-V. 4 'COURTS'; AND NCJ-43743-V. 6 'CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANPOWER PLANNING.'

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00663-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

271. **NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, V 6—CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANPOWER PLANNING—FINAL REPORT, REVISED, AUGUST 1977.** National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009. 397 p. 1976. **NCJ-43743**

A MODEL FOR PROJECTING MANPOWER NEEDS IN VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS PRESENTED, THEN USED TO FORECAST EMPLOYMENT NEEDS IN 1985 BY OCCUPATION; RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRAINING ARE ALSO INCLUDED. THIS SIXTH VOLUME OF AN EIGHT-VOLUME STUDY ADDRESSES THE PROBLEM OF COLLECTING VALID DATA TO FORECAST MANPOWER NEEDS, RECOMMENDS THAT SUCH DATA COLLECTION BE MADE A CONTINUING FEDERAL PROJECT, AND THEN USES DATA COLLECTED FROM THIS SPECIAL NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY TO DEVELOP A FORECASTING MODEL. THE SURVEY WAS INITIATED DUE TO UNAVAILABILITY OF BASE FIGURES FOR SUCH A FORECAST. MORE THAN 8000 ADMINISTRATORS WERE SURVEYED IN DEPTH, A CENSUS BUREAU STUDY WAS ANALYZED, AND A VARIETY OF SOURCES WERE STUDIED FOR TRENDS. THIS DATA COLLECTION IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL.

A SERIES OF 27 TABLES SUMMARIZES THE FINDINGS OF THE MODEL, PRESENTING FORECASTS OF PERSONNEL NEEDS FOR POLICE, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONS UNDER A VARIETY OF BUDGET CONDITIONS. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE A SUMMARY OF THE MATHEMATICAL THEORY BEHIND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODEL, THE NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY (NMS) MODEL USERS GUIDE, AND A DATA COLLECTION SURVEY MANUAL BASED ON THE NMS-NORTH CAROLINA PROJECT. FOR RELATED VOLUMES IN THIS SERIES, SEE NCJ-43739, V.1 'SUMMARY REPORT'; NCJ-43760, V.2 'LAW ENFORCEMENT'; NCJ-43740, V.3 CORRECTIONS'; NCJ-43741, V.4 'COURTS'; AND NCJ-43742, V.5 TWO PARTS CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING.'

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00664-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

272. **NATION'S TOUGHEST DRUG LAW—EVALUATING THE NEW YORK EXPERIENCE—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.** New York City Bar Association, 42 West 44th Street, New York, NY 10036. 50 p. 1978. **NCJ-47795**

THE SUMMARY PRESENTS THE RESULTS OF A 3-YEAR STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF NEW YORK STATE'S STRICT DRUG LAW ENACTED IN 1973 AND ITS CONCLUSION THAT THE LAW HAS NOT BEEN SUCCESSFUL. IN 1973, NEW YORK ENACTED A NEW DRUG LAW WHICH MARKED A DRASTIC CHANGE FROM ITS PREVIOUS TREATMENT-ORIENTED APPROACH TO DRUG OFFENDERS. THE NEW LAW PRESCRIBED SEVERE AND MANDATORY PENALTIES FOR NARCOTIC DRUG OFFENSES AT ALL LEVELS OF ACTIVITY. IT HAD TWO PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES: (1) TO FRIGHTEN DRUG USERS OUT OF THEIR HABIT AND DRUG DEALERS OUT OF THEIR TRADE, AND THUS TO REDUCE, OR AT LEAST CONTAIN THE SPREAD OF, ILLEGAL DRUG USE; AND (2) TO REDUCE CRIMES COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH ADDICTION, PARTICULARLY ROBBERIES, BURGLARIES, AND THEFT. THE LAW WAS PRIMARILY AIMED AT HEROIN USE, AND THE STATE'S MARIJUANA LAWS WERE NOT SUBSTANTIVELY CHANGED. THE EVALUATION PROJECT, DESIGNED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE NEW LAW ACHIEVED ITS OBJECTIVES, DEALT WITH DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE PERIOD OF SEPTEMBER 1973 TO JUNE 1976, WHEN THE LAW WAS IN FULL FORCE. THE PROJECT'S PRIMARY FINDING WAS THAT DESPITE EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE OF SUBSTANTIAL RESOURCES, NEITHER OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE 1973 DRUG LAW WAS ACHIEVED. NEITHER HEROIN USE NOR DRUG-RELATED CRIME DECLINED IN NEW YORK STATE. THE STUDY ALSO FOUND THAT THE EXPERIMENT OF THE 1973 LAW WAS EXPENSIVE FOR THE STATE, PARTICULARLY IN TERMS OF THE ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL STAFF REQUIRED TO ADMINISTER THE LAW. IN ADDITION, IT SHOWED THAT DRUG OFFENDERS WERE NO MORE LIKELY TO BE ARRESTED UNDER THE NEW LAW THAN UNDER THE OLD, A SITUATION WHICH UNDERMINED THE LAW'S CENTRAL PREMISE THAT SEVERE MANDATORY SENTENCES CAN DETER ILLEGAL DRUG USE. THE THREAT OF THE LAW SUFFERED FURTHER DILUTION THROUGH THE LARGE INCREASE IN THE AVERAGE TIME REQUIRED TO DISPOSE OF A DRUG LAW CASE IN NEW YORK CITY COURTS. THE EXPERIENCES OF FIVE COUNTIES OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR HALF OF THE STATE'S FELONY DRUG ARRESTS OUTSIDE THE CITY, ARE ALSO DESCRIBED. IN NONE OF THESE COUNTIES WAS THERE EVIDENCE OF A SUSTAINED DROP IN THE EXTENT OF DRUG USE. SUGGESTIONS FOR MEASURES WHICH MIGHT HAVE IMPROVED THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW ARE OFFERED, INCLUDING MITIGATION OF THE SEVERITY OF THE PENALTIES AND EASING OF THE LAW'S PLEA BARGAINING RESTRICTIONS. ADDITIONAL RESEARCH IS SUGGESTED IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NARCOTICS USE AND NONDRUG CRIME, AS WELL AS IN OTHER ASPECTS OF CRIME CONTROL. AN APPENDIX OUTLINES THE PROVISIONS OF THE 1973 LAW. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT'S METHODOLOGY AND A GLOSSARY ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00651-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

273. **NATION'S TOUGHEST DRUG LAW—EVALUATING THE NEW YORK EXPERIENCE—FINAL REPORT.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531; New York City Bar Association, 42 West 44th Street, New York, NY 10036. 172 p. 1978. **NCJ-43315**

THIS REPORT PRESENTS RESULTS REACHED BY THE DRUG LAW EVALUATION PROJECT, WHICH FOCUSED ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE 1973 REVISION OF THE NEW YORK STATE DRUG LAW, A 'GET TOUGH' APPROACH IN THE WAR ON DRUGS. IN 1973, NEW YORK STATE ENACTED A COMPREHENSIVE SET OF 'GET TOUGH' DRUG LAWS WHICH INCREASED THE SEVERITY OF PENALTIES FOR DRUG OFFENSES, RESTRICTED PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION TO PLEA BARGAIN, AND LIMITED JUDICIAL DISCRETION TO IMPOSE SENTENCES THAT DID NOT INVOLVE INCARCERATION. THE EVALUATION PROJECT SYSTEMATICALLY COLLECTED LARGE QUANTITIES OF DATA, CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS WITH KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSONS, CARRIED OUT EXTENSIVE STATISTICAL ANALYSES, AND CONSULTED SCHOLARS WITH RELEVANT EXPERIENCE. OVERALL, THIS EVALUATION INDICATES THAT, DURING THE FIRST 3 YEARS AFTER THEIR PASSAGE, THE OBJECTIVES OF THESE LAWS TO CONTROL ILLEGAL DRUG USE AND RELATED CRIME WERE NOT ACHIEVED. FOR EXAMPLE, HEROIN USE WAS AS WIDESPREAD IN NEW YORK CITY IN MID-1976 AS IN 1973, AND PATTERNS OF ILLEGAL DRUG USE OVER THIS PERIOD WERE NOT APPRECIABLY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE IN OTHER MAJOR EAST COAST CITIES. THE STATE'S PATTERNS OF DRUG-RELATED PROPERTY CRIMES WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE IN NEARBY STATES, AND ITS STIFF PENALTIES FOR REPEAT OFFENDERS PRODUCED NO SUSTAINED DETERRENT EFFECTS. FINALLY, ALTHOUGH INITIAL INCREASES IN COURT CASELOAD BACKLOGS AND OTHER IMPACTS ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TENDED TO LEVEL OFF, THE COSTS IMPOSED BY THESE LAWS DID NOT APPEAR TO HAVE YIELDED COMMENSURATE BENEFITS. THE STUDY'S REPORT DESCRIBES THE PROBLEMS OF THE LAWS' IMPLEMENTATION, DETAILS RESEARCH METHODS AND FINDINGS, AND PROVIDES SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS FROM STAFF TECHNICAL ANALYSES OF MAJOR EVALUATION ISSUES. AN APPENDIX PROVIDES THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF THE 1973 NEW YORK STATE DRUG LAW. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agencies: Drug Abuse Council, Inc, 1828 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00648-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program; Drug Abuse Council, Inc, 1828 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

274. **NCJRS (NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE) DRI DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL INDEX—CUMULATIVE, 1972-1978.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 1979. **NCJ-65889**

THIS 1972-78 NCJRS DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL INDEX (DRI) IS A CUMULATIVE INDEX TO 7 YEARS OF IDENTIFICATION, SELECTION, AND ACQUISITION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DOCUMENTS AND AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS, BOTH DOMESTIC AND FOR-

EIGN. PUBLISHED ON STANDARD MICROFICHE, THE DRI IS BROKEN DOWN INTO A LIST OF DOCUMENT CITATIONS (TITLE, AUTHOR NAME, A BRIEF ANNOTATION, THE SPONSORING AGENCY, AND ORDERING INFORMATION), A SUBJECT INDEX, A PERSONAL NAME INDEX, A TITLE INDEX, AND THE NCJRS THESAURUS. EACH MICROFILMED SECTION HAS A DISTINCT COLORED HEADER WITH READABLE IDENTIFYING INFORMATION FOR EASE OF USE. WITHIN EACH SECTION, THE FICHE ARE NUMBERED SEQUENTIALLY FOR CONVENIENCE IN LOCATING THE CARD DESIRED. INTRODUCTORY MATERIAL EXPLAINS HOW TO USE THE DRI AND HOW TO OBTAIN ANY DESIRED DOCUMENTS. A DESCRIPTION OF THE NCJRS COLLECTION EXPLAINS ITS BREAKDOWN INTO SUCH CRIMINAL JUSTICE TOPICS AS COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION, CORRECTIONS, COURTS, EVALUATION, HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, JUVENILE JUSTICE, ORGANIZED CRIME, AND THE POLICE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: THE KIT CONSISTS OF 69 MICROFICHE AND 6 PAGES OF WRITTEN INTRODUCTORY MATERIAL HOUSED IN A BINDER.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

275. **NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME, FEAR AND SOCIAL CONTROL—A SECOND LOOK AT THE HARTFORD PROGRAM. By F. J. FOWLER JR and T. W. MANGIONE.** Center for Survey Research, 100 Arlington Street, Boston, MA 02116. 194 p. 1982. **NCJ-80949**

THE REPORT PRESENTS FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS FROM A REEVALUATION OF A PROJECT TO REDUCE BURGLARY, ROBBERY, AND THE FEAR OF THESE CRIMES IN THE ASYLUM HILL SECTION OF HARTFORD, CONN. THE MAJOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES INCLUDED BUILDING CUL-DE-SACS ON SOME NEIGHBORHOOD STREETS AND MAKING OTHERS ONE-WAY, TO REDUCE THE USE OF RESIDENTIAL STREETS BY MOTORISTS PASSING THROUGH THE AREA. A NEIGHBORHOOD POLICE TEAM WAS CREATED TOGETHER WITH A POLICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES TO STRENGTHEN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE AND RESIDENTS AND INCREASE POLICE ATTENTION TO NEIGHBORHOOD PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS. IN ADDITION, FORMAL NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATIONS WERE FOUNDED AND STRENGTHENED TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE WAYS FOR RESIDENTS TO WORK ON NEIGHBORHOOD PROBLEMS. THE PROGRAM WAS INITIALLY EVALUATED IN 1977 AFTER IT HAD BEEN OPERATING FOR ABOUT A YEAR. AT THAT TIME, THE BURGLARY RATE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD HAD DROPPED WELL BELOW EXPECTED LEVELS, AS DID THE RESIDENTS' FEAR OF THIS CRIME; THE ROBBERY RATE ALSO DECLINED. IN 1979, 3 YEARS AFTER INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION, POLICE MANPOWER WAS SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED IN THE PROGRAM, AND THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS, WHICH HAD RISEN WHEN THE PROGRAM BEGAN, DROPPED SHARPLY. HOWEVER, THE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS REMAINED ACTIVE, AND THE STREET CHANGES REMAINED IN PLACE. INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROLS INCREASED IN THE TARGET AREA—RESIDENTS REPORTED USING THE NEIGHBORHOOD MORE, BEING MORE AWARE OF STRANGERS, AND INTERVENING IN SUSPICIOUS SITUATIONS MORE OFTEN. HOWEVER, THE LEVELS OF BURGLARY AND ROBBERY INCREASED BETWEEN 1977 AND 1979, RETURNING TO ABOUT THE LEVELS PREDICTED FROM CITYWIDE TRENDS. THUS, FINDINGS SHOW THAT INCREASED INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL IN AN URBAN NEIGHBORHOOD DOES NOT BY ITSELF PRODUCE CRIME REDUCTION. HEIGHTENED POLICE ACTIVITY IS A NECESSARY ELEMENT FOR ACTUAL CRIME REDUCTION. FEAR OF CRIME, HOWEVER, REMAINED LOW COMPARED TO CITYWIDE TRENDS AND RESIDENTS WERE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT IMPROVEMENTS IN SECURITY AND OTHER NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS IN THE FUTURE. FINDINGS THUS INDICATE THAT FEAR OF CRIME IN AN AREA IS MORE RELATED TO ITS PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTER THAN TO ITS ACTUAL CRIME RATE. TABLES, FIGURES, AND 23 CITATIONS ARE INCLUDED. STUDY INSTRUMENTS AND DATA ARE APPENDED. FOR THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, SEE NCJ 80950. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

276. **NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME, FEAR AND SOCIAL CONTROL—A SECOND LOOK AT THE HARTFORD PROGRAM—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By F. J. FOWLER JR and T. W. MANGIONE.** Center for Survey Research, 100 Arlington Street, Boston, MA 02116. 36 p. 1982. **NCJ-80950**

THIS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORTS EVALUATION FINDINGS OF A PROJECT TO REDUCE BURGLARY, ROBBERY, AND THE FEAR OF THESE CRIMES IN NORTH ASYLUM HILL, A HIGH-CRIME RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD IN HARTFORD, CONN. THE MAJOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES INCLUDED BUILDING CUL-DE-SACS ON SOME NEIGHBORHOOD STREETS AND MAKING OTHERS ONE-WAY TO REDUCE USE OF RESIDENTIAL STREETS BY MOTORISTS PASSING THROUGH THE AREA. A NEIGHBORHOOD POLICE TEAM WAS CREATED TOGETHER WITH A POLICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, CONSISTING OF RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES, TO STRENGTHEN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE AND RESIDENTS AND INCREASE POLICE ATTENTION TO NEIGHBORHOOD PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS. IN ADDITION, FORMAL NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATIONS WERE FOUNDED AND STRENGTHENED TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE WAYS FOR RESIDENTS TO WORK ON NEIGHBORHOOD PROBLEMS. THE PROGRAM WAS INITIALLY EVALUATED IN 1977, SEVEN MONTHS AFTER IMPLEMENTATION HAD BEEN COMPLETED. AT THAT TIME, THE BURGLARY RATE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD HAD DROPPED WELL BELOW EXPECTED LEVELS, AND THE ROBBERY RATE HAD DECREASED AS WELL. RESIDENTS' FEAR OF CRIME, PARTICULARLY REGARDING BURGLARY, HAD ALSO DECREASED. THIS REEVALUATION OF PROGRAM IMPACT WAS CONDUCTED IN 1979, 3 YEARS AFTER INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION. EVALUATORS FOUND THAT, ALTHOUGH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS HAD REMAINED ACTIVE AND THE PHYSICAL STREET CHANGES REMAINED IN PLACE, THE POLICE SEGMENT OF THE PROGRAM HAD CHANGED SIGNIFICANTLY DUE TO A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN POLICE MANPOWER, AND THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS, WHICH HAD RISEN WHEN THE PROGRAM BEGAN, HAD DROPPED SHARPLY. CONCURRENTLY WITH THESE CHANGES, BURGLARY AND ROBBERY LEVELS HAD INCREASED BETWEEN 1977 AND 1979, RETURNING TO ABOUT THE LEVELS PREDICTED FROM CITYWIDE TRENDS. FEAR OF CRIME, HOWEVER, REMAINED LOW, COMPARED TO CITYWIDE TRENDS. FURTHERMORE, RESIDENTS FELT MORE SECURE AND SATISFIED WITH THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD, PERCEIVED CRIME TO BE LESS OF A PROBLEM, AND WERE MORE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT FUTURE NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS. RESIDENTS ALSO REPORTED USING THE NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS AND STREETS MORE, BEING MORE AWARE OF STRANGERS, AND INTERVENING IN SUSPICIOUS SITUATIONS MORE OFTEN. BASED ON THOSE FINDINGS, THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT FEAR OF CRIME IS RELATED MORE TO THE CHARACTER OF A NEIGHBORHOOD THAN TO THE ACTUAL CRIME RATE. THE FINDINGS ALSO SUGGEST THAT INCREASED INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL IN AN URBAN NEIGHBORHOOD DOES NOT BY ITSELF PRODUCE CRIME REDUCTION. HEIGHTENED POLICE ACTIVITY IS NECESSARY. AS A FINAL CONCLUSION, THE REEVALUATION SUGGESTS THAT A COMPREHENSIVE CRIME CONTROL PROGRAM, INVOLVING POLICE, COMMUNITY, AND PHYSICAL CHANGES, CAN HAVE AN IMPACT ON CRIME AND ON THE OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD, INCREASING RESIDENTS' SAT-

ISFACTION, SECURITY, AND OPTIMISM ABOUT THE FUTURE. NOTES, 6 TABLES, AND 10 CITATIONS ARE PROVIDED. FOR THE FULL REPORT, SEE NCJ 80949. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

277. **NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS. By D. MCGILLIS.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 20 p. 1980. **NCJ-69075**

THIS POLICY BRIEF DESCRIBES PROGRAMS FOR RESOLVING MINOR DISPUTES WITHOUT ARREST OR FORMAL COURT ACTION USING CONCILIATION, MEDIATION, OR ARBITRATION TECHNIQUES TO DEAL WITH INTERPERSONAL CONFLICTS. EFFECTIVE ADJUDICATION IN MANY CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES IS HAMPERED BY EXTENSIVE DELAYS, LIMITED ACCESS, HIGH DISMISSAL RATES, AND INEFFECTIVE PROCEDURES. SUPPORT, THEREFORE, HAS GROWN FOR ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS SUCH AS NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS. SUCH CENTERS OR SIMILAR PROJECTS TEND TO FOCUS ON DISPUTES AMONG INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE AN ONGOING RELATIONSHIP, SUCH AS LANDLORDS AND TENANTS. CENTERS RECEIVE REFERRALS FROM MANY SOURCES, VARY IN ACTIVE PURSUIT OF CLIENTS, AND MAY ATTEMPT TO SETTLE DISPUTES THROUGH CONCILIATION BEFORE SCHEDULING A FORMAL MEDIATION OR ARBITRATION SESSION. IN ADDITION, STAFF OFTEN HAVE VARIED BACKGROUNDS, MOST COMMONLY IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, AND MEDIATORS AND ARBITRATORS UNDERGO RIGOROUS TRAINING PROGRAMS. PLANNERS INTERESTED IN STARTING SUCH CENTERS SHOULD BEGIN BY DEFINING LOCAL NEEDS. CURRENT COURT CAPACITY FOR PROCESSING MINOR DISPUTES CAN BE DETERMINED BY REVIEWING DATA ON COURT CASELOAD SIZE, BACKLOGS, AVERAGE PROCESSING DELAYS, ETC.; ASSESSING THE AVAILABILITY OF LOCAL FORUMS FOR ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE PROCESSING (BETTER BUSINESS BUREAUS, HOUSING AUTHORITIES, AND SO ON); AND ESTABLISHING A PLANNING BOARD. SEVERAL TYPES OF SPONSORS HAVE BEEN USED FOR CENTERS, INCLUDING PUBLIC SPONSORSHIP (E.G., THE MIAMI CITIZEN DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROGRAM), PRIVATE SPONSORSHIP (E.G., THE ROCHESTER COMMUNITY DISPUTE SERVICES PROJECT), AND PRIVATE SPONSORSHIP WITH A COMMUNITY RATHER THAN JUSTICE SYSTEM ORIENTATION. FUNDING SOURCES HAVE INCLUDED CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE GOVERNMENTS, THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, LEAA, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT CAN PROMOTE AND GUIDE THE DEVELOPMENT OF APPROPRIATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION ALTERNATIVES. STATES CONSIDERING ASSISTING JUSTICE CENTER DEVELOPMENT HAVE NUMEROUS OPTIONS, INCLUDING FINANCIAL SUPPORT, CONFIDENTIALITY SAFEGUARDS, AND LIMITATIONS ON STAFF CIVIL LIABILITY. POLICYMAKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES CAN ALSO PROVIDE VALUED SUPPORT. SOURCES FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ARE GIVEN. AN APPENDIX PROVIDES SAMPLE LEGISLATION SUPPORTING JUSTICE CENTERS.

Supplemental Notes: POLICY BRIEFS 2D EDITION.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00892-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

278. **NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS FIELD TEST--FINAL EVALUATION REPORT. By R. F. COOK, J. A. ROEHL, and D. I. SHEPPARD.** Institute for Social Analysis, 11739 Bowman Green Drive, Reston, VA 22090. 180 p. 1980. **NCJ-65513**

BASED ON A 24-MONTH EVALUATION OF NIJ'S NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS FIELD TEST, THIS REPORT DESCRIBES AND ASSESSES THE PROCESS AND IMPACT OF THREE NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS (NJC'S). FOCUSING ON BOTH THE PROCESS AND IMPACT STUDIES, THE REPORT BRIEFLY DESCRIBES THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE THREE NJC'S, WHICH ARE LOCATED IN ATLANTA, GA., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SOME CONCEPTUAL ISSUES RELATED TO DISPUTE RESOLUTION ARE DISCUSSED, AND THE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH IS OUTLINED. AN ANALYSIS OF THE 4,000 CASES HANDLED BY THE NJC'S DURING THE FIRST 15 MONTHS OF OPERATION COVERS THE CENTERS' REFERRAL SOURCES, CASE TYPES, CASE DISPOSITIONS, AND DISPUTANT CHARACTERISTICS. THE IMPACT OF THE NJC'S IS ASSESSED IN THREE AREAS: (1) IMPACT ON THE DISPUTANTS IN TERMS OF THEIR SATISFACTION WITH THE PROCESS AND THE PERMANENCE OF RESOLUTIONS; (2) IMPACT ON THE COURTS, INCLUDING A COMPARISON OF COURT AND NJC CASES AND THE PERCEPTION AND UTILIZATION OF THE NJC'S BY ELEMENTS OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM; AND (3) IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY. OVERALL, PROCESS AND IMPACT DATA SHOW THE NCJ'S TO BE PERFORMING A NEEDED SERVICE EFFECTIVELY, ALTHOUGH THEIR IMPACT ON REDUCING COURT CASELOADS AND COMMUNITY TENSIONS HAS BEEN NEGLIGIBLE. NJC'S SHOULD DEVELOP MORE EFFECTIVE WAYS OF INCREASING PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT THEM AND OF BRINGING CASES TO MEDIATION OR CONCILIATION. RECOMMENDATIONS REFER TO THE CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS AND GUIDELINES FOR FUTURE NJC'S. APPENDIXES PROVIDE THE EVALUATION METHODOLOGY; CASE DISPOSITION, REFERRAL SOURCE, AND TYPE FOR THE NJC'S; DISPUTANT AND TARGET AREA CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE NJC'S; AND MONTH-TO-MONTH TRENDS IN DISPOSITION, REFERRAL SOURCES, AND CASE TYPE TABULAR DATA, CHARTS, FOOTNOTES, AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

279. **NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS FIELD TEST--FINAL EVALUATION REPORT--EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By R. F. COOK, J. A. ROEHL, and D. I. SHEPPARD.** Institute for Social Analysis, 11739 Bowman Green Drive, Reston, VA 22090. 35 p. 1980. **NCJ-65514**

FINDINGS OF THE NATIONAL EVALUATION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS (NJC'S) ARE PRESENTED. THE STUDY ASSESSED THE EFFECT OF THREE CENTERS IN ATLANTA, GA., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND LOS ANGELES, CALIF. THE THREE NJC'S HANDLED 3,947 CASES DURING THEIR FIRST 15 MONTHS OF OPERATION; THESE CASES INCLUDED MANY TYPES OF DISPUTES FROM SEVERAL DIFFERENT REFERRAL SERVICES. NEARLY HALF OF THE CASES WERE RESOLVED AND A 6-MONTH FOLLOWUP ON THE CASES FOUND THAT AGREEMENTS STILL HELD AND MOST DISPUTANTS WERE SATISFIED WITH THE PROCESS. NJC'S APPEAR TO HANDLE MOST INTERPERSONAL CASES MORE EFFICIENTLY THAN THE COURTS; THEY ARE FASTER, AND THEIR DECISIONS ARE MORE SATISFYING TO THE DISPUTANTS. EVEN THOUGH THE IMPACT ON COURT CASELOAD WAS INSIGNIFICANT, JUDGES AND OTHER JUSTICE SYSTEM OFFICIALS HELD A POSITIVE VIEW OF THE NJC'S AND BELIEVED THAT THEY FACILITATED COURT PROCESSES. CIVIL AND CONSUMER DISPUTES REACHED HEARING LESS OFTEN THAN THOSE OF A MORE CLEARLY INTERPERSONAL NATURE, BUT THE INTERPERSONAL DISPUTES TENDED TO SHOW A LESS SATISFACTORY RESOLUTION RATE UPON FOLLOWUP. THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE COSTS PER CASE AT

THE NJC'S MAY BECOME COMPETITIVE WITH THOSE OF THE COURTS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE NJC'S PROVIDE A NEEDED AND EFFECTIVE ALTERNATE MECHANISM FOR THE RESOLUTION OF MINOR DISPUTES. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT (1) GOVERNMENTS SUPPORT THE CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS, (2) A PROGRAM OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BE CONDUCTED ON OUTREACH METHODS, (3) WORKSHOPS ON SUCH MECHANISMS BE OFFERED TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFICIALS, AND (4) A NATIONAL RESEARCH AND EVALUATION PROGRAM BE LAUNCHED TO ASSESS CURRENT DISPUTE RESOLUTION APPROACHES. TABULAR DATA AND ONE FIGURE ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

280. **NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS FIELD TEST—INTERIM REPORT.** **By D. I. SHEPPARD, J. A. ROEHL, and R. F. COOK.** Institute for Research, 11800 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 22090. 91 p. 1979. **NCJ-54270**

THIS INTERIM REPORT PRESENTS THE FIRST 6 MONTHS' FINDINGS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS' FIELD TEST FOR CENTERS OPERATING IN KANSAS CITY, MO., ATLANTA, GA., AND VENICE/MAR VISTA IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF. NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS ARE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, WITH CLOSE TIES TO THE COURTS, THAT SETTLE A VARIETY OF MINOR DISPUTES USING A PROCESS OF MEDIATION-ARBITRATION. THE NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS' 18-MONTH FIELD TEST ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CENTERS IN SOLVING DISPUTES, THE VARIETY OF CASES HANDLED BY THE CENTERS, MEANS FOR REDUCING CONFLICT IN COMMUNITIES WITH CENTERS, AND COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO THE CENTERS. THIS INTERIM REPORT CONTAINS DATA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES OF THE THREE CENTERS INCLUDING SITE SELECTION, MEDIATION STAFF TRAINING, ESTABLISHMENT OF REFERRAL SOURCES, AND SELECTION OF MEDIATION METHODS. A SUMMARY OF THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF PROCESS DATA IS PROVIDED. PROCESS DATA INCLUDE THE SOURCES OF CLIENT REFERRALS TO THE CENTERS, THE NATURE OF THE DISPUTES AND THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG DISPUTANTS, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISPUTANTS, THE DISPOSITIONS OF CASES REFERRED TO THE CENTERS, AND THE NATURE OF THE HEARING SESSIONS. THE FINAL CHAPTER PRESENTS A BACKGROUND DISCUSSION OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS, ENDING WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION STUDY AND THE PROCESS STUDY. APPENDIXES CONTAIN TABULAR DATA DESCRIBING EACH OF THE THREE CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00762-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

281. **NIJ (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE) STANDARD FOR BALLISTIC HELMETS.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 14 p. 1981. **NCJ-77182**

THIS STANDARD ESTABLISHES PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AND TEST METHODS FOR HELMETS THAT PROTECT THE WEARER AGINST GUNFIRE. REQUIREMENTS FOR FACE SHIELDS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS STANDARD. A REVISION OF NILECJ-STD-0106.00, THE STANDARD REDEFINES THE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM AND ESTABLISHES THREAT LEVELS AND TEST ROUNDS THAT ARE CONSISTENT WITH COMPANION NIJ STANDARDS FOR BALLISTIC PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS. BALLISTIC HELMETS COVERED BY THIS STANDARD ARE CLASSIFIED INTO THREE TYPES BY LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE. THE BALLISTIC THREAT POSED BY A BULLET DEPENDS, AMONG OTHER FACTORS, ON ITS COMPOSITION, SHAPE, CALIBER, MASS, AND IMPACT VELOCITY. THE STANDARD DEFINES SUCH TECHNICAL TERMS AS THE ANGLE OF INCIDENCE, BASIC PLANE, CORONAL PLANE, FAIR HIT, PENETRATION, AND WITNESS PLATE AND DESCRIBES DIFFERENT TYPES OF BULLETS (FULL METAL-JACKETED BULLET, JACKETED SOFT POINT, AND LEAD BULLET). REQUIREMENTS ARE DELINEATED FOR TEST SAMPLING, TEST SEQUENCE, PROJECTIONS, OPENINGS, WORKMANSHIP, BALLISTIC PENETRATION, AND BALLISTIC IMPACT ATTENUATION. IN ADDITION, TEST METHODS ARE DESCRIBED, INCLUDING THE TEST EQUIPMENT FOR EACH TYPE OF HELMET, THE BALLISTIC PENETRATION TEST, AND THE BALLISTIC IMPACT ATTENUATION TEST. FIVE REFERENCES, DIAGRAMS, AND TECHNICAL DATA ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: PART OF THE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

282. **NIJ (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE) STANDARD FOR BALLISTIC RESISTANT PROTECTIVE MATERIALS.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 17 p. 1981. **NCJ-77183**

THIS DOCUMENT DESCRIBES THE EQUIPMENT STANDARD DEVELOPED BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS TO ESTABLISH MINIMUM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AND TEST METHODS FOR BALLISTIC-RESISTANT PROTECTIVE MATERIALS. THIS STANDARD SUPERSEDES NILECJ-STD-0103.00, PORTABLE BALLISTIC SHIELDS, DATED MAY 1974. IT EXPANDS THE APPLICABILITY OF THE STANDARD TO ALL MATERIALS USED TO PROVIDE BALLISTIC PROTECTION AGAINST GUNFIRE, INCLUDING PORTABLE BALLISTIC SHIELDS. IN ADDITION, THIS STANDARD ESTABLISHES THREAT-LEVEL CLASSIFICATIONS THAT ARE CONSISTENT WITH OTHER NIJ STANDARDS FOR BALLISTIC PROTECTION. THE STANDARD APPLIES TO ALL BALLISTIC-RESISTANT MATERIALS (ARMOR) INTENDED TO PROVIDE PROTECTION AGAINST GUNFIRE EXCEPT POLICE BODY ARMOR AND BALLISTIC HELMETS. THESE INCLUDE MATERIALS USED TO FABRICATE PORTABLE BALLISTIC SHIELDS, SUCH AS POLICE OFFICERS' BALLISTIC CLIPBOARDS; MATERIALS USED TO PROVIDE BALLISTIC PROTECTION FOR FIXED STRUCTURES, SUCH AS CRITICAL CONTROL ROOMS OR GUARD STATIONS; AND MATERIALS USED TO FABRICATE ARMOR, SUCH AS METALS, CERAMICS, TRANSPARENT GLAZING, FABRIC, OR FABRIC-REINFORCED PLASTICS. THE DOCUMENT NOTES THAT BECAUSE OF THE WIDE VARIETY OF CARTRIDGES AVAILABLE IN A GIVEN CALIBER AND BECAUSE OF THE EXISTENCE OF HAND LOADS, ARMORS THAT WILL DEFEAT A STANDARD TEST ROUND MAY NOT DEFEAT OTHER LOADINGS IN THE SAME CALIBER. FOR EXAMPLE, AN ARMOR THAT PREVENTS PENETRATION BY A .357-MAGNUM TEST ROUND AT A PARTICULAR VELOCITY MAY OR MAY NOT DEFEAT A .357-MAGNUM ROUND WITH A HIGHER VELOCITY. SIMILARLY, FOR IDENTICAL STRIKING VELOCITIES, NONDEFORMING OR ARMOR-PIERCING ROUNDS POSE A SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER PENETRATION THREAT THAN AN EQUIVALENT LEAD CORE ROUND OF THE SAME CALIBER. THE TEST AMMUNITIONS SPECIFIED IN THIS STANDARD REPRESENT COMMON THREATS TO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITY. THE DOCUMENT LISTS THE FIVE CLASSIFICATIONS OF BALLISTIC-RESISTANT MATERIALS BY LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE, DEFINITIONS OF TEST COMPONENTS, THE REQUIREMENTS OF EACH TEST SPECIMEN, AND TEST METHODS. AN

APPENDIX CONTAINS TWO REFERENCES, TWO FIGURES, AND A TEST SUMMARY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PART OF THE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

283. **NIJ (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE) STANDARD FOR COLOR TEST REAGENTS/KITS FOR PRELIMINARY IDENTIFICATION OF DRUGS OF ABUSE.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 14 p. 1981. **NCJ-77264**

THIS STANDARD ESTABLISHES MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR COLOR TEST REAGENT/KITS USED FOR IDENTIFYING DRUGS THAT ARE COMMONLY ABUSED. IT PROVIDES TEST METHODS TO DETERMINE REAGENTS' COMPLIANCE WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS. THE STANDARD APPLIES TO FIELD TEST KITS USED FOR PRELIMINARY DRUG IDENTIFICATION AND DOES NOT APPLY TO KITS WHICH USE THIN LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY AS THE IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE NOR THE KITS WHICH IDENTIFY DRUGS IN BODY FLUIDS. THE STANDARD IS AN ADAPTATION OF NILECJ STANDARD 0604.00 FOR CHEMICAL SPOT TEST KITS. IT IS CONCERNED WITH SINGLE REAGENTS (OR REAGENT COMBINATIONS) AND PROVIDES DEFINITIONS OF CENTROID COLOR CHARTS AND FINAL COLOR. IN ADDITION, IT PROVIDES STANDARD REQUIREMENTS REGARDING USER INFORMATION AND DATA ON LABELING, WORKMANSHIP, SAFE-DISPOSAL MATERIALS, AND COLOR SAMPLES, AS WELL AS DATA ON TEST COLOR AND SENSITIVITY AND DRUG DETECTION LIMIT. A SECTION ON TEST METHODS COVERS GENERAL TEST CONDITIONS, TEST COLOR, AND SENSITIVITY DETERMINATION. A LIST OF 11 REAGENTS AND A TABLE PROVIDING FINAL COLORS PRODUCED BY THESE REAGENTS WITH VARIOUS DRUGS AND OTHER SUBSTANCES ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM, NIJ STANDARD-0605.00.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01116-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

284. **NIJ (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE) STANDARD FOR CONTROL HEADS AND CABLE ASSEMBLIES FOR MOBILE FM (FREQUENCY MODULATION) TRANSCEIVERS.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 28 p. 1981. **NCJ-77184**

THIS STANDARD ESTABLISHES REQUIREMENTS AND TEST METHODS FOR CONTROL HEADS AND CABLE ASSEMBLIES FOR MOBILE FM TRANSCEIVERS; IT IS COMPATIBLE WITH OTHER NIJ STANDARDS FOR MOBILE FM TRANSCEIVER EQUIPMENT. THE STANDARD ADDRESSES THE CONTROL HEAD, THE CONTROL CABLE USED TO CONNECT THE CONTROL HEAD TO THE TRANSCEIVER, THE CONNECTORS ON EACH END OF THE CONTROL CABLE, AND THE POWER CABLE USED TO CONNECT THE TRANSCEIVER TO THE VEHICLE BATTERY. THE CONTROL HEADS AND CABLE ASSEMBLIES FOR MOBILE FM TRANSCEIVERS ARE CLASSIFIED INTO ONE CLASS. PRINCIPAL TERMS USED IN THE STANDARD ARE DEFINED, INCLUDING CONTROL CABLE ASSEMBLY, CONTROL HEAD, CONTROL HEAD ASSEMBLY, AND POWER CABLE ASSEMBLY. REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS EQUIPMENT ARE DESCRIBED, AND REQUIRED USER INFORMATION IS LISTED. IN ADDITION, TEST METHODS ARE DELINEATED, INCLUDING AMBIENT CONDITIONS; TEST EQUIPMENT; AND SPECIFIC TESTS SUCH FOR FACTORS SUCH AS VIBRATION, TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY, CONDUCTOR RESISTANCE, AND INSULATION RESISTANCE. SIX REFERENCES, TABLES, AND DIAGRAMS ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: PART OF THE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

285. **NIJ (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE) STANDARD FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLE SIRENS.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 15 p. 1981. **NCJ-77185**

THIS STANDARD ESTABLISHES PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AND TEST METHODS FOR ELECTRONIC AND ELECTROMECHANICAL SIRENS USED ON LAW ENFORCEMENT VEHICLES TO WARN PEDESTRIANS AND MOTORISTS OF THE PASSAGE OF AN EMERGENCY VEHICLE. THE STANDARD ESTABLISHES TWO CLASSES OF SIRENS, BASED UPON ACOUSTICAL OUTPUT. CLASS A SIRENS PROVIDE AS A MINIMUM AN A-WEIGHTED ON-AXIS SOUND LEVEL OF 120 DECIBELS (DB), AND CLASS B SIRENS PROVIDE AS A MINIMUM AN A-WEIGHTED ON-AXIS SOUND LEVEL OF 115 DB. DEFINITIONS ARE GIVEN FOR TERMS USED IN THE STANDARD, INCLUDING ANECHOIC ROOM, AUTOMATIC OPERATION, A-WEIGHTED SOUND LEVEL, WAIL, AND YELP. EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS ARE LISTED, INCLUDING GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, OPERATING LIFE, ACOUSTICAL PERFORMANCE, AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE. IN ADDITION, TEST REQUIREMENTS ARE DELINEATED FOR SUCH IMPORTANT ELEMENTS AS TESTING PROCEDURES, INSPECTION, WATTAGE TEST, ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS, AND POSTENVIRONMENTAL TESTS. THE ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS ENCOMPASS THOSE FOR HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURE, DUST, MOISTURE, CORROSION RESISTANCE, AND VIBRATION. TABLES ARE PROVIDED. SIX REFERENCES AND INFORMATION AND DIAGRAMS ON MEASUREMENTS OF THE ACOUSTICAL OUTPUT OF EMERGENCY VEHICLE SIRENS ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: PART OF THE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

286. **NIJ (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE) STANDARD FOR FIXED AND BASE STATION ANTENNAS.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 24 p. 1981. **NCJ-77186**

THIS DOCUMENT ESTABLISHES MINIMUM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AND TEST METHODS FOR ANTENNAS THAT ARE USED AT BASE STATIONS OR OTHER FIXED SITES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. A REVISION OF NILECJ-STD-0204.00, THE STANDARD COVERS ANTENNAS USED IN THE 800-960 MHZ FREQUENCY BAND AS WELL AS THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION DETAILS OF TWO TYPES OF REFERENCE ANTENNAS. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS STANDARD, FIXED AND BASE STATION ANTENNAS ARE CLASSIFIED BY THEIR OPERATING FREQUENCY AND THEIR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN. THE OPERATING FREQUENCY INCLUDED FOUR CLASSIFICATIONS: TYPE I, FOR ANTENNAS USING THE 25-50 MHZ BAND; TYPE II, FOR ANTENNAS USING THE 150-174 MHZ BAND; TYPE III, FOR ANTENNAS USING THE 400-512 MHZ BAND; AND TYPE IV, FOR ANTENNAS USING THE 800-960 MHZ BAND. THE DIRECTIONAL PATTERN IS CLASSIFIED INTO TWO CATEGORIES: OMNIDIRECTIONAL ANTENNAS AND DIRECTIONAL ANTENNAS. THE STANDARD DEFINES PRINCIPAL TERMS USED, SUCH AS ANTENNA POWER RATING, EFFECTIVE ANTENNA VOLUME, AND OTHER TECHNICAL TERMS. PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS ARE DELINEATED FOR RATED POWER OPERATION, RELATIVE ANTENNA GAIN, RADIATION PATTERN, STANDING WAVE RATIO, AND WIND VELOCITY RATING. IN ADDITION, INFORMATION THAT

MUST BE SUPPLIED TO THE PURCHASER BY THE ANTENNA MANUFACTURER OR DISTRIBUTOR IS LISTED. TEST METHODS ARE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL, INCLUDING STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS, TEST EQUIPMENT, SCALE MODEL MEASUREMENTS, AND SPECIFIC TESTS (RATED POWER OPERATION TEST, RELATIVE ANTENNA GAIN TEST, RADIATION PATTERN TESTS, AND STANDING WAVE RATIO TEST). FIGURES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 15 REFERENCES, AND DRAWINGS AND INFORMATION ON REFERENCE ANTENNAS ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: PART OF THE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

287. **NIJ (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE) STANDARD FOR METALLIC HANDCUFFS.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 11 p. 1982. **NCJ-82981**

THIS STANDARD ESTABLISHES REQUIREMENTS AND METHODS OF TESTING DOUBLE-LOCKING METALLIC HANDCUFFS USED TO RESTRICT THE PHYSICAL MOVEMENT OF APPREHENDED PERSONS. THIS IS A REVISION OF NILECJ-STD-0307.00, DATED OCTOBER 1974. THE STANDARD DIFFERS FROM THE BASE STANDARD IN FOUR AREAS: THE DUST TEST HAS BEEN DELETED; THE SALT SPRAY TEST EVALUATION CRITERIA HAVE BEEN MODIFIED; THE OVERALL ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA HAVE BEEN CLARIFIED; AND THE DIMENSIONS OF CHEEK PLATE TORQUE BIT HAVE BEEN CHANGED. THE STANDARD DEFINES THE DOUBLE LOCKING MECHANISM, HANDCUFF, PAWL, AND RATCHET. IT ALSO OUTLINES REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA, USER INFORMATION, MARKING, WORKMANSHIP, WEIGHT, DIMENSIONS, AND OTHER FACTORS. THE STANDARD LISTS TEST METHODS AND INCLUDES INFORMATION ON SAMPLING, TEST SEQUENCE, TEST EQUIPMENT, INSPECTION, WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONAL MEASUREMENTS, MECHANICAL LOADING TESTS, SALT SPRAY TEST, AND CHEEK PLATE TEST. FOOTNOTES AND THREE FIGURES ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: NIJ STANDARD 0307.01—TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM, LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

288. **OPERATING A DEFENDER OFFICE—MANUAL. By B. E. DORWORTH.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 236 p. 1979. **NCJ-66779**

THE MATERIALS IN THIS PARTICIPANTS' MANUAL FOR A REGIONAL WORKSHOP OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM (RUP) OPERATING A DEFENDER OFFICE HELP IN EVALUATING MANAGEMENT AGAINST FIELD STANDARDS. TWO PAPERS DISCUSS THE PROBLEM OF INCREASING WORKLOADS BY A PUBLIC DEFENDER IN SOLANDO COUNTY, CALIF., AND THE PROCEDURES PRESCRIBED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF LEGAL AID ATTORNEYS REGARDING WORKLOAD AND INDIVIDUAL LIMITATION OF WORKLOAD. CASELOAD LITIGATION BASED ON THE REFUSAL OF THE COLORADO STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER TO ACCEPT FURTHER APPOINTMENTS BECAUSE OF CASE OVERLOAD IS PRESENTED. PUBLIC DEFENSE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN, BASED ON TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES; EXPENDITURE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY, STATE, AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT FOR 1975; AND EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL FOR PUBLIC DEFENSE ACTIVITIES BY STATE AND LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT, 1971-75. IN ADDITION, A PUBLIC DEFENDER SYSTEM FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND IS DESCRIBED. THIS SYSTEM REFLECTS THE BREAKDOWN OF THE SINGLE PROGRAM INTO PROGRAMS FOR ADMINISTRATION, DISTRICT OPERATIONS, APPEALS AND INMATE SERVICES, AND PUBLIC DEFENDER MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. IT INCREASES STAFF ATTORNEY POSITIONS OVER A 5-YEAR PERIOD BASED ON THE SYSTEM'S 10 PERCENT BUDGET REDUCTION PLAN. THE SYSTEM ALSO CONFRONTS FUTURE PROBLEMS OF PATIENT ADVOCACY AND MENTAL RETARDATES, EXPANDED INMATE REPRESENTATION, AND INCREASED REPRESENTATION IN JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS. OTHER MATERIALS DISCUSS IMPROVED ATTORNEY-INVESTIGATOR RELATIONSHIPS, DEFENDER OFFICE TRAINING PROGRAMS, PERSONNEL POLICIES, THE FOLKLORE AND FACT OF A MANAGER'S JOB, AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL STUDY COMMISSION ON DEFENSE SERVICES. THE MATERIALS ACCOMPANY THE 3-DAY WORKSHOP, WHOSE AGENDA AND OUTLINE CAN BE FOUND IN THE PARTICIPANTS' HANDBOOK, NCJ 66780.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM (FORMERLY NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM) PUBLISHED APRIL 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00923-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

289. **OPERATING A DEFENDER OFFICE—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK. By B. E. DORWORTH, L. A. BENNER, N. A. GOLDBERG, M. J. HARTMAN, H. S. JACOBSON, and B. E. MCFADDEN.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 228 p. 1979. **NCJ-66780**

CASE MANAGEMENT, BUDGETING, PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, AND EXTERNAL OFFICE RELATIONSHIPS WERE MAJOR TOPICS CHOSEN FOR THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM WORKSHOP ON OPERATING A DEFENDER OFFICE. THESE 3-DAY TRAINING WORKSHOPS ARE SPONSORED FOR EXECUTIVE-LEVEL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL, USUALLY 50 TO 60 PARTICIPANTS ATTENDING PER WORKSHOP. TRAINING TOPICS ARE SELECTED IN A NATIONAL COMPETITION. THE SELECTED TRAINING TOPIC, OPERATING A DEFENDER OFFICE, WAS BASED ON TWO ASSUMPTIONS: THAT RECENT RESEARCH PRODUCTS WOULD OFFER TECHNIQUES TO ASSIST DEFENDER ADMINISTRATORS AND THAT PUBLIC PROVISION OF CRIMINAL DEFENSE WOULD BE STRENGTHENED BY EVALUATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVED MANAGEMENT. WORKSHOP TOPICS WERE SELECTED FROM PLANNING CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS AND FROM A TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO 175 DEFENDER OFFICES REPRESENTING SMALL, MEDIUM, AND LARGE OFFICES IN EACH STATE. THE FOUR GENERAL TOPICS--CASE MANAGEMENT, BUDGETING, PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, AND EXTERNAL OFFICE RELATIONSHIPS—WERE CHOSEN TO ADDRESS THE OVERALL GOAL OF HOW DEFENDER OFFICES CAN BEST ORGANIZE, MONITOR, AND MANAGE FOR EFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO CLIENTS. THEY IMPLIED THE ADDITIONAL ISSUES OF SELF-EVALUATION TECHNIQUES AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES. SESSIONS WERE GEARED TOWARD PARTICIPANTS' OWN GOALS AND PROBLEMS. FOR EXAMPLE, SESSIONS ADDRESSED HOW TO HANDLE WORKLOAD ANALYSIS AND FORECAST FUTURE STAFF NEEDS AND HOW TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN DATA-KEEPING INSTRUMENTS FOR CASE MANAGEMENT. INNOVATIVE WAYS TO PRESENT, JUSTIFY, AND MARKET THE BUDGET, METHODS OF MONITORING, CONTROLLING, AND RETRIEVING INFORMATION FOR BUDGET REQUESTS, AND DEVELOPMENT OF A PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL SYSTEM WERE FURTHER DISCUSSION TOPICS, AS WERE TEAM-BUILDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE STAFF, PROMOTING GOOD COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS AND USING VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE. THIS PARTICIPANT'S MANUAL PRESENTS THE 3-DAY AGENDA, SESSION TASKS AND OUTLINES, DESCRIPTIONS OF CASES FOR PROBLEM-

SOLVING AND MATERIALS FOR ATTACKING THE PROBLEMS, NARRATIVE FOR EACH SESSION, AND FORMS AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY. ALSO INCLUDED IS A LIST OF WORKSHOP DEVELOPERS AND THEIR CREDITS, AN EXPLANATION OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE RUP (FORMERLY THE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM) IS INCLUDED. FOR THE MANUAL OF SESSION BACKGROUND MATERIALS, SEE NCJ 66779.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM (FORMERLY NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM) PUBLISHED APRIL 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00924-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

290. **OPERATING A DEFENDER OFFICE—TRAINER'S HANDBOOK. By B. E. DORWORTH, L. A. BENNER, N. A. GOLDBERG, M. J. HARTMAN, H. S. JACOBSON, and B. E. MCFADDEN.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 286 p. 1979. **NCJ-66551**

A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR MANAGERS OF DEFENDER OFFICES IS OUTLINED TO IMPROVE PUBLICLY FINANCED PROVISION OF COUNSEL FOR PERSONS WHO CANNOT PAY FOR IT. THIS WORKSHOP HANDBOOK IS PART OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM GEARED TO TRANSMITTING RESEARCH TO PRACTITIONERS FOR MORE INFORMED DECISIONMAKING AND GREATER EFFECTIVENESS AT THE OPERATIONAL LEVEL. SINCE THE 1972 SUPREME COURT DECISION MANDATING COUNSEL FOR ALL DEFENDANTS, STATE AND LOCAL JURISDICTIONS HAVE ESTABLISHED A NATIONWIDE TOTAL OF 1,000 PUBLICLY FINANCED DEFENDER OFFICES. AREAS WHERE DEFENDER OFFICES COULD BENEFIT FROM IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING TECHNIQES ARE PRESENTED IN THIS HANDBOOK. THE OVERALL GOAL IS TO INDICATE HOW DEFENDER OFFICES CAN BEST ORGANIZE, MONITOR, AND MANAGE FOR EFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO CLIENTS. THE MAJOR TOPICS ARE CASE MANAGEMENT, BUDGETING, PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, AND EXTERNAL OFFICE RELATIONSHIPS. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTION CONCERNS HANDLING WORKLOAD ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING FUTURE STAFF NEEDS; DEVELOPING AND MAINTAINING DATA-KEEPING INSTRUMENTS FOR CASE MANAGEMENT; AND PRESENTING, JUSTIFYING, AND MARKETING THE BUDGET. MONITORING, CONTROLLING, AND RETRIEVING INFORMATION FOR BUDGET REQUESTS IS DISCUSSED. THE HANDBOOK ALSO COVERS A PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL SYSTEM, TEAM-BUILDING FOR STAFF EFFECTIVENESS, PROMOTING AND MAINTAINING GOOD COMMUNITY RELATIONS, AND USING VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE. THE CURRICULUM USES PROBLEM-SOLVING EXERCISES AND PARTICIPANT INTERACTION. TABULAR DATA, ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL, EXERCISE WORKSHEETS, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM (FORMERLY NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM).

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00908-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

291. **OVERCROWDING IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. C. JOHNSON and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 44 p. 1978. **NCJ-45869**

OVERCROWDING IN U.S. CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS UNDER WAY OR RECOMMENDED ARE HIGHLIGHTED IN THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DOCUMENTS FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DESIGNED FOR USE BY CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND ADMINISTRATORS AND ALL OTHERS CONCERNED WITH PRISON CONDITIONS AND PRISON REFORM. MOST OF THE 62 ENTRIES ARE MORE RECENT THAN 1973. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS IN BOTH ADULT AND JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS ARE DESCRIBED. IN SOME INSTITUTIONS, INMATES ARE ASSIGNED SLEEPING SPACE ON THE FLOOR, IN SHOWER ROOMS, IN HOSPITAL AND RECREATIONAL AREAS, AND IN ONCE-ABANDONED FACILITIES. ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION ARE MANY AND VARIED: EARLY RELEASE, DIVERSION TO OTHER FACILITIES, MORE LIBERAL USE OF PAROLE AND PROBATION, COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS, AND RESTITUTION. THE ENTRIES ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR IN EACH OF THE TWO SECTIONS: PART I INCLUDES DOCUMENTS THAT DESCRIBE OVERCROWDED INSTITUTIONS, AND PART II PROVIDES EXAMPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF ALTERNATIVES TO OVERCROWDING. A LIST OF RESOURCE AGENCIES IS APPENDED TO ASSIST READERS IN LOCATING ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION. A LIST OF SOURCES IS ALSO INCLUDED, AND ORDERING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00919-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

292. **PARALEGALS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. A. A. CAIN, J. FISHER, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 43 p. 1979. **NCJ-57986**

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS DOCUMENTS THE VARIOUS PARALEGAL WORK SETTINGS--POLICE, COURTS, PRISONS--AND PROVIDES CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATORS WITH INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT THIS GROWING OCCUPATIONAL FIELD. CONTAINING DOCUMENTS SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY CITES 51 BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, AND REPORTS PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1971 AND 1978 ON THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARALEGALS. THE CITATIONS ARE PRESENTED ALPHABETICALLY IN THREE SECTIONS THAT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN CAREER PARALEGALS AND OTHER PERSONS SERVING IN PARALEGAL CAPACITIES, SPECIFICALLY STUDENT INTERNS AND INMATE PARALEGALS. THE MATERIAL ON CAREER PARALEGALS DESCRIBES THE RULES, TRAINING, CERTIFICATION, AND RESTRICTIONS OF THE PARAPROFESSIONAL ASSISTANT. PROGRAMS THAT USE PARALEGALS ARE ALSO DESCRIBED AND EVALUATED. SUBSEQUENT DOCUMENTS EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE AND PLACEMENT OF LAW STUDENTS IN PARALEGAL POSITIONS AS PART OF THEIR TRAINING AND ADDRESS THE ROLE, TRAINING, AND IMPACT OF 'JAILHOUSE' LAWYERS--INMATES WHO STUDY LEGAL PROCEDURES AND ADVISE OTHER INMATES ON SUCH MATTERS AS APPEALS, POSTCONVICTION REMEDIES, HABEAS CORPUS, COMMUTATION PETITIONS, AND DISPOSITION PETITIONS FOR UNTRIED INDICTMENTS. A LIST OF DOCUMENT SOURCES IS PROVIDED, ALONG WITH NCJRS DATA BASE ACCESSION NUMBERS AND INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE MATERIAL FROM NCJRS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00814-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

293. **PATTERNS OF POLICE-REFERRAL AGENCY INTERACTION. By E. J. SCOTT and A. MOORE.** Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, 814 E Third, Bloomington, IL 47401. 111 p. 1981. **NCJ-78341**

POLICE REFERRAL PRACTICES AND AGENCY CHARACTERISTICS ARE DESCRIBED FROM BOTH AGENCY AND PATROL OFFICER PERSPECTIVES. DATA WERE DRAWN FROM A 1977 STUDY OF POLICE REFERRAL PRACTICES IN THREE METROPOLITAN AREAS: ROCHESTER, N.Y., ST. LOUIS, MO., AND TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. REPRESENTATIVES OF 103 AGENCIES WERE INTERVIEWED ACROSS THE THREE RESEARCH SITES TO DETERMINE AGENCY AUSPICES, STAFFING PRACTICES, SERVICES RENDERED, REVENUE SOURCES AND EXPENDITURES, CLIENTELE, AND RELATIONS WITH POLICE AGENCIES. BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES—SOME SPONSORED DIRECTLY BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS—WERE STUDIED. THE RESEARCH COULD ONLY PARTIALLY SUBSTANTIATE POLICE COMPLAINTS THAT REFERRAL AGENCIES WERE OFTEN UNAVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED MOST. AGENCIES WHICH WERE OPEN 24 HOURS A DAY WERE NO MORE LIKELY TO RECEIVE REFERRALS THAN WERE AGENCIES OPEN ONLY DURING THE DAYTIME. OFFICERS' REFERRAL BEHAVIOR IN INITIAL RESPONSE TO CALLS FOR SERVICE, THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD REFERRAL AND SOCIAL SERVICE PROVISION, AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH REFERRAL AGENCIES WERE ALSO STUDIED. DATA WERE DRAWN FROM OBSERVATION OF OFFICER ACTIVITIES WHILE ON PATROL AND FROM INTERVIEWS WITH OBSERVED OFFICERS AND THEIR SUPERVISORS. ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER OF ENCOUNTERS SUITED TO REFERRAL IS UNDETERMINED, REFERRALS OCCURRED IN ONLY 5 PERCENT OF THE MORE THAN 5,700 OBSERVED POLICE-CITIZEN ENCOUNTERS. SUGGESTIONS FOR REFERRAL ALSO OCCURRED IN AN ADDITIONAL 7 PERCENT OF THE OBSERVED ENCOUNTERS. REFERRALS WERE USUALLY DETERMINED BY THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM REGARDLESS OF CITIZEN BEHAVIOR CHARACTERISTICS OR OFFICER ATTITUDES. WHEN CITIZENS WERE REFERRED, THEY WERE GENERALLY SATISFIED WITH POLICE HANDLING OF THE PROBLEM AND THE REFERRAL AGENCY RESPONSE. SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ARE MADE, INCLUDING THE NEED TO ASSESS REFERRAL'S EFFECTIVENESS IN MEETING THE GOALS FOR WHICH IT WAS DESIGNED. TABLES, DIAGRAMS, FOOTNOTES, AND 17 REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. AN INTERVIEW FORM AND A LIST OF TYPES OF REFERRAL AGENCIES ARE APPENDED. FOR COMPANION DOCUMENTS SEE NCJ 78362 AND 77317.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01120-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

294. **PERSONAL FM (FREQUENCY MODULATED) TRANSCEIVERS—NILECJ (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE) STANDARD. By H. E. TAGGART, J. F. SHAFER, L. F. SAULSBERY, and J. L. WORKMAN.** US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. 34 p. 1978. **NCJ-47380**

THIS DOCUMENT IS A LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT STANDARD FOR FM TRANSCEIVERS; IT CONSISTS OF PERFORMANCE AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS TOGETHER WITH A DESCRIPTION OF TESTING METHODS. THIS EQUIPMENT STANDARD IS APPROVED AND ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. EQUIPMENT WHICH CAN MEET ITS REQUIREMENTS IS CONSIDERED TO BE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND SUITED TO THE NEEDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. PURCHASERS CAN USE THE TEST METHODS DESCRIBED TO DETERMINE FIRSTHAND WHETHER A PARTICULAR EQUIPMENT ITEM MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STANDARD, OR THEY MAY HAVE THE TESTS CONDUCTED ON THEIR BEHALF BY A QUALIFIED TESTING LABORATORY. LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL MAY ALSO REFER TO THIS STANDARD IN PURCHASE DOCUMENTS AND REQUIRE THAT ANY EQUIPMENT OFFERED FOR PURCHASE MEET ITS REQUIREMENTS. THE NECESSARILY TECHNICAL NATURE OF THIS STANDARD AND ITS SPECIAL FOCUS AS A PROCUREMENT AID MAKE IT OF LIMITED USE TO THOSE WHO SEEK GENERAL GUIDANCE CONCERNING PERSONAL FM TRANSCEIVERS. THE CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONAL FM TRANSCEIVERS ACCORDING TO OPERATING FREQUENCIES IS EXPLAINED, AND TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT ARE DEFINED. BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR MINIMUM PERFORMANCE, SHOCK STABILITY, AUDIO DISTORTION, OUTPUT POWER, ETC., ARE OUTLINED, AND SPECIFIC TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR THE VARIOUS FUNCTIONS OF THE EQUIPMENT ARE DESCRIBED. TABLES SUMMARIZE MINIMUM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS, AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATE THE MATERIAL PRESENTED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00728-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

295. **PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT. By R. TOBIN.** American University, Massachusetts and Nebraska, Avenues, NW, Washington, DC 20016. 62 p. 1979. **NCJ-53624**

THIS VOLUME OF LEAA'S TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES OUTLINES PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT WHICH HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR AND THEN APPLIES THEM TO A TRIAL COURT SETTING. LEAA'S COURT MANAGEMENT PROJECT WAS LAUNCHED IN 1977 TO PROVIDE TRIAL COURT MANAGERS--BOTH JUDGES AND STAFFS--WITH A MANAGEMENT REPORT SERIES ADDRESSING CRITICAL AREAS OF WORKLOAD AND RESOURCES IN AN EFFORT TO ENHANCE FINANCIAL, PERSONNEL, AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT. THE VOLUME ON PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IS ORGANIZED IN THREE CHAPTERS TO PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH BOTH BROAD AND SPECIFIC TRIAL COURT PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT ISSUES CAN BE ANALYZED AND HANDLED. THE FIRST DISCUSSES THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE TRIAL COURT ENVIRONMENT WHICH BEAR ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A PERSONNEL SYSTEM--THE FOCUS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY AND CONTROL, THE INTERNAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, AND THE AUTHORITY TO MANAGE BASIC ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTIONS. THESE ISSUES ARE THEN DISCUSSED IN LIGHT OF THE SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF TRIAL COURT PERSONNEL. THE FOLLOWING SECTION PROVIDES A SERIES OF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS IN ORGANIZATION, STAFFING, EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE, AND EMPLOYEE RELATIONS AND DEALS WITH SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL PROCEDURES. THE FINAL SECTION IS DESIGNED TO AID THOSE TRIAL COURTS PLANNING TO DEVELOP A COURT PERSONNEL SYSTEM OR TO SUBSTANTIALLY RESTRUCTURE AN EXISTING SYSTEM. THE SECTION ASSUMES THE NEED FOR A RELATIVELY SELF-CONTAINED AND INDEPENDENT JUDICIAL BRANCH SYSTEM AND PRESENTS A GENERAL FIVE-PHASE IMPLEMENTATION CHRONOLOGY FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. SEE ALSO NCJ

52653, 53623, AND 53625.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS—TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00769-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

296. **PERSPECTIVES ON DETERMINATE SENTENCING—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By W. D. POINTER and C. ROSENSTEIN. M. KRAVITZ, Ed.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 95 p. 1982. **NCJ-84151**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY FEATURES 213 CITATIONS ABOUT THE IMPACT OF DETERMINATE SENTENCING ON CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS, RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE ISSUES, AND THE DEBATE ABOUT THE MERITS OF DETERMINACY. THE CITATIONS ARE PRESENTED IN SEVEN CHAPTERS: THE ISSUES, LEGISLATION, IMPACT ON CORRECTIONS, EFFECT ON INMATES, PAROLE AND DETERMINATE SENTENCING, DETERMINATE SENTENCING IN JUVENILE JUSTICE, AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES. IN ADDITION, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY INCLUDES A DESCRIPTION OF THE 5-VOLUME NATIONAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN PRISONS AND JAILS PUBLISHED IN 1980. THE DOCUMENTS CITED WERE PUBLISHED AFTER 1975 AND INCLUDE STUDIES OF DETERMINATE SENTENCING LEGISLATION, THE ACTUAL AND PROJECTED IMPACT ON SPECIFIC STATE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS, THE EFFECT ON CAREER CRIMINALS, AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DETERMINATE SENTENCING AND PROPOSALS FOR ABOLISHING PAROLE. IN ADDITION, AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN PERSPECTIVES ON U.S. SENTENCING REFORMS ARE INCLUDED. EACH CITATION INCLUDES AN INFORMATIVE ABSTRACT AND BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA AS WELL AS ORDERING INFORMATION; IN ADDITION, ALL DOCUMENTS ARE AVAILABLE ON INTERLIBRARY LOAN FROM NCJRS. AUTHOR, SUBJECT, AND TITLE INDEXES PROVIDE ACCESS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 27-000-01168-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

297. **PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAMS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS: A MANUAL FOR POLICE ADMINISTRATORS. By C. S. PRICE, M. L. POLLOCK, L. R. GETTMAN, and D. A. KENT.** International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. 465 p. 1977. **NCJ-44817**

THIS PROJECT PRESENTS A SYSTEMATIC DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS AND METHODS THAT CAN BE USED TO ENSURE A HIGH LEVEL OF PHYSICAL FITNESS AMONG POLICE PERSONNEL. PART I OF THE MANUAL DISCUSSES THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED DURING THE EXPERIMENTAL PORTION OF THE STUDY. INCLUDED ARE THE METHODOLOGY, RESULTS OF PHYSICAL FITNESS EVALUATION OF PROGRAM VOLUNTEERS, DESCRIPTIONS OF THE 20-WEEK EXPERIMENTAL EXERCISE PROGRAMS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF THE 20-WEEK EXPERIMENTAL EXERCISE PROGRAMS, ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS TOWARD HEALTH AND PHYSICAL FITNESS, AND RESULTS OF A NATIONAL SURVEY. PART II DISCUSSES IMPLEMENTATION: ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS, LEGAL ISSUES, AND THE RECOMMENDED PROGRAMS. THIS FINAL SECTION OF THE MANUAL IS AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. APPENDIXES CONTAIN A MEDICAL HISTORY QUESTIONNAIRE, AN INFORMED CONSENT FORM, AND AN AEROBICS EXERCISE LOG. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00671-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

298. **PHYSICAL SECURITY OF SLIDING DOORS UNITS.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 26 p. 1979. **NCJ-71100**

THIS REPORT ESTABLISHES PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR SLIDING GLASS UNITS TO BE USED IN RESIDENCES AS WELL AS METHODS OF TEST FOR THESE DOORS' RESISTANCE TO FORCE ENTRY BY UNSKILLED AND SEMISKILLED BURGLARS. THIS STANDARD COVERS CLASS 1 UNITS, DESIGNED TO PREVENT ENTRY BY MOST UNSKILLED BURGLARS, AND CLASS 2 UNITS, DESIGNED TO PREVENT ENTRY BY MOST SEMISKILLED BURGLARS. CLASS 1 UNITS PROVIDE A MINIMUM LEVEL OF PHYSICAL SECURITY, WHILE CLASS 2 UNITS PROVIDE A MODERATE LEVEL OF PHYSICAL SECURITY. THE REPORT INCLUDES DEFINITIONS FOR GLAZING, KEEPER, LATCH, LATCH OPERATOR, LOCKING DEVICE, LOIDING (A METHOD OF MANIPULATING A LOCKING DEVICE FROM THE OUTSIDE), SLIDING GLASS DOOR FRAME, SLIDING GLASS DOOR UNIT, STILE, AND STRIKE. THERE ARE REQUIREMENTS LISTED FOR CLASSIFICATION, FAILURE CRITERIA, RESISTANCE TO DISASSEMBLY, AND RESISTANCE TO LOIDING. LOCKING DEVICE STABILITY, DOOR PANEL REMOVAL RESISTANCE, LOCKING DEVICE STRENGTH, AND FIXED-PANEL FASTENING STRENGTH ARE FURTHER SPECIFICATIONS, AS ARE MEETING STILE FASTENING STRENGTH, AND GLAZING IMPACT STRENGTH. TEST METHODS INCLUDE STANDARDS FOR SAMPLE AND SAMPLE PREPARATION, TEST SEQUENCE, DISASSEMBLY TEST, LOIDING TEST, LATCH OPERATOR LOIDING FORCE TEST, AND LATCH LOIDING FORCE TEST. LOCKING DEVICE STABILITY TESTS, DOOR PANEL REMOVAL TESTS, LOCKING DEVICE STRENGTH TESTS, FIXED-PANEL FASTENING STRENGTH TESTS, AND STILE FASTENING AND GLAZING IMPACT STRENGTH TESTS ARE ADDITIONAL METHODS COVERED. TEST EQUIPMENT INCLUDES LOW-RANGE TENSILE LOADING DEVICE, MEDIUM-RANGE TENSILE LOADING DEVICE, HIGH-RANGE TENSILE LOADING DEVICE, LOIDING TOOLS, AND IMPACTOR. DIAGRAMS, A PICTURE, AND A TABLE ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01039-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

299. **PHYSICAL SECURITY OF WINDOW UNITS.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 32 p. 1979. **NCJ-71101**

THIS DOCUMENT ESTABLISHES PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AND METHODS FOR TESTING THE RESISTANCE TO FORCED ENTRY OF WINDOW UNITS INTENDED FOR USE IN RESIDENCES AND SOME SMALL BUSINESSES. THIS STANDARD ADDRESSES THE CAPABILITY OF WINDOW UNITS TO FRUSTRATE THE 'OPPORTUNITY' CRIMES COMMITTED BY UNSKILLED AND SEMISKILLED BURGLARS. THE SKILLED OR RARELY USED METHODS OF GAINING ENTRY THROUGH WINDOW UNITS ARE NOT ADDRESSED. THIS STANDARD IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE NILECJ STANDARDS FOR THE PHYSICAL SECURITY OF SINGLE-SWING ENTRY DOORS AND SLIDING GLASS DOOR UNITS. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS STANDARD, WINDOW UNITS ARE CLASSIFIED INTO FOUR SECURITY LEVELS: MINIMUM, MODERATE, MEDIUM, AND RELATIVELY HIGH. WINDOW UNITS ARE FURTHER CLASSIFIED BY THEIR MODE OF OPERATION: SLIDING, OUTSWINGING, INSWINGING, PIVOTED, FIXED, AND SECURITY. THE DOCUMENT PROVIDES DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS AND SUMMARIZES THE WINDOW UNIT REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING RESISTANCE TO DISASSEMBLY; RESISTANCE TO LOIDING (A METHOD OF MANIPULATING A LOCKING DEVICE FROM THE OUTSIDE); LOCKING DEVICE STABILITY AND STRENGTH;

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WINDOW STRENGTH, AND GLAZING, SASH FRAME, AND SECURITY BAR IMPACT STRENGTH. A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF TESTING PROCEDURES IS GIVEN, AND AN APPENDIX DESCRIBES TEST EQUIPMENT SUITABLE FOR USE IN EVALUATING THE PHYSICAL SECURITY OF WINDOW UNITS. TWO REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01018-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

300. **PLEA BARGAINING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1978. By H. S. MILLER, W. F. MCDONALD, and J. A. CRAMER.** Georgetown University Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, 600 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20001. 443 p. 1978. **NCJ-40484**

THIS REPORT PRESENTS A STUDY OF THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF PLEA BARGAINING IN THE UNITED STATES, EMPHASIZING ITS CHARACTERISTICS AND DYNAMICS. THE REPORT BEGINS WITH A SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS, FOLLOWED BY AN OVERVIEW OF PLEA BARGAINING IN THE UNITED STATES. THIS CHAPTER ADDRESSES THE PROBLEM OF DEFINING PLEA BARGAINING AND DETERMINING THE EXTENT OF ITS USE. VARIOUS TYPES OF PLEA BARGAINING THAT WERE IDENTIFIED IN THE FIELD ARE PRESENTED AND DESCRIBED. THE SECOND CHAPTER FOCUSES ON THE ROLE OF THE PROSECUTOR. THE ISSUES OF ACTUAL AND LEGAL INNOCENCE, PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION, SCREENING, AND PLEA BARGAINING ARE ADDRESSED. THE ROLE OF DEFENSE COUNSEL IN THE PLEA NEGOTIATION PROCESS AND THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE CAN BE PROVIDED TO DEFENDANTS ARE EXPLORED. ANOTHER SECTION OF THE TEXT ANALYZES THE ROLE OF THE JUDGE AS IT PERTAINS TO JUDICIAL SUPERVISION OF AND PARTICIPATION IN PLEA BARGAINING. CHAPTER FIVE CONCERNS THE FEASIBILITY OF A COST ANALYSIS OF PLEA BARGAINING. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PRACTICALITY OF DETERMINING THE COST OF PLEA BARGAINING IN AN OVERALL SYSTEM OF CASE DISPOSITION IS PRESENTED. THE FINAL CHAPTER CONTAINS PERTINENT INFORMATION ON THE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH USED IN THE STUDY. THE APPENDIXES INCLUDE INFORMATION ON THE GUILTY PLEA RATES OF 20 STATES BY JURISDICTIONS AND SOME FORMS THAT ARE USED CONCERNING PLEA BARGAINING. ALSO INCLUDED IS AN EXTENSIVE ANNOTATED AND INDEXED BIBLIOGRAPHY. FOR THE PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THIS PROGRAM, SEE NCJ-40001. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00733-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

301. **PLEA NEGOTIATION—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. A. A. CAIN, T. SCHRINEL, J. FISHER, and N. ARNESEN, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 108 p. 1980. **NCJ-66559**

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY, COMPILED FROM THE NCJRS COLLECTION, FOCUSES ON THE ISSUES SURROUNDING PLEA NEGOTIATION AND INCLUDES 130 PUBLICATIONS OF THE 1970'S. CITATIONS INCLUDE ABSTRACTS. THE MATERIALS CITED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR WITHIN SUBJECT CATEGORIES. THESE INCLUDE GENERAL MATERIALS, THE NATURE OF PLEA NEGOTIATION, ELIMINATING PLEA NEGOTIATION, RESTRUCTURING PLEA NEGOTIATION, AND LEGAL ISSUES AND FEDERAL RULES. ENTRIES INCLUDE BOOKS, ARTICLES, REPORTS, HEARINGS, PAPERS, AND AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS. SAMPLE TOPICS ARE EFFECTS OF PLEA BARGAINING ON SENTENCING, RESEARCH ON PLEA BARGAINING, JUVENILE PLEA BARGAINING, PLEA BARGAINING STUDIES IN VARIOUS STATES AND IN MUNICIPAL AND FEDERAL COURTS, AND ISSUES OF CONSTITUTIONALITY. APPENDED TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE 12 MAJOR SUPREME COURT CASE SUMMARIES DEALING WITH PLEA NEGOTIATION AND A REPRINT OF FEDERAL RULE 11. ALSO PROVIDED IS INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE MATERIAL ENUMERATED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00991-3.

302. **POLICE AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY—A DECADE OF EXPERIENCE SINCE THE CRIME COMMISSION—SUMMARY. By K. W. COLTON.** Massachusetts Institute of Technology Department of Urban Studies and Planning, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139. 76 p. 1979. **NCJ-60551**

COMPUTER USE BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS FROM 1967 TO 1977 INCREASED FOR INFORMATION PROCESSING ACTIVITIES SUCH AS MAINTAINING REAL-TIME POLICE PATROL AND TRAFFIC RECORDS. DURING THE 10 YEARS OF POLICE COMPUTER EXPERIENCE SINCE THE CRIME COMMISSION REPORT OF 1967 CALLED FOR USE OF TECHNOLOGY, THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT GROWTH IN USE. DRAWING ON TWO NATIONAL SURVEYS OF UNITED STATES POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND A SERIES OF CASE STUDIES ON RESOURCE ALLOCATION MODELS AND POLICE COMMAND AND CONTROL APPLICATIONS, THE RESEARCH PROVIDES USEFUL INSIGHTS CONCERNING COMPUTER SYSTEMS IMPLEMENTATION. SURVEY WORK INDICATES THAT COMPUTER USE IS INCREASING FOR ROUTINE APPLICATIONS OF REPETITIVE DATA PROCESSING, BUT THAT THE GROWTH RATE OF THE TECHNOLOGY HAS BEEN SLOWER THAN HAD BEEN PREDICTED IN THE EARLY 1970'S. FURTHER, WHEN COMPUTER APPLICATIONS EXTENDED BEYOND ROUTINE USES TO NONROUTINE EFFORTS, SUCH AS RESOURCE ALLOCATION WHERE THE MACHINE IS A DECISIONMAKING TOOL, RESULTS ARE DISAPPOINTING. THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS BECOMES COMPLEX, AND UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES ARISE. THE CONSTANT TECHNOLOGY CHANGE SERVES TO REMIND OFFICIALS THAT SUCCESSFUL COMPUTER USE REQUIRES MORE THAN JUST TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS. GREATER ATTENTION MUST FOCUS ON EVALUATING AND IMPLEMENTING SYSTEMS, WITH EMPHASIS ON PERFORMANCE GUIDELINES AND ON THE BROAD POLICE ROLE IN SOCIETY. SPECIFIC DISCUSSION REFERS TO THE STUDY, WHICH FOUND THAT 70 PERCENT OF CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OVER 100,000 USED COMPUTERS IN THEIR POLICE WORK. AN APPENDIX SUMMARIZES THE ISSUE AREAS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING COMPUTER APPLICATIONS BY THE POLICE. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00839-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

303. **POLICE BODY ARMOR TESTING AND SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE TESTING DATA.** International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. 32 p. 1978. **NCJ-53987**

POLICE BODY ARMOR IS TESTED AT THE EQUIPMENT CENTER IN GAITHERSBURG, MD., AND RESULTS ARE REPORTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE (IACP). THIS IS THE FIRST OF MANY CONSUMER PRODUCT REPORTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT ISSUED AS A GUIDE FOR QUALITY, PERFORMANCE, AND ECONOMY. THE CONSUMER GUIDE IS INTENDED FOR POLICE ADMINISTRATORS AND OFFICERS WHO ARE CONTEMPLATING PURCHASE OF BODY ARMOR. AS RETESTING OF GARMENTS IS PERFORMED, THE NEW RESULTS WILL BE

PUBLISHED. TESTING IS FUNDED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE OF LEAA AND IS CONDUCTED AT THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY AT THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS IN GAITHERSBURG, MD. INFORMATION AS TO THE TEST CENTER ITSELF, ITS ADVISORY COMMITTEE, AND THE TESTING PROGRAM, ALONG WITH A CHART OF THE PROGRAM, IS GIVEN IN THIS REPORT. SOFT BODY ARMOR WAS DEVELOPED IN RESPONSE TO THE ALARMING INCREASE IN ASSAULTS, SERIOUS INJURIES, AND DEATHS INFLICTED ON LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ON DUTY. MANY ASSAULTS OCCUR IN FAMILY QUARREL INTERVENTION. THE BODY ARMOR TESTING PROJECT BEGAN IN 1976 WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERFORMANCE CRITERIA BY THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, AND TESTS WERE PERFORMED BY THE H.P. WHITE LABORATORY IN MARYLAND AND THE DENVER RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN COLORADO USING WEAPONS SUCH AS 0.38 CALIBER OR OTHER SMALLER WEAPONS COMMONLY USED AGAINST POLICE. EACH GARMENT, TESTED UNDER STRICTLY CONTROLLED CONDITIONS, WAS PLACED ON A CLAY BLOCK, OF A MEASURED CONSISTENCY AND TEMPERATURE, AND FIRED UPON FIVE TIMES FROM A PRESCRIBED DISTANCE. FIRING WAS STOPPED ANY TIME PENETRATION OR EXCESSIVE DEFORMATION OCCURED. FIVE LEVELS OF THREAT DELINEATED INCLUDE THE 0.22 CALIBER AND 0.38 CALIBER LOW VELOCITY 9 MILLIMETERS AND 0.357 MAGNUM, HIGH VELOCITY 9 MILLIMETERS AND 0.357 MAGNUM, 7.6 MILLIMETERS 0.308 WINCHESTER, AND 30.06 ARMOR PIERCING. TESTS WERE ALSO CONDUCTED ON WET GARMENTS FOR CONDITIONS THAT WOULD OCCUR WITH NORMAL WEAR. THE TESTING PROCEDURE IS OUTLINED IN CHART FORM WITH ARMOR TYPE GIVEN ALONG WITH TEST VARIABLES AND PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS. TEST RESULTS ARE GIVEN IN DETAIL, NOTING MANUFACTURER, MODEL, THREAT LEVEL, COMPLIANCE, AND NONCOMPLIANCE DATA. OTHER DATA PROVIDED INCLUDE THE IACP NUMBER, THE TEST LABORATORY, THE DEGREE OF PENETRATION, THE MUZZLE VELOCITY, THE SHOT SEQUENCE, THE BALLISTIC MATERIAL IN THE VEST, AND PURCHASING ADVICE. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE ALSO MADE FOR UPGRADING EQUIPMENT. A SUPPLEMENT PROVIDES ADDITIONAL BALLISTIC TEST DATA FOR JANUARY 1979.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

304. **POLICE CONSOLIDATION—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. N. EMIG and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 64 p. 1980. **NCJ-67142**

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DESIGNED TO GIVE POLICE MANAGEMENT INSIGHT INTO THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF VARIOUS APPROACHES TO POLICE CONSOLIDATION. IT CONTAINS 219 CITATIONS, OF WHICH 169 ARE ANNOTATED. ALL CITED DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE AND INCLUDE BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, TECHNICAL REPORTS, AND RESEARCH PAPERS. DOCUMENTS ARE PRESENTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY AUTHOR IN SEVERAL CHAPTERS. THE OVERVIEW SECTION LISTS DOCUMENTS THAT PROVIDE AN INTRODUCTION TO THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN CONSOLIDATION, WHILE THE SECTION ON TOTAL CONSOLIDATION CITES PROGRAM AND EVALUATION REPORTS OF CONSOLIDATED LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES. DOCUMENTS CONCERNING FUNCTIONAL CONSOLIDATION ARE DIVIDED INTO COMPUTERIZED INFORMATION SYSTEMS (DESCRIPTIONS OF AUTOMATED DISPATCHING AND RECORD SYSTEMS); PHYSICAL FACILITIES (PLANNING FOR FACILITIES USED IN CONSOLIDATED PROGRAMS); PERSONNEL AND TRAINING (REPORTS OF TRAINING PROGRAM, CAREER DEVELOPMENT, AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS THAT HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED); AND SPECIAL UNITS (REGIONAL APPROACHES TO SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT UNITS); AS WELL AS CRIME LABORATORIES. THE SECTION ON ALTERNATIVES TO CONSOLIDATION INCLUDES SELECTIONS ON CONTRACT SERVICES (CASE STUDIES, GUIDELINES, AND EVALUATIONS); MUTUAL AID (GUIDELINES, ANALYSES, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF REGIONAL MUTUAL AID ARRANGEMENTS); AND OTHER APPROACHES (FORMAL AND INFORMAL INTERAGENCY ARRANGEMENTS FOR POOLING RESOURCES). MOST PUBLICATIONS ARE FROM THE 1960'S AND 1970'S. THE APPENDIX CITES, BUT DOES NOT ANNOTATE, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORTS ON CONSOLIDATION FEASIBILITY. SUBJECT AND AUTHOR INDEXES ARE INCLUDED, AS WELL AS AVAILABILITY INFORMATION. NO PRICING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-01032-6.

305. **POLICE CRISIS INTERVENTION—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. T. KETTERMAN and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 49 p. 1978. **NCJ-48005**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTAINS ENTRIES CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEMS INVOLVING POLICE INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC CRISIS SITUATIONS. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY WAS COMPILED FROM DOCUMENTS IN THE NCJRS COLLECTION WITH THE GOAL OF FOCUSING ATTENTION ON THE TECHNIQUES AND TRAINING FOR POLICE INTERVENTION IN FAMILY CRISIS SITUATIONS. DOMESTIC CRISES ARE DANGEROUS FOR BOTH POLICE AND DISPUTANTS, AND MANY POLICE DEPARTMENTS HAVE IMPLEMENTED SPECIAL TRAINING PROJECTS TO PREPARE OFFICERS TO INTERVENE IN DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES WITHOUT EXPOSING THEMSELVES TO UNDUE PERSONAL DANGER. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY FOCUSES ON THESE TRAINING EFFORTS, WHILE THE SECOND DEALS WITH GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN POLICE CRISIS INTERVENTION. ENTRIES DESCRIBE JOURNAL ARTICLES, PROJECT EVALUATION REPORTS, PAMPHLETS, AND TRAINING FILMS AND OTHER TRAINING MATERIALS DATING FROM 1968 TO 1977. AN APPENDIX LISTS SOURCES FOR THE CITED MATERIALS. INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS IS ALSO PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

306. **POLICE DISCRETION—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. R. N. BRENNER and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 93 p. 1978. **NCJ-46183**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY PRESENTS A CROSS SECTION OF THE LITERATURE AVAILABLE IN THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE CONCERNING POLICE DISCRETION. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY WAS COMPILED TO PROVIDE THE POLICE ADMINISTRATOR AND THE POLICE OFFICER WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES FOR POLICE DISCRETION AND A DISCUSSION OF THE OPTIONS AVAILABLE. THE NEED FOR CONTINUING DIALOG AND INTERACTION BETWEEN THOSE GROUPS MOST CONCERNED WITH THE SUBJECT—LAWMAKERS, LAW ENFORCERS, AND THE COMMUNITY—IS NOTED. THE BOOKS, DOCUMENTS, AND JOURNAL ARTICLES INCLUDED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE ORGANIZED INTO THREE MAIN CATEGORIES: (1) AN OVERVIEW, INCLUDING GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE

NATURE OF POLICE DISCRETION, DISCUSSION OF THE NEED FOR STRUCTURING POLICE DISCRETION, AND SELECTED PROGRAMS WHICH PROVIDE POLICE WITH FORMAL STRUCTURING FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES; (2) SANCTIONS, I.E., RESTRAINTS ON DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS, BOTH EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL, ENCOMPASSING CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES AND LEGAL SANCTIONS ALONG WITH POLICIES AND PROCEDURES; AND (3) OPERATIONAL DISCRETION, OR THE EXERCISE OF DISCRETIONARY INITIATIVES AND THE OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO THE INDIVIDUAL POLICE OFFICER. ENTRIES WITHIN EACH SECTION ARE ALPHABETIZED BY AUTHOR'S SURNAME. MOST OF THE ENTRIES DATE FROM 1970 TO 1978. STANDARDS ON POLICE DISCRETION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICYMAKING PREPARED BY THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS, A LIST OF SOURCES, AND A RESOURCE LIST ARE APPENDED. INFORMATION ON OBTAINING THE DOCUMENTS CITED IS ALSO PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

307. **POLICE MANAGEMENT—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. R. N. BRENNER and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 106 p. 1978. **NCJ-49699**

LITERATURE ON POLICE MANAGEMENT, ORGANIZATION, BUDGETING, PERSONNEL, AND OPERATIONS IS CITED IN AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. THE 123 BOOKS, ARTICLES, AND REPORTS CITED WERE SELECTED FROM THE DATA BASE OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE (NCJRS). PUBLICATION DATES RANGE FROM 1963 THROUGH 1977. THE SECTION ON MANAGEMENT PROCESS INCLUDES DOCUMENTS OFFERING AN OVERVIEW OF THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS IN POLICING, AS WELL AS SELECTIONS ON INNOVATIVE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES, E.G., MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES. DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONAL STRATEGIES—CONSOLIDATION, REGIONALIZATION, TEAM POLICING, DECENTRALIZATION, CONTRACT POLICING, ETC.—ARE INCLUDED IN THE SECTION ON ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE. OTHER SECTIONS COVER BUDGETING (PLANNING AND BUDGETING TECHNIQUES SUCH AS THE PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, AND BUDGETING SYSTEM, THE PROGRAM EVALUATION REVIEW TECHNIQUE, AND COST-BENEFIT PROGRAMS); PERSONNEL (MINORITY EMPLOYMENT, CAREER DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT OF CIVILIANS, UNIONIZATION); AND OPERATIONS (DEPLOYMENT TECHNIQUES, RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS, COMPUTERS, MATHEMATICAL MODELING). APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE INFORMATION ABOUT SALES SOURCES FOR THE DOCUMENTS CITED, A SUBJECT INDEX TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND THE STANDARDS FOR POLICE CHIEF EXECUTIVES DEVELOPED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE. INFORMATION ON OBTAINING DOCUMENTS FROM NJCRS IS ALSO INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

308. **POLICE MANPOWER MANAGEMENT—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. H. CAPLAN, M. N. EMIG, and R. MILLS, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 53 p. 1980. **NCJ-68514**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY PRESENTS INFORMATION ABOUT INNOVATIVE METHODS FOR MANAGING POLICE MANPOWER AND IS DESIGNED TO HELP POLICE INSTRUCTORS, SUPERVISORS, AND STUDENTS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION. LISTING 130 PUBLICATIONS, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DIVIDED INTO 4 SECTIONS. THE OVERVIEW SECTION COVERS MODERN MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES AND APPLICATION OF MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES TO DELIVERY OF POLICE SERVICES. THE ROUTINE FIELD OPERATIONS SECTION INCLUDES MATERIALS ON TRADITIONAL ASPECTS OF ROUTINE PATROL OPERATIONS AND INNOVATIVE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES SUCH AS CRIME ANALYSIS, DIRECTED PATROL, AND RESPONSE TIME. THE CONTINUING INVESTIGATIONS SECTION COVERS MANAGING THE CONTINUING INVESTIGATION BY APPLYING MODERN MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES SUCH AS CASE SCREENING AND WORKLOAD ALLOCATION. FINALLY, THE SPECIAL OPERATIONS SECTION COVERS APPLYING MODERN MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF SPECIAL POLICE UNITS. PUBLICATIONS INCLUDE MANUALS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, REPORTS, PAPERS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, GUIDES, BOOKS, AND TEXTBOOKS. CITATIONS IN EACH SECTION ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR; MOST OF THE ITEMS ARE DATED FROM 1971 TO 1979. ALL OF THE ITEMS HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE. AVAILABILITY INFORMATION IS PROVIDED, BUT NO PRICING INFORMATION IS GIVEN. SUBJECT, AUTHOR, AND TITLE INDEXES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01103-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

309. **POLICE NARCOTICS CONTROL—PATTERNS AND STRATEGIES. By J. R. WILLIAMS, L. J. REDLINGER, and P. K. MANNING.** Research Triangle Institute, P O Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. 485 p. 1979. **NCJ-56873**

BOTH THE FINDINGS OF A STUDY ON DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT IN SIX NARCOTICS UNITS ACROSS THE U.S. AND A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY ON DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT. THE STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO IDENTIFY THE PERCEIVED DRUG PROBLEMS OF THE URBAN NARCOTICS UNITS INVESTIGATED OVER A 1 1/2 YEAR PERIOD, TO DETERMINE THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITS WITH RESPECT TO THAT DEFINED ENFORCEMENT PROBLEM, AND TO GATHER FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS, INTERVIEWS, AND OBSERVATIONS THE SPECIFIC MEANS AND STRATEGIES USED TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS. ONCE THIS MODEL OF THE ENFORCEMENT PROCESS WAS ARTICULATED, THE RESEARCHERS SOUGHT TO DETERMINE HOW THE ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE MAINTAINED CONTROL OVER EVIDENCE, MONEY, INFORMANTS, AGENT REQUIREMENT, AND AGENT TRAINING. IT WAS FOUND THAT NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES ARE INVESTIGATOR CENTERED RATHER THAN ORGANIZATION CENTERED, A FACT WHICH AFFECTS ACTIVITIES SUCH AS DUAL SETTING, BUDGETING, RECORDKEEPING, TARGETING STRATEGIES, AND THE USE OF INFORMANTS. IT IS ARGUED THAT ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY TO CONTROL THE ACTIONS OF INVESTIGATORS RESULTS IN AN INCREASED CAPACITY TO ACHIEVE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES. THE SECOND SECTION OF THE REPORT, THE LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY, HIGHLIGHTS IMPORTANT RESEARCH IN THE AREAS OF ENFORCEMENT PHILOSOPHY, ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES OF NARCOTICS UNITS, TACTICS AND MODES OF OPERATION UNITS, CORRUPTION, DISCRETION IN DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE POLITICS OF DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND MEASURING THE EFFECTS OF ENFORCEMENT. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY CITES 285 SCHOLARLY ARTICLES, DISSERTATIONS, GOVERNMENT STUDIES, MAGAZINE ARTICLES, AND A FEW WORKS OF FICTION BASED ON STREET REPORTAGE. THE LITERATURE IS IN ENGLISH, MAINLY DISCUSSES THE DRUG PROBLEM IN THE U.S., AND HAS PUBLICATIONS DATES BETWEEN 1969-1977. WORKS

ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00813-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

310. **POLICE NARCOTICS CONTROL—PATTERNS AND STRATEGIES—SUMMARY. By J. R. WILLIAMS, L. J. REDLINGER, and P. K. MANNING.** Research Triangle Institute, P O Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. 53 p. 1979. **NCJ-54262**

THE FINDINGS OF A STUDY OF DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE NARCOTICS UNITS OF SIX URBAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE SUMMARIZED. THE 1.5-YEAR STUDY SOUGHT TO IDENTIFY POLICE PERCEPTIONS OF DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS; NARCOTICS UNIT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES; AND MODES OF ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OVER SUCH KEY AREAS OF OPERATION AS EVIDENCE, FUNDS, INFORMANTS, AND NARCOTICS AGENT RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING. INFORMATION GATHERED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS, INTERVIEWS, AND OBSERVATIONS INDICATED THAT, IN GENERAL, NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES ARE INVESTIGATOR-CENTERED RATHER THAN ORGANIZATION-CENTERED. IMPLICATIONS OF EACH OF THESE MODES OF CONTROL WERE EXPLORED RELATIVE TO SUCH ACTIVITIES AS GOAL SETTING, MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT OF ENFORCEMENT IMPACT, BUDGETING, RECORDKEEPING, TARGETING STRATEGIES, RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF PERSONNEL, INTERORGANIZATIONAL AND INTRAORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONS, AND USE AND CONTROL OF INFORMANTS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY TO CONTROL THE ACTIONS OF INVESTIGATORS IS AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF EFFECTIVE NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT. ALTHOUGH ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL REDUCES THE FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL INVESTIGATOR, IT RESULTS IN AN INCREASED CAPACITY FOR ACHIEVING ORGANIZATIONAL PURPOSES AND GOALS. THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE STUDY'S FINAL REPORT TOUCHES ON THESE AND OTHER FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS, TOGETHER WITH STUDY METHODS. SELECTED RECOMMENDATIONS PERTAINING TO THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF NARCOTICS UNITS (GOALS, ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL, PERSONNEL ROTATION, INFORMATION, RECORDKEEPING, INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS, UNIT LOCATION AND LAYOUT, RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING, EQUIPMENT, INFORMANTS, SEARCH WARRANTS AND RAIDS, EVIDENCE, SHIFT SCHEDULES, CORRUPTION CONTROL, INTERAGENCY RELATIONS) ARE OUTLINED. FOR FULL FINAL REPORT, SEE NCJ 56873. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00822-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

311. **POLICE PATROL CAR—ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY IN ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND DISPOSITION. By R. T. RUEGG.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 135 p. 1978. **NCJ-41026**

THIS REPORT UTILIZES LIFE-CYCLE COSTING TECHNIQUES TO EXAMINE THE COSTS OF SOME ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO PATROL CAR ACQUISITION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND DISPOSITION. SPECIFICALLY, THIS STUDY ADDRESSES THE COST EFFECT OF PURCHASING DIFFERENT SIZES OF PATROL CARS AND DIFFERENT OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT, THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DIRECT OWNERSHIP OF VEHICLES COMPARED WITH LEASING VEHICLES, THE COSTS OF CONTRACTING OUT MAINTENANCE COMPARED WITH THE COSTS OF INHOUSE SERVICING, AND THE EFFECTS ON FLEET COSTS OF ALTERNATIVE UTILIZATION PRACTICES, VEHICLE REPLACEMENT SCHEDULING, AND METHODS OF VEHICLE DISPOSITION. LIFE-CYCLE COSTING METHODOLOGY AND POLICE FLEET MANAGEMENT ARE DISCUSSED, WITH ATTENTION TO BOTH LIFE-CYCLE COSTING AND BREAK-EVEN MODELS. COST-SAVING PRACTICES IN BUYING AND SELLING ARE REVIEWED, INCLUDING MODEL SELECTION, LENGTH OF OWNERSHIP, ACCESSORIZING, COLOR, RECONDITIONING, RESALE TIMING, AND METHODS OF DISPOSITION. OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FACTORS ARE DISCUSSED REGARDING COSTS FOR PATROL CARS OF DIFFERENT SIZES AND COSTS BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND AS A FUNCTION OF DRIVING ENVIRONMENT, USAGE RATE, AND MILEAGE. MAINTENANCE FACILITY SELECTION FACTORS ARE ALSO NOTED IN TERMS OF LOCATION (I.E., CENTRALIZED OR DECENTRALIZED SHOP) AND SOURCE (I.E., POLICE SHOP, MUNICIPAL GARAGE, OR PRIVATE VENDOR). THE NATURE AND POSSIBLE BENEFITS OF A PERSONAL CAR PROGRAM ARE DESCRIBED. EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE CONCERNING VEHICLE COSTS OF A PERSONAL CAR PROGRAM AND A HYPOTHETICAL COST COMPARISON OF SUCH A PROGRAM WITH A MINIMUM FLEET/ MULTISHIFT CAR PLAN ARE PRESENTED. PATROL CAR REPLACEMENT DECISIONS ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF REPLACEMENT METHODOLOGY; ILLUSTRATIVE CASES ALSO ARE PROVIDED. FINALLY, THE LIFE CYCLE COSTS OF A TYPICAL PATROL CAR ARE NOTED. EXTENSIVE GRAPHIC AND TABULAR DATA ARE PRESENTED. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE POLICE FLEET PRACTICES DATA, SAMPLE LEASING AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS, AND SELECTED REFERENCES. LISTS OF TABLES AND EXHIBITS ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: SUPERSEDES NBSIR 75-961.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-01837-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

312. **POLICE PATROL CAR PROGRAM—SUMMARY FINAL REPORT.** Aerospace Corporation, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, Suite 4000, Washington, DC 20024. 84 p. 1978. **NCJ-49340**

A SUMMARY OF NILECJ'S POLICE PATROL CAR PROGRAM IS PRESENTED. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM WERE TO IMPROVE POLICE PATROL CAPABILITIES, UTILITY, SAFETY, ECONOMY, AND PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH MODIFICATION OF POLICE CRUISERS. A PROGRAM SUMMARY IS PRESENTED, INCLUDING DISCUSSIONS OF THE PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT, FIELD TEST PROGRAMS, VEHICLE CONFIGURATION IMPROVEMENT STUDIES, TEST SITE SELECTION, AND PROGRAM TERMINATION. THE SYSTEM DESCRIPTION COVERS MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE ECONOMY, TO PROVIDE NECESSARY EMERGENCY WARNING AND SAFETY SYSTEMS, AND TO ADD CAPABILITIES FOR IMPROVED PRODUCTIVITY. THE DEVELOPMENT, FABRICATION, AND BENCH TEST OF THE PROTOTYPE ARE DETAILED, ALONG WITH THE INTEGRATION OF ALL COMPONENTS AND SUBSYSTEMS INTO THE PROTOTYPE VEHICLE. THE RESULTING PROTOTYPE VEHICLE WAS OF COMPACT SIZE AND WAS SUCCESSFULLY RETROFITTED WITH FUEL AND DRIVER AIDS, IMPROVED BRAKES, UPDATED SEAT AND RESTRAINT SYSTEMS, AND SOPHISTICATED MICROPROCESSOR-CONTROLLED DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS, DISPLAYS, AND DATA SYSTEMS. THE PLANNING AND SELECTION OF A FIELD TEST CONTRACTOR AND THE SUBSYSTEM COMPONENTS TO BE TESTED ARE DISCUSSED, AS ARE THE DATA SOURCES AND ANALYSIS. TWENTY VEHICLES WERE SELECTED FOR RETROFITTING, TESTING, AND EVALUATION IN ACTUAL POLICE OPERATIONS IN NEW ORLEANS, LA., AND DALLAS, TEX. VEHICLE CONFIGURATION IMPROVEMENT STUDIES CONCERNING THE DESIGN

OF IMPROVED BODY CONFIGURATIONS ARE NOTED, FOLLOWED BY A STUDY OF A VEHICLE LOCATION SYSTEM AND AN ASSESSMENT OF DRIVE-TRAIN SYSTEMS FOR DUAL-MODE PERFORMANCE. A BIBLIOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROTOTYPE AND SYSTEM COMPONENTS, AND TABULAR DISPLAYS ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

313. **POLICE PERFORMANCE AND PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT SYSTEM. By J. NEEDLE.** American Justice Institute, 1007 7th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814. 603 p. 1981. **NCJ-81054**

THIS REPORT COMPRISES A COMPREHENSIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE POLICE PERFORMANCE AND PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT SYSTEM (PPPM) AND A PPPM 'PACKAGE' CONTAINING CONCEPTUAL MATERIAL, MEASUREMENT TOOLS, AND PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES DEVELOPED TO AID POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN MEASURING THEIR EFFECTIVENESS AND PRODUCTIVITY. THE REPORT ALSO INCLUDES AN EVALUATION OF THE SYSTEM BASED ON TESTS IN THREE LARGE URBAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS. THE PPPM SYSTEM OFFERS POLICE CHIEFS, SHERIFFS, AND CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM THAT THOROUGHLY ASSESSES ACHIEVEMENT. THE SYSTEM FOCUSES ON THE DEGREE TO WHICH DEPARTMENTAL OBJECTIVES ARE ACHIEVED SUCCESSFULLY AND ON THE COST INCURRED TO ATTAIN OBJECTIVES. PPPM MEASURES ACHIEVEMENT OF ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES RATHER THAN THE ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN TO REACH THE OBJECTIVES. FOR EXAMPLE, IN EVALUATING THE TRAFFIC FUNCTION THE PPPM MEASURES THE VEHICLE ACCIDENT RATE RATHER THAN THE NUMBER OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS ISSUED. TO MEASURE OBJECTIVES, THE SYSTEM SUPPLIES SETS OF MEASUREMENT TOOLS CONTAINING MATHEMATICAL MEASURES OF OBJECTIVE ATTAINMENT, INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPUTING THE MEASURES, AND STANDARDS FOR JUDGING THE ATTAINMENT OF OBJECTIVES. PPPM SUPPLIES SETS TO MEASURE 46 OBJECTIVES, GROUPED INTO 5 CATEGORIES: CRIME PREVENTION, CRIME CONTROL, CONFLICT RESOLUTION, POLICE SERVICES, AND ADMINISTRATION. THE COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM IS SEEN AS AN ADVANTAGE TO LOCAL POLICE AGENCIES WHO TYPICALLY GATHER SOME INFORMATION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL BUT PAY LITTLE ATTENTION TO CONFLICT RESOLUTION, SERVICES, AND ADMINISTRATION. MOREOVER, POLICE COLLECT DATA THAT ARE FREQUENTLY UNRELATED TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE DEPARTMENTS. IMPLEMENTATION OF PPPM REQUIRES MODELING TO DETERMINE HOW MANY AND WHICH DEPARTMENTAL OBJECTIVES WILL BE MEASURED, DEVELOPING A BASELINE OF MEASUREMENT TOOLS ALREADY IN USE, PROVIDING FOR MEASUREMENT OF ADDITIONAL OBJECTIVES, SCHEDULING TARGET DATES, AND PREPARING PLANS FOR SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION. FIELD TESTS IN THREE DIFFERENT CITIES DURING 1977 AND 1978 COMPARED THE SYSTEM TO EACH DEPARTMENT'S PRIOR PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT CAPABILITY. PPPM WAS CONSIDERED AN IMPROVEMENT OVER PERFORMANCE MEASURES ALREADY IN PLACE. EXTENSIVE WORKSHEET, LOG, AND REPORT MATERIALS ARE SUPPLIED ALONG WITH THE SETS FOR EACH OBJECTIVE.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

314. **POLICE PERSONAL FM (FREQUENCY MODULATION) TRANSCEIVERS REPORT, VOLUME 1—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.** International Association of Chiefs of Police Technology Assessment Program Information Center, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. 45 p. 1981. **NCJ-80420**

RESULTS OF TESTS TO DETERMINE WHETHER 26 PERSONAL FM RADIO TRANSCEIVERS MEET MINIMUM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR USE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE REPORTED. THE 26 TRANSCEIVERS REPRESENTED BASIC MODELS PRODUCED BY 8 SEPARATE MANUFACTURERS. TRANSCEIVER PERFORMANCE WAS TESTED UNDER AMBIENT TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS, CONDITIONS OF HIGH AND LOW OPERATING VOLTAGES, VIBRATION, AND EXTREMES OF HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE. RESULTS INDICATE THAT ALL OF THE TRANSCEIVERS MET SENSITIVITY REQUIREMENTS UNDER AMBIENT TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS, BUT ONLY 72 PERCENT MET SENSITIVITY REQUIREMENTS UNDER EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY. WITH REGARD TO SELECTIVITY (I.E., CAPABILITY OF DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN THE DESIRED SIGNAL AND OTHER SIGNALS), ONLY SIX TRANSCEIVERS COMPLIED WITH ALL FOUR OF THE SELECTIVITY REQUIREMENTS OF THE STANDARD (USABLE BAND WIDTH, ADJACENT CHANNEL SELECTIVITY, SPURIOUS RESPONSE ATTENUATION, AND INTERMODULATION). THE MAJORITY MET ALL OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVER SQUELCH CIRCUIT FUNCTION TO PREVENT A RECEIVER FROM PRODUCING OUTPUT POWER IN THE ABSENCE OF A RADIO FREQUENCY INPUT SIGNAL. NINE OF THE TRANSCEIVERS EQUALED THE STANDARD FOR RECEIVER AUDIO FREQUENCY (LEVELS OF AUDIO OUTPUT POWER, AUDIO DISTORTION, AUDIO FREQUENCY RESPONSE, AND AUDIO HUM AND NOISE). TWENTY-FOUR OF THE TRANSCEIVERS MAINTAINED CARRIER OUTPUT POWER WITHIN ALLOWED TOLERANCES, AND ONLY ONE TRANSCEIVER DID NOT MEET THE CARRIER FREQUENCY TOLERANCE. TAKEN COLLECTIVELY, TRANSCEIVER PERFORMANCE WAS LEAST SATISFACTORY IN THE AREA OF TRANSMITTER AUDIO FREQUENCY MODULATION (AUDIO FREQUENCY HARMONIC DISTORTION, FM HUM AND NOISE, AUDIO FREQUENCY RESPONSE, FREQUENCY DEVIATION, AND MODULATION LIMITING). ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY, ANTENNA EFFECTIVENESS, AND BATTERY LIFE WERE ALSO TESTED. A SUMMARY PAGE FOR EACH TRANSCEIVER CONTAINS A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE TRANSCEIVER, THE MANUFACTURER'S PUBLISHED SPECIFICATIONS, AND THE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STANDARD FOR TESTS UNDER STANDARD CONDITIONS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND A LIST OF MANUFACTURERS ARE SUPPLIED.

Supplemental Notes: TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

315. **POLICE PERSONAL FM (FREQUENCY MODULATION) TRANSCEIVERS REPORT, VOLUME 2—TEST DATA.** International Association of Chiefs of Police Technology Assessment Program Information Center, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. 116 p. 1981. **NCJ-80852**

THIS IS THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE TWO-VOLUME DOCUMENTATION OF THE PERSONAL FM TRANSCEIVERS TESTING PROGRAM RESULTS. THIS VOLUME OF THE PROGRAM PRESENTS THE TEST DATA OF THE PROGRAM. IT CONTAINS A LENGTHY COMPILATION OF THE TEST RESULTS UPON WHICH THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST VOLUME (CONTAINING A SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAM REPORT) ARE BASED. THE HIGHLY TECHNICAL MATERIAL IS INTRODUCED BY AN EXPLANATION OF THE TESTING METHODOLOGY. THE FEDERAL STANDARD USED TO MEASURE THE EQUIPMENT IS ALSO EXPLAINED. THE BULK OF THE VOLUME CONTAINS TABULAR

DATA OF THE TESTING RESULTS. INITIAL TABLES DISPLAY A GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE TRANSCEIVER TEST DATA GROUPING THE TRANSCEIVERS INTO TYPES AND INDICATING ONLY THAT A TRANSCEIVER WAS OR WAS NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE MINIMUM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STANDARD. THE RESULTS ARE SHOWN FOR TESTS UNDER BOTH AMBIENT TEMPERATURE TEST CONDITIONS AND TESTS UNDER CONDITIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXTREMES FOR THE 26 TRANSCEIVER CHARACTERISTICS TESTED. COMPLETE TEST DATA, THE BASIS OF THE SUMMARY TABLES, ARE PRESENTED IN THE APPENDIX.

Supplemental Notes: TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

316. **POLICE PRODUCTIVITY—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. J. FREIMUND and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 57 p. 1978. **NCJ-50501**

LITERATURE FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE IS CITED IN AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY DEALING WITH THE NATURE OF THE POLICE FUNCTION, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE MANAGEMENT, AND PROBLEMS OF DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENT. EIGHTY-TWO BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, AND REPORTS OF FEDERAL AND STATE INITIATIVES PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1970 AND 1977 ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR. IN ADDITION TO DOCUMENTS ABOUT THE NATURE OF PRODUCTIVITY FROM SOCIOLOGICAL, MANAGERIAL, AND ECONOMIC VIEWPOINTS, THE SELECTIONS ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS OF POLICE PRODUCTIVITY: (1) MEASURING PRODUCTIVITY, WITH EMPHASIS ON THEORIES AND TECHNIQUES FOR GAUGING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE PATROLS, INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES, PROGRAMS, PERFORMANCE, AND CRIME PREVENTION TECHNIQUES; (2) MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING THE FUNCTIONS OF MANAGEMENT, PROPOSALS FOR IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY, AND THE PERSONNEL AND LABOR RELATIONS IMPLICATIONS OF PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMS; AND (3) APPROACHES TO IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY, WITH ATTENTION TO EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY, INCLUDING TEAM POLICING, CRIME ANALYSIS UNITS, CRIME AND FORENSIC LABORATORIES, EQUIPMENT, CONSOLIDATION, AND REORGANIZATION. NCJRS ACCESSION NUMBERS AND INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS ARE PROVIDED. A LIST OF SOURCES KEYED TO THE CITATIONS IS APPENDED. AN INDEX IS NOT INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

317. **POLICE-PROSECUTOR RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By W. F. MCDONALD, H. H. ROSSMAN, and J. A. CRAMER.** Georgetown University Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, 600 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20001. 53 p. 1982. **NCJ-77829**

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES RELATIONS BETWEEN POLICE AND PROSECUTORS IN JURISDICTIONS WITH POPULATIONS OF MORE THAN 100,000, ANALYZES THE MAIN PROBLEMS WITH THOSE RELATIONS, AND EXAMINES POTENTIAL REMEDIES. DATA WERE COLLECTED PRIMARILY THROUGH INTERVIEWS WITH 205 OFFICERS AND 85 PROSECUTORS IN 16 JURISDICTIONS. THE STUDY CONCLUDED THAT POLICE OFTEN DO NOT SUPPLY PROSECUTORS WITH THE AMOUNT AND KIND OF INFORMATION NEEDED; THAT THE RELATIONSHIP CREATES INTENSE INTERPERSONAL ANIMOSITY, INTERORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICT, AND NONCOOPERATION; AND THAT MUCH OF THE CONFLICT RESULTS FROM MUTUAL DOUBT AND SUSPICION ABOUT THE COMPETENCE, MOTIVES, AND DEDICATION OF PERSONNEL IN THE OTHER AGENCY. HOWEVER, ELIMINATING INCONSISTENCIES BETWEEN POLICE AND PROSECUTORS MAY NOT BE FEASIBLE OR DESIRABLE WHERE CONTROVERSIAL LAWS ARE INVOLVED. POLICE AND PROSECUTORS MUST ATTEMPT TO SELECT WEAK AND LOW-PRIORITY CASES OUT OF THE PROSECUTION PROCESS AT THE EARLIEST POINT, WHILE COMMUNICATING ON SERIOUS (MUTUALLY AGREED-UPON) CASES. POLICE TRAINING PROGRAMS SHOULD AFFORD POLICE OPPORTUNITIES TO LEARN DIRECTLY FROM LOCAL PROSECUTORS, WHILE PROSECUTORS AND POLICE SHOULD COMMUNICATE TO EACH OTHER THEIR SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE OF EACH CASE AND ITS DISPOSITION. THE POLICE ROLE IN A CASE SHOULD BE REDEFINED AS ENDING WITH CONVICTION RATHER THAN ARREST. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS SUPPLIED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

318. **POLICE-PROSECUTOR RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—FINAL REPORT. By W. F. MCDONALD, H. H. ROSSMAN, and J. A. CRAMER.** Georgetown University Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, 600 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20001. 508 p. 1981. **NCJ-85875**

THIS STUDY POINTS OUT WEAKNESSES IN THE POLICE-PROSECUTOR RELATIONSHIP, BASED MAINLY ON 290 INTERVIEWS WITH POLICE AND PROSECUTORS IN 16 JURISDICTIONS. A COMMON AND MAJOR WEAKNESS IN THIS RELATIONSHIP IS POLICE FAILURE TO SUPPLY PROSECUTORS WITH THE AMOUNT AND KIND OF INFORMATION NEEDED, THE STUDY CONCLUDES. THIS IS DUE TO INADEQUACIES IN TRAINING, INCENTIVE, AND THE NATURE OF THE INTERORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM USED. PROSECUTORS CONTRIBUTE TO THESE PROBLEMS BY FAILING TO INFORM POLICE ABOUT THE INFORMATION NEEDED FOR STRONG CASES AND ABOUT THE DISPOSITION OF CASES BROUGHT BY THE POLICE. MOREVER, THE RELATIONSHIP SUFFERS FROM INTERPERSONAL ANIMOSITY AND INTERORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICT AND NONCOOPERATION. MOST OF THE CONFLICT COMES FROM MUTUAL DOUBT AND CYNICISM ABOUT EACH OTHER'S COMPETENCE, MOTIVES, AND DEDICATION. POLICE AND PROSECUTORS MUST DEVOTE GREATER ATTENTION AND COOPERATIVE CONCERN TO SCREENING OUT LOW-PRIORITY CASES AND COOPERATING ON SERIOUS ONES. DATA TABLES, CASE ILLUSTRATIONS, AND OVER 300 REFERENCES ARE SUPPLIED. CHARGING PROCEDURES AND OTHER INFORMATION ARE APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

319. **POLICE REFERRAL IN METROPOLITAN AREAS—SUMMARY REPORT. By E. J. SCOTT.** Indiana University Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, Morgan Hall 121, Bloomington, IN 47401. 57 p. 1981. **NCJ-77317**

THIS REPORT CATALOGS THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES THAT ACCEPT REFERRALS FROM THE POLICE, ASSESSES PATROL OFFICERS' REFERRAL ACTIVITIES, AND EXAMINES PATTERNS OF POLICE INTERACTION WITH REFERRAL AGENCIES. THE RESEARCH IS THE CULMINATION OF A TWO-PHASE PROJECT INCLUDING A LITERATURE REVIEW, RESEARCH DESIGN AND INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT, AND DATA GATHERING AND ANALYSIS. DATA WERE GATHERED BY OBSERVING COMPLAINT ROOM PROCEDURES AND MONITORING CITIZEN CALLS FOR SERVICE,

BY ACCOMPANYING PATROL OFFICERS DURING SHIFTS, AND BY INTERVIEWING PATROL OFFICERS, REPRESENTATIVES OF REFERRAL AGENCIES, AND CITIZENS WHO HAD BEEN REFERRED. THREE REPORTS FROM THE SECOND PHASE OF THIS PROJECT ARE SUMMARIZED IN THIS VOLUME. THE FIRST REPORT DESCRIBES SAMPLING PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT, AND THE WAYS IN WHICH THE FORM WAS ADMINISTERED. THE SECOND DESCRIBES THE DISTRIBUTION OF DEMANDS ON THE POLICE. IT EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF DETAILED CALL CLASSIFICATION AND DISCUSSES INFORMATION CALLS, AN OFTEN OVERLOOKED PORTION OF DEMAND. IT THEN EXAMINES THE EFFECTS OF CALLER CHARACTERISTICS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF CALLS FOR SERVICE. THE REPORT DISCUSSES THE ROLE OF POLICE TELEPHONE OPERATORS IN CHANNELING SERVICE REQUESTS, CLASSIFIES THEIR RESPONSES, CHARTS RESPONSE TENDENCIES ACROSS THE RANGE OF CALLS RECEIVED, AND STUDIES OPERATOR REFERRAL REPORTS. THE THIRD REPORT DESCRIBES REFERRAL AGENCY CHARACTERISTICS, INCLUDING SERVICES RENDERED, STAFFING AND FUNDING PATTERNS, AND CLIENT RELATIONS. IT THEN EXAMINES PATROL OFFICER REFERRAL ACTIVITIES, NOTING THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH REFERRALS ARE MADE DURING POLICE-CITIZEN ENCOUNTERS, AND DISCUSSES OFFICER ATTITUDES TOWARD REFERRAL AND OFFICER AWARENESS OF COMMUNITY AGENCIES. RESULTS INDICATE THAT REFERRAL HAS NOT BEEN EXPLICITLY DEFINED, THAT FEW DEPARTMENTS HAVE CLEAR POLICIES OUTLINING SITUATIONS IN WHICH REFERRAL IS APPROPRIATE, THAT OPERATORS HAVE NOT OFTEN BEEN CONSIDERED REFERRAL AGENTS, AND THAT PATROL OFFICER REFERRAL IS INFREQUENT. REFERRALS BY BOTH OPERATORS AND PATROL OFFICERS ARE USUALLY DETERMINED BY THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM REGARDLESS OF CITIZEN BEHAVIOR PATTERNS OR CHARACTERISTICS, OFFICER ATTITUDES, OR THE PRESENCE OF OTHER PERSONNEL AT THE SCENE. DEPARTMENT REFERRAL POLICIES ARE GENERALLY UNWRITTEN OR NONEXISTENT, AND OFFICERS AND OPERATORS REFER AT THEIR OWN DISCRETION. THE STUDY RECOMMENDS THAT DEPARTMENTS IMPROVE COMPLAINT ROOM PROCEDURES AND UPGRADE OPERATOR STATUS, CONDUCT REGULAR ANALYSES OF THE FULL RANGE OF CITIZEN DEMANDS, AND DEVELOP A CLEAR CONCEPTION OF THE MEANING OF POLICE REFERRAL AND OF DEPARTMENTAL POLICIES AND GUIDELINES FOR ITS USE. STUDY DATA IN TABULAR FORM AND CITATIONS OF FOUR RELATED PROJECTS ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01122-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

320. **POLICE STRESS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. S. DUNCAN, R. N. BRENNER, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 96 p. 1979. **NCJ-59352**

THE 113 DOCUMENTS IN THIS SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY GIVE AN OVERVIEW OF JOB-RELATED STRESS AMONG POLICE OFFICERS, EXAMINE THE CAUSAL FACTORS, AND DESCRIBE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES TO REDUCE STRESS. THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBE THE TYPES OF STRESS COMMON IN POLICE WORK, THE EFFECTS OF SUCH STRESS, AND RESEARCH FINDINGS. IN ADDITION TO THE LIFE-ENDANGERING NATURE OF POLICE WORK, THE TYPES OF STRESS TREATED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY INCLUDE LOW SELF-ESTEEM, POOR POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS, CONFLICT SITUATIONS, SOCIAL ISOLATION, ORGANIZATIONAL PRACTICES, POOR PAY (WHICH MEANS AN OFFICER MUST MOONLIGHT), TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS, AND CIVIL LIABILITY PROBLEMS. THE MANAGEMENT APPROACHES DESCRIBED INCLUDE MORE EXPLICIT POLICIES, IMPROVED EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING, ENLIGHTENED PERSONNEL PRACTICES, PROFESSIONAL AND PEER COUNSELING, MORE EFFECTIVE DISCIPLINE MEASURES, LESS EMPHASIS ON MILITARY ORGANIZATION, PHYSICAL CONDITIONING TRAINING, REFINED SELECTION AND EDUCATION PROCEDURES, PROGRAMS FOR FAMILIES, AND SPECIFIC TRAINING IN STRESS MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES. MOST OF THE DOCUMENTS WERE PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1972 AND 1978 AND ALL ARE INCLUDED IN THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE. EACH CITATION INCLUDES AN ABSTRACT AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION. AS A FURTHER AID, AN APPENDIX DESCRIBES 33 TRAINING FILMS THAT DEPICT STRESSFUL SITUATIONS (MAKING AN ARREST, HANDLING A DOMESTIC DISPUTE, MEDIATING A PROBLEM), PROMOTE SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES, AND DISCUSS HUMAN RELATIONS IN GENERAL. LISTS OF SOURCES FOR BOTH THE DOCUMENTS AND THE FILMS ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00842-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

321. **POLICE STRIKES—CAUSES AND PREVENTION. By W. D. GENTEL and M. L. HANDMAN. M. MENAKER, Ed.** International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. 277 p. 1979. **NCJ-71088**

POLICE STRIKES IN FIVE DIFFERENT CITIES WERE STUDIED IN AN EFFORT TO FIND REASONS FOR THEIR OCCURRENCE AND METHODS TO PREVENT THEM. AFTER DETERMINING THAT THE CASE STUDY APPROACH WAS THE MOST SUITABLE METHOD FOR THIS STUDY, RESEARCHERS ESTABLISHED A NUMBER OF CRITERIA FOR SELECTING THE STRIKES TO BE STUDIED. AMONG THESE CRITERIA ARE THAT THE STRIKE HAD TO HAVE OCCURRED WITHIN THE PAST 2 YEARS (1975-76), THE SIZE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, MAJOR ISSUE OF THE STRIKE, DURATION OF THE STRIKE, AND WHETHER EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN POLICE WERE INVOLVED IN THE STRIKE. THE FIVE SITES SELECTED WERE SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., TUCSON, ARIZ., LAS CRUCES, N. MEX., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., AND YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO. THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IN EACH OF THESE CITIES AGREED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STUDY. PRELIMINARY SITE VISITS WERE MADE TO EACH OF THE SITES TO MEET THE KEY PEOPLE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE STRIKES AND GATHER DATA, PRIMARILY THROUGH STRUCTURED PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH STRIKE PARTICIPANTS. DATA COVERED THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT, THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION, AND THE UNIONS. USING DATA COLLECTED FROM EACH SITE, A CASE STUDY WAS DEVELOPED WHICH DESCRIBED EVENTS LEADING TO THE STRIKE, DURING THE STRIKE, AND FOLLOWING THE STRIKE. THE FIVE CASE STUDIES ARE PRESENTED IN SEPARATE CHAPTERS FOLLOWED BY A CONCLUDING SECTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICE ADMINISTRATORS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: RECOGNIZE THAT POLICE EMPLOYEES HAVE THE RIGHT TO FORM AND BE REPRESENTED BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THEIR CHOICE, OPEN AND MAINTAIN FORMAL AND INFORMAL CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATIONS WITH UNION LEADERS, AND ACT AND SPEAK AS PART OF MANAGEMENT SINCE ADMINISTRATORS ARE NO LONGER PART OF THE RANK AND FILE. FOR CITY OFFICIALS, MANAGEMENT MUST BE ADEQUATELY PREPARED FOR NEGOTIATIONS, NEGOTIATORS SHOULD BE GIVEN THE AUTHORITY TO CONCLUDE AN AGREEMENT, AND LABOR NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD NOT BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC OR THE PRESS. UNION LEADERS

SHOULD BE OPEN AND MAINTAIN FORMAL AND INFORMAL CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION WITH POLICE ADMINISTRATORS; UNION NEGOTIATORS SHOULD BE TRAINED, EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONALS; AND UNION LEADERS SHOULD AVOID RASH, EMOTIONAL STATEMENTS DURING A LABOR DISPUTE. TABLES AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01027-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

322. **POLICE TRAINING—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. J. D. FERRY and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 45 p. 1980. **NCJ-62012**

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY HAS BEEN COMPILED TO HIGHLIGHT THE LITERATURE ON POLICE TRAINING FOR POLICE MANAGERS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN EXPANDING AND IMPROVING THEIR TRAINING PROGRAMS. ITS THREE SECTIONS REFLECT THE TRADITIONAL APPROACH TO PROGRAM PLANNING, NAMELY GOAL SETTING, METHODOLOGY, AND EVALUATION. THE OVERVIEW OF POLICE TRAINING CONTAINS ENTRIES REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GENERAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN POLICE TRAINING AND DESCRIPTIONS OF TRAINING PROGRAMS BOTH IN THE U.S. AND ABROAD. LITERATURE ON TRAINING APPROACHES INCLUDES DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIFIC APPROACHES, SUCH AS MODULAR PROGRAMS, LABORATORY TRAINING, USE OF CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISION, WORKSHOPS, AND OTHER INNOVATIONS. A SECTION ON TRAINING EVALUATION LISTS MATERIALS DEALING WITH EFFECTIVE TRAINING MEASURES AND EVALUATIONS OF SPECIFIC PROGRAMS AND PROGRAM TYPES. ALL THE MATERIALS CITED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE, WHICH, IN ADDITION, PROVIDES COURSE MATERIALS SUCH AS TEXTBOOKS, HANDBOOKS, TRAINING MANUALS, AND AUDIOVISUAL PRESENTATIONS. THE APPENDIX PRESENTS A GRAPHIC SUMMARY OF A POLICE TRAINING SURVEY. INSTRUCTIONS ARE INCLUDED ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS LISTED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00972-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

323. **POLICE UNIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE SETTING. By J. H. BURPO.** Public Administration Service, 1497 Chain Bridge Road, Mclean, VA 22101. 43 p. 1979. **NCJ-59255**

FOCUSING ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE UNIONS AND CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEMS, THIS PAPER EXAMINES COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM. A STUDY BY THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE REVEALED THAT ALTHOUGH A SUBSTANTIAL MINORITY OF POLICE UNIONS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS FEEL THAT CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEMS INTERFERE WITH PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, MOST SUPPORT THE SYSTEM. UNION ATTEMPTS TO ALTER THE SYSTEM SHOULD REMAIN MINIMAL DUE TO PERCEIVED ADVANTAGES AND THE LACK OF ANY ALTERNATIVE TO THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM. CURRENT INCREASING DEMAND FOR PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICES POINTS OUT THE NEED TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE SERVICES. NUMEROUS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING HIRING AND PROMOTION PRACTICES AND DISCIPLINARY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES ARE NOTED. SEVERAL REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES ARE OUTLINED, ALONG WITH A SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE: UTILIZATION OF THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PROCESS FOR MORE PRODUCTIVE METHODS OF HIRING, PROMOTING, AND DISCIPLINING POLICE OFFICERS. A SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLE OF A COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT IN CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., IS DISCUSSED. AMONG THE CIVIL SERVICE PROVISIONS NEGOTIATED INTO THIS CITY'S POLICE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT ARE PROMOTION AND DEMOTION OF ASSISTANT CHIEFS AND COMMANDERS, PROBATIONARY PERIODS FOR RECRUITS AND SUPERVISORS, SUSPENSION OF OFFICERS, REDUCTION IN THE POWER OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION IN DISCIPLINARY CASES, POWER OF ASSISTANT CHIEFS AND COMMANDERS TO RECOMMEND SUSPENSIONS, AND PROMOTIONS. ADDITIONAL ANALYSES OF THE CORPUS CHRISTI BARGAINING EXPERIENCE ARE EXAMINED. FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANY THE TEXT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00859-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

324. **POLICING BY OBJECTIVES—A HANDBOOK FOR IMPROVING POLICE MANAGEMENT. By V. A. LUBANS and J. M. EDGAR.** Social Development Corporation, 266 Pearl Street, Room 416, Hartford, CT 06103. 254 p. 1979. **NCJ-45518**

POLICING BY OBJECTIVES (PBO) IS A PROCESS OF PLANNING, EXECUTING, AND REVIEWING THE ACTIVITIES OF A POLICE ORGANIZATION IN RELATION TO SPECIFIC DESIRED RESULTS. BASED ON A PROCESS DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR USE IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY, PBO HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY MODIFIED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE EXTRAORDINARY MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS INHERENT IN THE POLICE ENTERPRISE. THE TYPICAL PROBLEMS WHICH BESET THE POLICE MANAGER--LITTLE CONTROL OVER THE DEMAND FOR THE TYPES, TIMING, OR FREQUENCY OF SERVICES; RESULTS WHICH ARE NOT EASILY MEASURED; BUDGET DECISIONS WHICH ARE OFTEN MADE OUTSIDE THE POLICE DEPARTMENT--ARE PROBLEMS WITH WHICH A BUSINESS-ORIENTED SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT IS INCAPABLE OF DEALING. PBO, ON THE OTHER HAND, ACKNOWLEDGES THESE AND THE MANY OTHER SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES WHICH CHARACTERIZE THE DISTINCTIVE WORLD OF POLICE MANAGEMENT. TO MAKE THE NUMEROUS MODIFICATIONS OF THE REQUISITE CONCEPTS AND PRACTICES, RESEARCHERS STUDIED THE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES OF 37 POLICE ORGANIZATIONS NOW USING SOME FORM OF PBO. THE ADVICE AND OPINIONS OF A PANEL OF ADVISORS FROM THE POLICE WORLD AND THE BUSINESS AND ACADEMIC SECTORS WERE SOLICITED. THIS INFORMATION WAS THEN ORGANIZED AND SYNTHESIZED INTO A STEP-BY-STEP SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT WHICH IS PRESENTED IN HOW-TO FORM. THE RESULT IS A GUIDE TO MODERN POLICE MANAGEMENT WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE ACTIVE AND WOULD-BE POLICE MANAGER WHICH EMPHASIZES THE PRACTICE OF MANAGEMENT RATHER THAN MANAGEMENT THEORY. EACH STEP IN THE PBO PROCESS IS PRESENTED, FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DEPARTMENTAL MISSION TO THE FINAL ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS. CHAPTERS EXPLAIN THE BENEFITS OF PBO MANAGEMENT TO INDIVIDUAL MANAGERS AND THEIR ORGANIZATION; OUTLINE POSSIBLE APPROACHES TO IMPLEMENTATION; DISCUSS PROBLEMS THAT MAY ARISE AND SOME WAYS THEY CAN BE AVOIDED OR OVERCOME; AND SUGGEST HOW THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE MIGHT BE CHANGED TO MAKE PBO STILL MORE EFFECTIVE. DESCRIPTIONS OF PBO SYSTEMS IN ACTUAL OPERATION IN SEVERAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN APPENDED TO SHOW THE VARIOUS

WAYS PBO CAN BE EMPLOYED. AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY IN ALSO INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: Social Development Corporation, 266 Pearl Street, Room 416, Hartford, CT 06103.

325. **POLICING URBAN MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS—PHASE 1 SUMMARY REPORT. By L. SIEGEL, M. MOLOF, W. MOY, J. STRACK, and F. JORDAN JR.** Mitre Corporation, P O Box 208, Bedford, MA 01730. 70 p. 1979. **NCJ-60284**

THIS REPORT ASSESSES WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT CRIME AND POLICING RESPONSES ON URBAN MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS. REPORT FINDINGS ARE BASED ON A LITERATURE SURVEY, SITE VISITS, AND INTERVIEWS. THE ASSESSMENT CONSISTS OF ANALYZING THE INTERACTIONS AMONG THE TRANSIT ENVIRONMENT, CRIME, AND POLICING OPERATIONS; EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS TRANSIT POLICING STRATEGIES AND SUPPORTIVE ANTICRIME MEASURES; AND SUGGESTING NEW EVALUATIVE AND EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS. TRANSIT POLICING USES A BROAD RANGE OF STRATEGIES INCLUDING POLICE OPERATIONS (UNIFORMED AND PLAINCLOTHES PATROL, DECOY, STAKEOUT), ELECTRONIC AND MECHANICAL COMMUNICATION AND SECURITY DEVICES (2-WAY RADIO, TELEPHONES, CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISION), SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (DRIVER EDUCATION, LIAISON WITH SCHOOLS, COURTS, AND NEIGHBORHOODS), TARGET HARDENING VIA ENVIRONMENTAL AND VEHICULAR REDESIGN (INCREASED LIGHTING, IMPROVED VISIBILITY, EXACT FARE, AND SCRIP), AND SELECTIVE OPERATING ACTIONS (SKIPPING STOPS, CLOSING STATIONS, ELIMINATING RUNS, REDUCING THE NUMBER OF CARS IN A TRAIN). MANY SYSTEMS FOR IMPROVING POLICE EFFECTIVENESS HAVE USED MULTIPLE STRATEGIES IN THE BELIEF THAT A COMBINATION OF APPROACHES WILL BE MORE ECONOMICAL. THE BASIC ASSUMPTIONS THAT GUIDE TRANSIT POLICE ANTICRIME ACTIVITIES ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE IN GENERAL POLICING. BASED ON A REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE, ON A SERIES OF 12 SITE VISITS, AND CONTINUING DISCUSSIONS WITH TRANSIT POLICE OFFICIALS, THIS STUDY FOUND THAT THE CRIME PROBLEM IN MASS TRANSIT ESSENTIALLY IS CONCENTRATED IN THE NATION'S LARGE CITIES, THAT CERTAIN TYPES OF TRANSIT CRIME ARE MORE AMENABLE TO CONTROL THAN OTHERS, AND THAT METHODS OF FARE COLLECTION FREQUENTLY INFLUENCE THE SELECTION OF POLICING STRATEGIES. ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS AGE, POOR LIGHTING, MULTIPLE EXITS, AND RECESSED AREAS HINDER SURVEILLANCE, WHEREAS NEW STATIONS ARE DESIGNED TO INCREASE VISIBILITY AND IMPROVE ACCESS CONTROL. SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED PATROLS GENERALLY REDUCE CRIME, AND STAKEOUT AND DECOY OPERATIONS ARE EFFECTIVE. OTHER POLICING ACTIVITIES HAVE NOT BEEN EVALUATED FORMALLY IN TERMS OF THEIR IMPACT ON TRANSIT CRIME. THE IMPACT OF VARIOUS POLICING STRATEGIES ON PASSENGER PERCEPTIONS OF SECURITY ALSO IS DISCUSSED. FOOTNOTES, CHARTS, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM SERIES A, NUMBER 23.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00858-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

326. **POLICY AND PROSECUTION. By J. E. JACOBY, L. R. MELLON, and W. F. SMITH.** Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc, 1990 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. 111 p. 1982. **NCJ-79228**

A CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR ANALYZING PROSECUTOR'S DECISIONMAKING POLICY IS PRESENTED, AND THE FINDINGS OF A COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION OF POLICIES OF 10 PROSECUTORS' OFFICES ARE SUMMARIZED. INFORMATION IS ALSO PRESENTED FROM A NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF 80 URBAN PROSECUTORS. THROUGH ONSITE VISITS TO 10 JURISDICTIONS, RESEARCHERS IDENTIFIED FACTORS IMPORTANT TO THE SELECTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROSECUTORIAL POLICY AS WELL AS THE TYPES OF POLICIES BEING ESTABLISHED. FACTORS IMPORTANT IN ACHIEVING UNIFORM DECISIONMAKING WERE ALSO ISOLATED. AFTER THIS QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT, FINDINGS WERE USED TO DESIGN A NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF URBAN PROSECUTORS. THE SURVEY'S PURPOSE WAS TO DETERMINE IF PROSECUTORIAL STYLES OR POLICIES COULD BE DISCERNED FROM SOME OF THE OBJECTIVE FACTORS IDENTIFIED AS IMPORTANT BY THE ONSITE VISITS. OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE, HOWEVER, WAS THE DOCUMENTATION OF THE STATE-OF-THE-ART OF PROSECUTION IN THE UNITED STATES. ITS VARIATIONS, DIVERSITIES, AND EFFECT ON DISPOSITIONS ARE PRESENTED. THE ANALYSIS OF SURVEY DATA REVEALED THAT DIVERSITY ABOUNDS AMONG PROSECUTORS' OFFICES AS EACH CARVES A POLICY-BASED OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK WITHIN LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS. THE FOLLOWING GENERAL PRINCIPLES EMERGED FROM BOTH PHASES OF THE PROJECT: (1) POLICY CHOICES DO EXIST, AND THE PROSECUTOR SELECTS ONE FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS; (2) THE SELECTION OF A SPECIFIC PROSECUTORIAL POLICY GENERATES THE NEED FOR ORGANIZATIONS AND PROCEDURES CONSISTENT WITH THE POLICY; (3) CONVERSELY, IT IS POSSIBLE TO BE INCONSISTENT IN POLICY IMPLEMENTATION, THEREBY CREATING AN UNSTABLE ENVIRONMENT; (4) POLICY EFFECT CAN BE OBSERVED IN THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT, AND DISPOSITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFICE; AND (5) POLICY GOALS MUST BE CONSIDERED BEFORE IT CAN BE DETERMINED WHETHER DISPOSITIONS ARE FAIR AND UNIFORM. OVERALL, HOWEVER, AN EXAMINATION OF THE PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALL DISPOSITIONS AS THEY OCCUR IN EACH OF THE ACCUSATORY ROUTES SHOWS THAT, DESPITE THE DIVERSITIES THAT ABOUND IN THE PROSECUTORIAL FUNCTION, THERE IS AN UNDERLYING RATIONALITY AND CONSISTENCY IN THE PROCESS AS A WHOLE. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED, AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS FROM THE SURVEY AND A SAMPLE SURVEY INSTRUMENT ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: ONE OF FOUR REPORTS PUBLISHED ON PROSECUTORIAL DECISIONMAKING.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

327. **PORTLAND (OR) FORWARD RECORD CHECK OF CRIME—VICTIMS FINAL REPORT, DECEMBER 1977. By A. L. SCHNEIDER.** Oregon Research Institute. 44 p. 1977. **NCJ-47167**

RESULTS ARE REPORTED OF A STUDY COMPARING VICTIMIZATION DATA FROM SURVEYS WITH THOSE FROM OFFICIAL CRIME RECORDS, IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF SURVEY DATA. VICTIMIZATION SURVEY DATA AND OFFICIAL CRIME RECORDS NEVER REFLECT EXACTLY THE SAME INFORMATION. THE ISSUE OF MAJOR CONCERN IS WHETHER VICTIMIZATION SURVEY DATA ARE SUFFICIENTLY RELIABLE AND VALID TO BE USED FOR RESEARCH AND EVALUATION PURPOSES WHEN OFFICIAL DATA ARE NOT APPROPRIATE. IMPORTANT QUESTIONS CONCERN WHETHER VICTIMIZATION DATA PROVIDE AN ACCURATE PORTRAYAL OF THE TYPES OF CRIMES THAT OCCUR, THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE CRIMES, CHARACTERISTICS OF SUSPECTS, AND PATTERNS OF VICTIMIZATION. THIS STUDY IS BASED ON AN INTENSIVE ANALYSIS OF 212 REPORTS OF

CRIME INCIDENTS FROM THE 1974 PORTLAND, OREGON, VICTIMIZATION SURVEY THAT WERE MATCHED WITH THE OFFICIAL CRIME REPORT OF THE SAME INCIDENT. THE SPECIFIC PURPOSES OF THIS RECORDS CHECK ARE TO DESCRIBE AND ANALYZE THE FOLLOWING: (1) DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SURVEY AND POLICE DATA FOR THESE CASES IN RELATION TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE CRIME, DETAILS OF THE EVENT, SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE, CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENDERS, AND ACTIVITIES OF THE POLICE, VICTIMS, AND WITNESSES DURING THE CRIME; (2) THE FREQUENCY OF 'DON'T KNOW' RESPONSES IN THE DATA; (3) PATTERNS OF TELESCOPING (I.E., DISTORTION IN THE VICTIM'S MEMORY OF THE TIME OF OCCURRENCE OF THE CRIME) IN RELATION TO VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS; (4) INCIDENTS FROM THE SURVEY THAT COULD NOT BE FOUND IN THE POLICE DATA EVEN THOUGH RESPONDENTS SAID THE INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES; AND (5) IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY IN TERMS OF THE UTILITY OF SURVEY (AND POLICE) DATA AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH FOR THE METHODS USED TO COLLECT SURVEY INFORMATION. EACH OF THESE AREAS IS DISCUSSED SEPARATELY IN THE REPORT. MAJOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY INCLUDE: (1) INFORMATION OBTAINED THROUGH VICTIMIZATION SURVEYING IS SUFFICIENTLY SIMILAR TO THAT GIVEN TO POLICE AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT THAT MOST CRIMES ARE CLASSIFIED IN THE SAME WAY BY THE TWO SOURCES OF DATA; (2) SURVEY DATA CONTAINED HIGHER ESTIMATES OF THE DOLLAR LOSS FROM THE CRIME; (3) THE RELIABILITY OR VALIDITY OF SURVEY DATA DEPEND UPON THE TYPE OF INFORMATION BEING CONSIDERED; (4) FOR MOST OF THE TYPES OF INFORMATION CONSIDERED, THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION DID NOT DECLINE AS A FUNCTION OF THE TIME LAG BETWEEN TIME OF OCCURRENCE AND TIME OF THE INTERVIEW; AND (5) AGE OF THE VICTIM WAS NOT RELATED TO THE AMOUNT OR TYPE OF ERROR IN THE DATA. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH. APPENDIXES PROVIDE A REVIEW OF THE DIFFICULT MATCH/NO-MATCH DECISIONS (I.E., MATCHING SURVEY TO OFFICIAL REPORTS); THE SERIOUSNESS SCALE USED IN THE ANALYSIS; AND TABLES COMPARING DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF CRIMES REPORTED TO POLICE AND REPORTED IN THE INTERVIEW. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00709-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

328. **POTENTIAL CIVIL LIABILITY OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN INSURANCE COMPANIES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES. By B. WEINTRAUB.** New York State Senate Committee on Transportation, State Capitol, Albany, NY 12247. 41 p. 1980. **NCJ-66553**

THREE AREAS OF POTENTIAL CIVIL LIABILITY THREATENING INSURANCE COMPANIES THAT COOPERATE WITH POLICE IN FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS--DEFAMATION, MALICIOUS PROSECUTION, RIGHT OF PRIVACY--ARE EXAMINED IN THIS REPORT. THIS REPORT IS AN OFFSHOOT OF THE NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON AUTO THEFT PREVENTION, 1978, WHICH CALLED FOR A STUDY OF POTENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIABILITY THAT MIGHT HAMPER COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THESE COMPANIES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THE POSSIBILITY OF CAUSES OF ACTION, ACCORDING TO THE WORKSHOP'S PARTICIPANTS, MIGHT RETARD AUTO THEFT AND INSURANCE FRAUD INVESTIGATION. THIS REPORT REVIEWS EACH OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED FORMS OF CIVIL LIABILITY, THEIR DEFINITION, LEGAL PRINCIPLES, AND CASE LAW, AND PROVIDES EXAMPLES OF CASES THAT CAN BE OF PRACTICAL USE TO COUNSEL IN PREPARING PLEADINGS. IT CONCLUDES THAT, ON THE GROUNDS OF PUBLIC POLICY, A DEFENSE OF PRIVILEGE IS AFFORDED TO COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THE POLICE THAT WOULD OTHERWISE CONSTITUTE A CAUSE OF ACTION IN DEFAMATION. THESE PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS ARE DIVIDED INTO TWO GENERAL CLASSES: (1) COMMUNICATIONS THAT ARE ABSOLUTELY PRIVILEGED AND (2) COMMUNICATIONS THAT ARE QUALIFIEDLY PRIVILEGED. EVERY STATE ALLOWS A DEFENSE OF PRIVILEGE, AND 35 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HAVE EXPRESSLY RULED THAT A QUALIFIED PRIVILEGE APPLIES TO COMMUNICATIONS MADE IN GOOD FAITH FOR THE PURPOSE OF AIDING LAW ENFORCEMENT. TEN OTHER STATES, WHILE NOT HAVING HAD SPECIFIC APPELLATE CASES DEALING WITH THIS KIND OF DEFAMATION, HAVE ENUNCIATED BROAD PRINCIPLES OF LAW FROM WHICH A PRIVILEGE CAN BE SUBSUMED. OTHER CONCLUSIONS OF THE REPORT ARE THAT MALICIOUS PROSECUTION ACTION WILL DEPEND ON ESTABLISHMENT OF PROBABLE CAUSE ON THE PART OF THE DEFENDANT (A LINKAGE POSING THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES) AND THAT THE LAW OF PRIVACY PROVIDES SUBSTANTIAL AND LEGITIMATE PARAMETERS ON THE ACTIONS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES BUT LIMITS INVESTIGATORY ACTION BY THESE COMPANIES. REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS CALL FOR CORPORATE GOALS OF PREVENTING INSURANCE FRAUD, WITH INTERNAL MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES ASSISTING COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THE POLICE. SUCH DETERMINATION SHOULD BE PUBLICIZED. LEGISLATIVE REFORM IS ALSO SUGGESTED. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON AUTO THEFT PREVENTION NEW YORK (NY), OCTOBER 1978.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00990-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

329. **PRE-RELEASE CENTER PROGRAM TEST DESIGN.** US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. 22 p. 1978. **NCJ-66869**

NILECJ IS SPONSORING A FIELD TEST OF PRERELEASE CENTERS AT A LIMITED NUMBER OF SITES, USING THIS PROGRAM TEST DESIGN AS A BASIS. THE TESTS SHOULD ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PROGRAM STRATEGY IN VARIOUS SETTINGS. THE GOAL OF THE TESTING EFFORT IS TO IDENTIFY AND TEST A SET OF FOUR PROGRAM COMPONENTS FOR COUNTY-BASED, CORRECTIONAL, PRERELEASE CENTERS. A MAJOR CONCERN IS THE REPLICABILITY OF THE COMPONENTS. THE COMPONENTS INCLUDE (1) COMMUNITY-BASED WORK OR EDUCATION RELEASE IN WHICH SENTENCED INMATES ARE RELEASED FOR EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OPERATED BY THE COUNTY AND LOCATED IN A SEPARATE FACILITY OR UNIT; (2) CLIENT PARTICIPATION, LIMITED TO INMATES WHO HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO SERVE TIME IN PRISONS OR JAILS; (3) COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES, INCLUDING PROGRAM CONTRACTS, TREATMENT SERVICES, AND FINANCIAL PAYMENT BY INMATES; AND (4) SUPERVISION WITH INCREASED FREEDOM BASED ON A GRADUATED RELEASE PROGRAM, PARTICIPANT SUPERVISION, AND WRITTEN RULES AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES. THE PROGRAM TEST DESIGN INCLUDES RANDOM ASSIGNMENT OF ALL SELECTED ELIGIBLE CLIENTS TO EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS, A COMPARISON GROUP COMPOSED OF INMATES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PROGRAM SERVICES, AND SEPARATE ANALYSES OF THE PERFORMANCES OF JAIL AND PRISON INMATES. THESE EVALUATIONS WILL SEEK TO DETERMINE THE PROGRAMS' IMPACT ON PARTICIPATING CLIENTS AND COMMUNITY, WILL ASSESS THE ECONOMIC UTILITY OF THE PRO-

GRAMS TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND WILL IDENTIFY THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MAJOR COMPONENTS. TO ASSURE THAT THE SELECTED TEST SITES PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS CONSISTENT WITH THE TEST DESIGN, EACH SELECTED COUNTY CORRECTIONAL AGENCY WILL BE REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT OR UPGRADE CERTAIN PROGRAMMATIC ELEMENTS. EACH PARTICIPATING COUNTY AGENCY WILL BE PROVIDED FUNDS TO COVER THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR CURRENTLY OPERATING PRERELEASE PROGRAM INTO ONE WHICH INCLUDES ALL THE PROGRAM TEST DESIGN ELEMENTS. FROM THE GRANT AWARD DATE, AGENCIES WILL BE EXPECTED TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT IN 18 MONTHS (3 MONTHS FOR PLANNING AND 12-15 MONTHS FOR IMPLEMENTATION). SITE SELECTION CRITERIA ARE LISTED.

Supplemental Notes: TEST DESIGN.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00927-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

330. **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES FOR PROCESSING CIVIL DISPUTES. By E. JOHNSON JR.** Program for the Study of Dispute Resolution Policy; University of Southern California Law Center, Los Angeles, CA 90007. 95 p. 1978. **NCJ-40270**

THIS REPORT GIVES AN OVERVIEW OF THE DEFECTS IN THE EXISTING JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS IN THE U.S., AND SIX STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING CIVIL DISPUTE PROCESSING. MOST CRITICISMS OF THE EXISTING JUDICIAL SYSTEM, WHICH ARE DISCUSSED IN THE REPORT, DEAL WITH CASELOAD OVERLOAD, DELAY, INACCESSIBILITY OF COURTS FOR MANY LITIGANTS AND DISPUTES, COSTS TO LITIGANTS AND GOVERNMENT, LACK OF EQUITY IN THE RESULTS, AND UNDESIRABLE PSYCHOLOGICAL SIDE EFFECTS FROM THE PROCESS. THE FIRST ALTERNATIVE IS SETTLEMENT INCENTIVE--THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF TWO-PARTY SETTLEMENT THROUGH INCENTIVES, PRIMARILY FINANCIAL, THAT REWARD REASONABLE SETTLEMENT BEHAVIOR BY DISPUTANTS AND PUNISH UNREASONABLE CONDUCT DURING SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS. THE SECOND, AUTOMATIC TRANSFER, PROVIDES AUTOMATIC RELIEF IN WHICH THE MOVING PARTY TO A DISPUTE IS GRANTED THIRD-PARTY INTERVENTION BEFORE ANY HEARING TO DETERMINE CONTESTED ELIGIBILITY. ELIGIBILITY SIMPLIFICATION SIMPLIFIES AND REDUCES, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA THAT JUSTIFY INTERVENTION BY A THIRD PARTY. RESOURCE REDUCTION INVOLVES METHODS FOR REDUCING THE SCOPE OF THE ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION TASKS AND THE RESOURCES REQUIRED TO PERFORM SUCH TASKS. RESPONSIBILITY ALLOCATION CENTERS ON THE POSSIBILITY OF REALLOCATING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SEVERAL OF THE ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION TASKS. THE FINAL STRATEGY--COST REDISTRIBUTION--CALLS FOR REDISTRIBUTING THE COSTS RATHER THAN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION TASKS. FIGURES AND FOOTNOTES CONTAINING BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00680-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

331. **PRESENTENCE REPORT HANDBOOK.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 78 p. 1977. **NCJ-41337**

THE FOCUS OF THIS PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE IS THE PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND REPORT, INCLUDING THE ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH PRESENTENCE ACTIVITIES ARE CONDUCTED. THE PACKAGE IS BASED ON A COMPREHENSIVE STATE-OF-THE-ART SURVEY WHICH INCLUDED A COMPLETE REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A REVIEW OF THE OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND PRESENTENCE FORMATS USED BY 735 STATE AND LOCAL PROBATION AGENCIES. AS A RESULT OF THEIR SURVEY, THE AUTHORS FOUND THAT DURING THE 100-YEAR HISTORY OF THE PRESENTENCE REPORT THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASING EMPHASIS ON THE QUANTITY OF DATA COLLECTED AND PRESENTED TO THE COURTS. THE QUALITY OF THE INFORMATION IN TERMS OF ITS RELEVANCE TO THE SENTENCING DECISION HAS SELDOM BEEN QUESTIONED. OVER THE YEARS THERE HAS BEEN A CONTINUITY IN FORMAT AND DATA INDICATING THAT TRADITION IS AN UNCHALLENGED IDOL IN MOST JURISDICTIONS. THE PRINCIPLE PRODUCT OF THIS RESEARCH EFFORT IS A SERIES OF 64 RECOMMENDATIONS OR 'PRESCRIPTIONS' DESIGNED TO ASSIST THE COURTS AND PROBATION ADMINISTRATORS IN DEVELOPING A MORE SYSTEMATIC AND ANALYTICAL APPROACH TO PRESENTENCE REPORT DESIGN AND UTILIZATION. THE RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESS SUCH ISSUES AS REPORT FORMAT AND CONTENT; CONDITIONS FOR PROBATION; DEVELOPMENT OF PROBATION SUPERVISION PLANS AS PART OF THE PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION; RESOURCE ALLOCATION INCLUDING THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PRESENTENCE REPORT ACTIVITIES; SCHEDULING; USE OF NONPROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL; CASE RECORD MANAGEMENT INCLUDING THE ISSUE OF CONFIDENTIALITY; AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Supplemental Notes: PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00577-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

332. **PRETRIAL RELEASE—A NATIONAL EVALUATION OF PRACTICES AND OUTCOMES. By M. D. SORIN and M. A. TOBORG.** Lazar Institute, 1800 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. 98 p. 1981. **NCJ-80794**

THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES THE MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF A NATIONAL EVALUATION PROJECT OF PRETRIAL RELEASE. THE EVALUATION FOCUSED ON FOUR BROAD TOPICS: THE RELEASE PROCESS AND RELEASE OUTCOMES; COURT APPEARANCE; PRETRIAL CRIMINALITY, AS REFLECTED IN PRETRIAL ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS FOR THOSE ARRESTS; AND THE IMPACT OF PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS. THE STUDY ANALYZED DATA ON APPROXIMATELY 6,000 DEFENDANTS. EIGHT JURISDICTIONS WERE SELECTED FOR DETAILED ANALYSIS OF RELEASE PRACTICES AND OUTCOMES: BALTIMORE CITY, MD., BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD., WASHINGTON, D.C., DADE COUNTY (MIAMI), FLA., JEFFERSON COUNTY (LOUISVILLE), KY., PIMA COUNTY (TUCSON), ARIZ., SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CALIF., AND SANTA CLARA COUNTY (SAN JOSE), CALIF. THE DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR PRETRIAL RELEASE DECISIONS WAS ALSO ASSESSED IN EACH SITE. THE STUDY FOUND THAT 85 PERCENT OF ARRESTED DEFENDANTS SECURED PRETRIAL RELEASE, 87 PERCENT OF RELEASED DEFENDANTS APPEARED FOR ALL REQUIRED COURT DATES, AND 84 PERCENT OF RELEASED DEFENDANTS WERE ARREST-FREE DURING THE PRETRIAL PERIOD. IN ADDITION, EXPERIMENTS WERE CONDUCTED IN FOUR JURISDICTIONS (PIMA COUNTY, ARIZ.; BALTIMORE CITY, MD.; LINCOLN, NEBR.; AND JEFFERSON COUNTY, TEX.) TO ASSESS THE IMPACTS OF PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS. THEIR IMPACT ON RELEASE OUTCOMES WAS DETERMINED THROUGH COMPARISONS OF DEFENDANTS PROCESSED BY THE PROGRAMS WITH CONTROL GROUPS NOT PROCESSED BY THE PROGRAMS. THE PROGRAMS HAD A MAJOR IMPACT ON RELEASE OUTCOMES BUT LITTLE EFFECT ON COURT APPEARANCE OR PRETRIAL

ARREST RATES. TO IMPROVE PRETRIAL RELEASE PRACTICES, THE STUDY RECOMMENDS THAT FUGITIVES BE IDENTIFIED AND APPREHENDED MORE EFFECTIVELY, THAT TRIAL DELAY BE REDUCED, AND THAT ALTERNATIVE DETENTION FACILITIES BE DEVELOPED TO REDUCE JAIL OVERCROWDING. LESS RESTRICTIVE CRITERIA FOR PROGRAM RELEASE RECOMMENDATION ARE ALSO SUGGESTED, AND IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT POSTRELEASE FOLLOWUP ACTIVITIES BE EVALUATED AT THE INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM LEVEL. TABLES AND ENDNOTES ARE SUPPLIED, ALONG WITH APPENDED MATERIAL PRESENTING RELEASE, COURT APPEARANCE, AND PRETRIAL ARREST OUTCOMES BY SPECIFIC CHARGES, A GLOSSARY, AND ABOUT 90 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM PHASE 2 REPORT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

333. **PRETRIAL SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE—AN EVALUATION REPORT. By W. A. KERSETTER and A. M. HEINZ.** University of Chicago Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. 203 p. 1979. **NCJ-56875**

DIRECTED AT BOTH CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTITIONERS AND RESEARCHERS, THIS STUDY OUTLINES A DADE COUNTY, FLA., PROPOSAL TO VOLUNTARILY INVOLVE VICTIMS, DEFENDANTS, AND POLICE IN JUDICIAL PLEA NEGOTIATION CONFERENCES. SUPPORTED BY LEAA, THE STUDY HAD SEVERAL OBJECTIVES: (1) TO DETERMINE WHETHER PRETRIAL SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES WERE A FEASIBLE CASE DISPOSITION PROCEDURE IN A MAJOR URBAN AREA FELONY COURT; (2) TO MAKE A PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION OF THE PROCEDURE'S IMPACT ON CASE PROCESSING AND DISPOSITION; AND (3) TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE JUDGES, ATTORNEYS, VICTIMS, DEFENDANTS, AND POLICE INVOLVED. THE FIELD EXPERIMENT IN DADE COUNTY PROPOSED THAT ALL PLEA NEGOTIATIONS TAKE PLACE IN FRONT OF A JUDGE AND THAT THE VICTIM, DEFENDANT, AND POLICE OFFICER BE INVITED. THE CONFERENCES WERE BRIEF, BUT GENERALLY REACHED AT LEAST AN OUTLINE OF A SETTLEMENT. THEY USUALLY INCLUDED AT LEAST ONE LAY PARTY, ALTHOUGH THE ATTENDANCE RATES FOR THE VICTIM AND POLICE OFFICER WERE LOW. THE CHANGE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE PLEA PROCESS REDUCED THE TIME INVOLVED IN CLEARING CASES BY LOWERING THE INFORMATION AND DECISIONMAKING COSTS TO THE JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS. NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE SETTLEMENT RATE OR IN THE IMPOSITION OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS WERE NOTED. THERE WAS SOME EVIDENCE THAT THE POLICE AND, TO SOME EXTENT, THE VICTIMS WHO ATTENDED THE SESSIONS OBTAINED MORE INFORMATION AND HAD MORE POSITIVE ATTITUDES ABOUT THE WAY THE CASES WERE HANDLED. A BRIEF BACKGROUND DISCUSSION AND LITERATURE ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE FULL PRETRIAL SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE PROPOSAL AND ITS RATIONALE. THE ISSUES ADDRESSED IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROPOSAL ARE DISCUSSED, AS ARE THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, FINDINGS, AND IMPLICATIONS. TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA ARE PROVIDED. THE SAMPLE PROCEDURE AND INSTRUMENTS ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00818-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

334. **PREVENTION, DETECTION, AND CORRECTION OF CORRUPTION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT—A PRESENTATION OF POTENTIAL MODELS. By T. R. LYMAN, T. W. FLETCHER, and J. A. GARDINER.** SRI International, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025. 93 p. 1978. **NCJ-50199**

THIS REPORT FOCUSES ON THE EXPERIENCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND CITIZENS' GROUPS IN PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO PROBLEMS OF OFFICAL CORRUPTION. THE PROBLEM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION AND FACTORS IN DIAGNOSING AND FIGHTING IT THROUGH LAWS AND POLICIES ARE CONSIDERED ALONG WITH MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND EXTERNAL REMEDIES. THE SCOPE, COST, AND CHARACTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION ARE OUTLINED. WHERE AND HOW TO START LOOKING FOR CORRUPTION AND WHAT TO LOOK FOR (I.E., MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS, RECORDS AND ACTIONS, ATTITUDES AND CLIMATES OF OPINION) ARE DISCUSSED AND SUBJECTIVE INDICATORS OF POSSIBLE CORRUPTION ARE IDENTIFIED. THE ROLE OF LAWS AND POLICIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IS REVIEWED WITH ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING: WHAT LAWS, FORMAL POLICIES, AND WRITTEN RULES CAN DO; CODES OF ETHICS; CONFLICT OF INTEREST LEGISLATION; DISCLOSURE POLICIES; DECLARATION OF INTEREST AND RELATED POLICIES; OPEN MEETING POLICIES; CAMPAIGN FINANCE REGULATIONS; AND IMPLEMENTING LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND POLICIES. FOLLOWING A DISCUSSION OF REMEDIES IN MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION, EXTERNAL SOURCES OF CORRUPTION CONTROL ARE EXAMINED, INCLUDING CITIZEN WATCHDOG GROUPS, INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM, AND PUBLIC INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE A MODEL CODE OF ETHICS, AN EXAMPLE OF A FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE FORM, SAMPLE POLICIES REGARDING THE CONDUCT OF PUBLIC HEARINGS. TABLES DETAIL VARIETIES OF CORRUPTION, THE COST OF BRIBES, CORRUPTION SCENARIOS, DIAGNOSTIC CHECKLISTS AND INDICATORS, A SAMPLE SURVEY INSTRUMENT, THE INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS, AND RELATED INFORMATION. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00736-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

335. **PRINCIPLES OF GUIDELINES FOR SENTENCING—METHODOLOGICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES IN THEIR DEVELOPMENT. By L. T. WILKINS.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 81 p. 1981. **NCJ-76216**

THIS NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE REPORT DISCUSSES THE METHODOLOGICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES ADDRESSED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES. THE MONOGRAPH PRESENTS THE OVERALL LOGIC INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING THE GUIDELINES RATHER THAN DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIFIC STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES. THE PROBLEMS DEALT WITH BY THE GUIDELINES APPROACH ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED; THEY FOCUS ON SENTENCING DISPARITY AND JUDICIAL DISCRETION. A DISCUSSION OF THE EVOLUTION OF GUIDELINE METHODS SHOWS HOW THE GUIDELINES GREW OUT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATIONS, CHANCE AND HISTORY, AND PERSONAL INTERACTION. SOME THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL CONCEPTS INFLUENCING THE RESEARCH RATIONALE ARE INTRODUCED, AND WAYS IN WHICH VARIOUS VALUE CHOICES WERE RESOLVED BY THE RESEARCH TEAM AND THEIR ADVISORS ARE NOTED. THE MOST VALUABLE RESEARCH TOOL AVAILABLE TO THE RESEARCHERS WAS PROBABLY THAT OF SIMULATION AND 'SERIOUSNESS SCORE GAMES.' THE USE OF SIMULATION

METHODS AND THEORETICAL MODELS WAS IMPORTANT, PARTICULARLY AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE JUDICIARY. WHAT RESEARCHERS WERE ABLE TO DISCOVER BY THE USE OF SIMULATION AND MODELS COULD BE REPORTED TO JUDGES AND THUS PROVIDE AN EXTENDED INSIGHT INTO THEIR OWN DECISION PROCESSES. THE REPORT ALSO DISCUSSES HOW RESEARCHERS WERE INVOLVED WITH LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES, SOME MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES ARE NOTED FOR USE BY OTHERS CONTEMPLATING SIMILAR ASSOCIATIVE RESEARCH. ETHICAL ISSUES IN THE RESEARCH DESIGN, SUCH AS COST-BENEFIT VERSUS HUMANITARIAN VALUES, ARE EXAMINED, AND THE PHILOSOPHICAL UNDERPINNINGS AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES ARE DISCUSSED. THE REPORT EMPHASIZES THAT AN EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO CONSIDER MORAL ISSUES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES, SINCE THE MAJOR PROBLEMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE TODAY SEEM TO BE IN THE FIELD OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY. TABULAR DATA AND CHAPTER NOTES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01096-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

336. **PRISON AND JAIL HEALTH CARE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By W. D. POINTER. M. KRAVITZ, Ed.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 44 p. 1981. **NCJ-70206**

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY ON PRISON AND JAIL HEALTH CARE PRESENTS 96 ANNOTATED AND 24 UNANNOTATED CITATIONS OF DOCUMENTS DATING FROM THE MID-1970'S THROUGH 1980. A BRIEF INTRODUCTORY SECTION SURVEYS THE MAJOR PROBLEMS AND TRENDS IN THE AREA OF CORRECTIONAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES. PROBLEMS INCLUDE THE INADEQUACY OF CARE AND RECORDKEEPING, THE SHORTAGE OF QUALIFIED STAFF, THE ABSENCE OF MEDICAL STAFF FOR MANY SMALL JAILS, AND CHRONIC UNDERFUNDING. JUDICIAL DECISIONS RELATED TO INMATES' RIGHT TO MEDICAL CARE AND PROFESSIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES IN TERMS OF ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARDS AND ACCREDITATION ARE BRIEFLY REVIEWED. PROMISING NEW APPROACHES DESCRIBED INCLUDE THE USE OF CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR HEALTH CARE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR INMATES. THE REFERENCES INCLUDE JOURNAL ARTICLES, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, PROFESSIONAL PAPERS, AND BOOKS. MANY OF THE DOCUMENTS CITED ARE PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. A TITLE INDEX IS PROVIDED, AS IS AN APPENDED LIST OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND FEDERAL AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. AVAILABILITY INFORMATION IS GIVEN FOR EACH CITATION.

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531; National Institute of Corrections, 320 First Street, NW, Washington, DC 20534.

337. **PRISON EMPLOYEE UNIONISM—MANAGEMENT GUIDE FOR CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS. By M. R. MONTILLA.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 506 p. 1977. **NCJ-41473**

THIS GUIDE IS BASED ON A PROJECT FUNDED BY LEAA-NILECJ IN 1975-76 WHICH FOCUSED ON A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SCOPE, PROCESSES, AND IMPACT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN STATE CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES. THE MANAGEMENT-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS IN CORRECTIONS (MERIC) PROJECT CONDUCTED A MAIL QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY OF ALL STATES AND TERRITORIES. THE 16 STATES FOUND TO HAVE A SUBSTANTIVE HISTORY OF SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN FORMAL COLLECTIVE BARGAINING WERE THEN SUBJECTED TO BIDISCIPLINARY TEAM FIELD INVESTIGATIONS. AS A PRODUCT OF THE STUDY, THIS MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE GUIDE IS DESIGNED FOR USE BY CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS WHOSE EMPLOYEES ALREADY HAVE BEEN OR ARE ABOUT TO BE INCLUDED IN A COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT. THE TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE GENERAL ISSUES IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND SPECIFIC ISSUES RELATING TO EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PROVISIONS, THE UNION ROLE IN STATE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION, AND OTHER CORRECTIONAL SERVICES. IN ADDITION, 10 ISSUES THAT MAY AFFECT MANAGEMENT-PRISON EMPLOYEE RELATIONS IN THE FUTURE ARE IDENTIFIED AND ANALYZED. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE STUDY ARE PRESENTED. APPENDED MATERIALS CONSIST OF A GLOSSARY OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING TERMS AND LISTINGS OF PUBLIC SECTOR LABOR RELATIONS RESOURCES. FOR A RELATED DOCUMENT, SEE NCJ-41472.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00632-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

338. **PRISON EMPLOYEE UNIONISM—THE IMPACT ON CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRAMS. By J. M. WYNNE JR.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 248 p. 1977. **NCJ-41472**

THE EMERGING ACTIVISM OF UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS OF PRISON EMPLOYEES AND THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF FORMAL COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS IS HAVING A MAJOR IMPACT ON THE OPERATION OF STATE PRISON SYSTEMS. A COMPLAINT COMMONLY HEARD IS THAT THE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATOR'S ABILITY TO OPERATE A SAFE AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IMPAIRED BY A COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT. ON THE OTHER HAND, EMPLOYEE GROUPS STRESS THAT COLLECTIVE BARGAINING HAS RESULTED IN MORE EQUITABLE PAYMENT TO CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND IN A DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ARBITRARY MANAGERIAL DECISIONS. THIS REPORT EXAMINES THE ORIGIN, NATURE, EXTENT, AND IMPACT OF CORRECTIONAL EMPLOYEE UNIONISM. STUDY DATA WERE OBTAINED PRIMARILY THROUGH A FIELD STUDY OF 16 STATE PRISON SYSTEMS AND ONE CITY SYSTEM, CHOSEN TO REPRESENT A CROSS-SECTION OF VARIOUS GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS, STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT IN CORRECTIONAL EMPLOYEE UNIONISM, AND STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING. FOR THE MOST PART, THE FIELD RESEARCH TOOK PLACE BETWEEN OCTOBER 1975 AND FEBRUARY 1976. THE STATE OF AMERICAN CORRECTIONS, THE RISE OF CORRECTIONAL EMPLOYEE UNIONISM, THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CORRECTIONAL EMPLOYMENT LABOR RELATIONS, COLLECTIVE BARGAINING FOR CORRECTIONAL EMPLOYEES, THE IMPACT OF CONTRACT PROVISIONS, AND CORRECTIONAL EMPLOYEE ACTIVISM WERE ALL INVESTIGATED. BASED ON SURVEY FINDINGS, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT WHILE THE INCREASING INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS HAS LED TO MUCH-NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE EMPLOYEES' ECONOMIC BENEFITS AND WORKING CONDITIONS, NOT ALL THE CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE EFFICIENT OPERATION OF STATE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS OR TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS. THE EMPLOYEE GROUPS—ESPECIALLY THE GROUPS COMPOSED OF CORRECTIONAL OF-

FICERS—HAVE SOMETIMES USED THEIR POWER IN WAYS THAT HAVE HINDERED THE IMPROVEMENT OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS. FOR A LATER, BRIEFER DISCUSSION BY THE SAME AUTHOR, SEE NCJ 55854. FOR A RELATED DOCUMENT, SEE NCJ-41473.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00633-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

339. **PRISON EXPERIENCE OF CAREER CRIMINALS. By J. PETERSILIA, P. HONIG, and C. HUBAY JR.** Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. 111 p. 1980. **NCJ-71103**

THE TREATMENT NEEDS AND CUSTODIAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH CAREER CRIMINALS ARE EXPLORED, ALONG WITH THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THESE INMATES ARE TREATED SELECTIVELY. DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM SAMPLES OF ABOUT 1,300 INMATES FROM 11 PRISONS IN CALIFORNIA, MICHIGAN, AND TEXAS. INMATE INFORMATION WAS DERIVED FROM OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS RECORDS AND THE INMATE SURVEY--A DETAILED QUESTIONNAIRE COMPLETED BY THE INMATE. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS APPEARED TO BE VIGOROUS, WHILE ALCOHOL AND DRUG REHABILITATION PROGRAMS, AS WELL AS COUNSELING, SEEMED MINIMAL. ANALYSIS OF ALL PROGRAM TYPES SHOWS THAT NEARLY HALF OF THE INMATES WHO HAD PARTICIPATED FELT THE PROGRAM WOULD REDUCE THEIR FUTURE CRIMINALITY. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMS WAS NOT ASSESSED. THERE WAS LITTLE EVIDENCE THAT CAREER CRIMINAL INMATES HAVE GREATER TREATMENT NEEDS THAN THE GENERAL PRISON POPULATION OR THAT THEY PARTICIPATE LESS IN RELEVANT PRISON REHABILITATION PROGRAMS. NEITHER DO PRISON STAFFS IDENTIFY AND SELECTIVELY DEAL WITH CAREER CRIMINALS. CAREER CRIMINALS WERE NOT FOUND TO BE THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF PRISON VIOLENCE. YOUNGER INMATES COMMITTED MORE SERIOUS AND FREQUENT INFRACTIONS OF EVERY TYPE. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM CONTINUE ITS POLICY OF USING CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION IN DETERMINING INITIAL CUSTODY RATING AND, AS TIME PASSES, ALLOWING PLACEMENT AND PRIVILEGES TO BE GOVERNED BY INSTITUTIONAL BEHAVIOR. FURTHER, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT NO SPECIAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR CAREER CRIMINALS BE ESTABLISHED AT THIS TIME. IN PARTICULAR, IT IS INAPPROPRIATE THAT PROGRAMS BE TAILORED TO THOSE INMATES PROSECUTED BY SPECIAL CAREER CRIMINAL UNITS. IT IS ADVISED, HOWEVER, THAT ALTHOUGH THIS STUDY SUGGESTS THAT CAREER CRIMINALS ARE NOT MORE LIKELY TO EXHIBIT NEGATIVE PRISON BEHAVIOR OR ATTEMPT ESCAPE, THE SITUATION MAY CHANGE IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS AS CAREER CRIMINAL PROSECUTION UNITS FOCUS ON YOUNGER CRIMINALS WITH SERIOUS CRIMINAL HISTORIES. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01071-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program; Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. Stock Order No. R-2511-DOJ.

340. **PRISON GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS—MANUAL. By J. M. KEATING. C. DAVIS, P. MATHLESS, and P. A. BRYANT, Eds.** Center for Community Justice, 918 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20006. 69 p. 1977. **NCJ-43402**

THIS BASIC REFERENCE WORK PROVIDES AN OVERALL VIEW OF THE PROCEDURES THAT COMPRISE AN EFFECTIVE PRISON GRIEVANCE MECHANISM, AS WELL AS PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A MECHANISM. THE MANUAL DISCUSSES THE NEED FOR PRISON GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS AND PRINCIPLES OF ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM (DESIGN PRINCIPLES, MODEL MECHANISMS BASED ON THE DESIGN PRINCIPLES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES). ALSO PRESENTED ARE BASIC REASONS FOR ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM, A RESPONSE TO PRINCIPAL OBJECTIONS AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF AN EFFECTIVE MECHANISM, AND THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTING A GRIEVANCE MECHANISM BASED ON DESIGN PRINCIPLES.

Supplemental Notes: EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531; University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

341. **PRISON GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK. By J. M. KEATING.** Center for Community Justice, 918 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20006. 69 p. 1977. **NCJ-40306**

THIS TRAINING SESSION OFFERS AIDS TO PARTICIPANTS IN THE RESOLUTION OF PRISONERS' GRIEVANCES. A NUMBER OF GUIDES ARE PRESENTED THAT ARE HELPFUL IN ESTABLISHING A GRIEVANCE MECHANISM. SOME OF THESE INVOLVE WRITTEN RESPONSES, INCLUDING THE REASON FOR THE DECISION WHICH MUST BE GIVEN FOR ALL GRIEVANCES. GRIEVANCES MUST BE ANSWERED WITHIN PRESCRIBED, REASONABLE TIME LIMITS; SPECIAL PROVISIONS MUST BE MADE FOR RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES; AND OUTSIDE REVIEW OF GRIEVANCES MUST BE AVAILABLE. VARIOUS LEVELS OF THE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE ARE GIVEN; AND SAMPLE GRIEVANCES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

342. **PRISON GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS—TRAINER'S HANDBOOK. By J. M. KEATING.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 140 p. 1977. **NCJ-54149**

PART OF LEAA'S EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES, THIS TRAINER'S MANUAL OUTLINES WORKSHOP SESSIONS ON DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING PRISONER GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS. THE 10-SESSION, 3-DAY WORKSHOP IS DESIGNED TO HELP PARTICIPANTS GAIN AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE PRINCIPLES ESSENTIAL TO CREATING EFFECTIVE PRISON GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS, AN AWARENESS OF THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS—DIRECT AND INDIRECT--OF EFFECTIVE GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS, AN APPRECIATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THOROUGH PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION, A GRASP OF THE TECHNIQUES THAT ARE HELPFUL IN SOLVING PROBLEMS OF PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION, AND A KNOWLEDGE OF THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE NATIONALLY, REGIONALLY, AND LOCALLY TO CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS ABOUT TO IMPLEMENT GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS. FOCUSING SOLELY ON THE TRAINER'S ROLE, THE MANUAL LISTS THE GOALS OF EACH WORKSHOP SESSION, ALONG WITH THE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES, INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS, AND MATERIALS/LOGISTICS PRIMARY TO THE SESSION'S SELECTED TOPIC. THE MANUAL IS INTENDED AS AN AID TO SESSION MANAGERS IN GUIDING THE PARTICIPANTS IN APPROACHING, DISCUSSING, AND DEVELOPING DESIGN

IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION PRINCIPLES RELATIVE TO EFFECTIVE INMATE GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS. SEE ALSO NCJ 40306 AND 43402.

Supplemental Notes: FROM THE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

343. **PRISON INDUSTRIES—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. C. JOHNSON and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 41 p. 1978. **NCJ-49701**

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 43 BOOKS, REPORTS, AND JOURNAL ARTICLES ON PRISON INDUSTRIES SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS COLLECTION IS PROVIDED. THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY WAS COMPILED FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE TO HIGHLIGHT THE ISSUES OF PRISON INDUSTRIES, BOTH IN TERMS OF SETTING GOALS AND IN DEVELOPING PROGRAMS TO ACHIEVE THEM. THE SELECTED WORKS DATE FROM 1969 TO 1976 AND INCLUDE INFORMATION ON FEDERAL AND STATE INITIATIVES AND THE EFFORTS OF VARIOUS FOREIGN NATIONS, INCLUDING CANADA, SWEDEN, FINLAND, AUSTRALIA, AND ISRAEL. IN ADDITION TO THE ANNOTATIONS AND THE STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATIONS, CORRESPONDING NCJRS ACCESSION NUMBERS ARE PROVIDED ALONG WITH INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE A LIST OF SOURCES AND TABLES CONCERNING THE BASIC LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR PRISON INDUSTRIES IN SELECTED STATES, THE PRISON INDUSTRIES THAT EXIST IN STATE INSTITUTIONS IN THE U.S., AND THE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES OF FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO (Microfiche). National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

344. **PRISON POPULATION AND POLICY CHOICES, V 1—PRELIMINARY REPORT TO CONGRESS. By K. CARLSON, P. EVANS, J. FLANAGAN, D. FOGEL, I. GREENBERG, and R. KU.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 277 p. 1977. **NCJ-44356**

THIS PHASE I STUDY ASSESSES CAPACITY AND ADEQUACY OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, SEARCHES FOR THE CAUSES OF FLUCTUATIONS IN PRISON POPULATIONS, AND SUGGESTS METHODS FOR PROJECTING FUTURE PRISON POPULATIONS. A NATIONAL SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED OF ALL FEDERAL AND STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AN ASSESSMENT WAS MADE OF FORECASTING TECHNOLOGY AND PRELIMINARY APPLICATION OF FOUR PROJECTION TECHNIQUES, AND CASE STUDIES WERE UNDERTAKEN TO ILLUMINATE THE MECHANISMS DETERMINING PRISON POPULATION POLICY BY STATE GOVERNMENTS. IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES REGARDING THE PRISON CROWDING PROBLEM IN FOUR STATES ARE DISCUSSED. DATA OF THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF STATE AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONS AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS ARE ANALYZED WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE ISSUES OF CAPACITY AND ADEQUACY OF FEDERAL AND STATE PRISONS. THE RATIONALE FOR THE PARTICULAR METHODS USED IN THE STUDY IS PRESENTED, AND THE UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THESE METHODS ARE OUTLINED. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICY AND PROJECTIONS IS EXPLORED. RESULTS FROM THE TWO TREND ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES UTILIZED DURING PHASE I ARE PRESENTED. THESE POLICY-BLIND METHODS ASSUME, RESPECTIVELY, THAT INTAKE AND RELEASE RATES CONTINUE AT THEIR PRESENT LEVELS, PRODUCING CONSTANT GROWTH IN THE INMATE POPULATION, AND THAT SENTENCE LENGTH AND ADMISSIONS TO PRISON PERSIST AT THEIR PRESENT LEVELS CAUSING POPULATIONS TO CEASE GROWING AFTER 2 YEARS. THE SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DYNAMIC MODELING TECHNIQUE WHICH ATTEMPTS TO ACCOUNT FOR THE DIFFERENTIAL IMPACT OF SPECIFIC POLICY ALTERNATIVES IS REVIEWED. THE POLICY SCENARIOS ARE DESCRIBED IN SOME DETAIL, ALONG WITH THE RESULTS OF THE MODELING EXERCISE THAT WAS APPLIED TO FIVE STATES AND TO THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM. THE EXPLORATORY NATURE OF THIS EXERCISE IS EMPHASIZED. FINALLY, A NUMBER OF KEY POLICY ISSUES ARISING FROM THE STUDY WHICH CONFRONT FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS ARE OUTLINED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. FOR VOLUME II SEE NCJ—44357.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

345. **PRISON POPULATION AND POLICY CHOICES, V 2—TECHNICAL APPENDIX. By P. CAINES, F. G. GREBER, R. LEVINE, W. A. SHAFFER, and B. SMITH.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 179 p. 1977. **NCJ-44357**

THE METHODOLOGY EMPLOYED FOR SURVEYING CORRECTIONS AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS IS SUMMARIZED AND AN OUTLINE OF A MARKOV MODELING EXERCISE TO BE APPLIED IN PHASE II IS PRESENTED. AN OVERVIEW OF THE DYNAMIC CORRECTIONAL PLANNING MODEL, WHICH UTILIZES THE METHODOLOGY OF SYSTEM DYNAMICS, IS PRESENTED. THE APPLICATIONS OF THE MODEL IN THE POLICE, COURT, SENTENCING, CORRECTIONS, AND PRISON CAPACITY SECTORS ARE DISCUSSED. THE VALIDATION OF THE CORRECTIONAL PLANNING MODEL, THE METHOD USED TO SURVEY CORRECTIONS AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS, AND RESULTS OF THE DYNAMIC MODELING EXERCISE AND OF THE POLICY-BLIND PROJECTIONS ARE DESCRIBED. THE MARKOV MODEL, A STATISTICAL MODEL OF THE FLOW OF PERSONS THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, IS INTRODUCED. WHEN COMPLETED IT WILL PRODUCE PROJECTIONS OF THE FUTURE AVERAGE LEVELS OF PERSONS IN THE VARIOUS SECTORS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. IT WILL ALSO PRODUCE VARIANCES FOR THESE LEVELS. THESE VARIANCES PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE RANGE OF UNCERTAINTY IN THE PROJECTED QUANTITIES. THE REPORT POINTS OUT THE CONSTRUCTION AND WEAKNESSES OF THE MARKOV MODEL. AN ATTACHMENT PRESENTS THE MARKOV CHAINS WITH FEEDBACK. FOR VOLUME I SEE NCJ—44356.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

346. **PRIVATE SECURITY—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. R. N. BRENNER and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 69 p. 1978. **NCJ-47367**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INTENDED AS A RESEARCH TOOL FOR THE PRIVATE SECURITY INDUSTRY, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND THE COMMUNITY, AND CONTAINS ENTRIES ON DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FROM NCJRS. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY INCLUDES SUCH DOCUMENTS AS BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, TRAINING MANUALS, DIRECTORIES, AND REPORTS, MOST DATING FROM 1971 TO 1977. ENTRIES ARE ORGANIZED INTO FOUR SECTIONS. (1) OVERVIEW—DISCUSSING THE HISTORY, NATURE, AND FUNCTION OF PRIVATE SECURITY; (2) SECURITY SYSTEMS—PRESENTING A SAMPLING OF THE EFFORTS OF PRIVATE SECURITY IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND FACILITY SECURITY AND IN THE PROTECTION OF ASSETS; THE TECHNOLOGY AND HARDWARE USED BY PRIVATE SECURITY TO SUPPORT CRIME PREVEN-

TION ARE ALSO REPRESENTED; (3) COOPERATION AND INTERACTION—DESCRIBING RELATIONSHIPS WITH POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND THE COMMUNITY AND THE NEED FOR COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SHARING WITH THEM; AND (4) STANDARDS AND ACCOUNTABILITY—INCLUDING STANDARDS AND GOALS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITY TASK FORCE OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS AND WORKS OF THE LEAA-SPONSORED PRIVATE SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL. DOCUMENTS ABOUT LICENSING, REGISTRATION, AND STANDARDS FOR PRIVATE SECURITY ARE INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH SECTION. INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ON HOW TO OBTAIN ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS LISTED. APPENDIXES PROVIDE A LIST OF SOURCES FOR EACH OF THE DOCUMENTS AND A LIST OF MAJOR FIRMS INVOLVED IN PRIVATE SECURITY.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

347. **PROGRAMS MEETING EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA OF SECTION 401(A) JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1979.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 76 p. 1980. **NCJ-66670**

THIS REPORT IS INTENDED TO ASSIST STATES AND LOCALITIES IN RESPONDING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1979 (SECTION 401 (A)). THE ACT IDENTIFIES 22 AREAS WHICH CAN BE SUPPORTED BY LEAA'S FORMULA GRANT FUNDS. THIS DOCUMENT DESCRIBES 20 PROGRAMS WHICH MEET THE ACT'S CRITERIA. FOR EACH PROGRAM LISTED, INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ABOUT THE PROGRAM TITLE, PROGRAM CATEGORY, PROGRAM DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE INFORMATION, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION, CRITERION. THE PROGRAMS ARE LOCATED IN THE STATES OF WASHINGTON, FLORIDA, COLORADO, NEW YORK, ALABAMA, MARYLAND, CALIFORNIA, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND LOUISIANA, AND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THEY DEAL WITH SUCH PROBLEMS AS COMMUNITY CRIME, JUVENILE OFFENDERS, INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS, STREET CRIME, RAPE, AND INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF JURY SELECTION AND DUTY. THE REPORT ALSO LISTS SOME 60 RESOURCE DOCUMENTS THAT CAN HELP JURISDICTIONS IN DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING A WIDE VARIETY OF PROGRAMS RESPONSIVE TO THE ACT'S PURPOSES. TRAINING RESOURCE PACKAGES ARE ALSO LISTED. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

348. **PROJECT CREST (CLINICAL REGIONAL SUPPORT TEAMS)—COUNSELING FOR JUVENILES ON PROBATION—GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 22 p. 1980. **NCJ-74261**

THIS BROCHURE DESCRIBES THE PURPOSE, ORGANIZATION, VOLUNTEER TRAINING, IMPACT, AND COST OF PROJECT CREST, AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE (NIJ). THE NORTH-CENTRAL FLORIDA PROJECT, BEGUN IN 1972, USES VOLUNTEER, GRADUATE-LEVEL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TO COUNSEL DELINQUENT YOUTH AND TO COMPLEMENT THE MORE AUTHORITATIVE ROLE OF PROBATION OFFICERS. PROJECT CREST BRINGS TOGETHER THREE ORGANIZATIONS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN HELPING JUVENILES: PROJECT CREST ITSELF, THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, AND THE FLORIDA YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM (YSP). CREST VOLUNTEERS COME FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA'S DEPARTMENT OF COUNSELOR EDUCATION, WHICH REQUIRES GRADUATE STUDENTS TO COMPLETE THREE TO FIVE PRACTICA (10-WEEK WORK EXPERIENCES IN THEIR FIELD OF SPECIALIZATION). ALL NEW VOLUNTEERS RECEIVE AN INTENSIVE 12-HOUR ORIENTATION AND TRAINING WORKSHOP, MEET WEEKLY WITH EACH CLIENT'S PROBATION OFFICER, AND SUBMIT SEVEN RECORDINGS OF COUNSELING SESSIONS WEEKLY FOR INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP CRITICISM. CREST CLIENTS OFTEN HAVE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND FAMILY PROBLEMS, AND MANY HAVE TROUBLE DEALING WITH AUTHORITY. IN HELPING THEIR CLIENTS, CREST COUNSELORS USE VARIOUS COUNSELING TECHNIQUES AND THERAPY MODELS, MAY ORGANIZE SMALL GROUP SESSIONS, AND OFTEN SPEND EXTRA TIME IN RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES WITH THEIR CLIENTS. YSP STAFF SEE CREST AS AN IMPORTANT SUPPLEMENT TO PROBATION AND AS A WAY OF RESOLVING CONFLICTING COUNSELING AND PROBATION OFFICER ROLES. EVALUATION RESULTS, BUDGET FIGURES, CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHING A CREST PROGRAM, AND AN ADDRESS TO WRITE TO FOR INFORMATION ARE INCLUDED. PHOTOGRAPHS ARE GIVEN.

Supplemental Notes: AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00943-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

349. **PROJECT CREST (CLINICAL REGIONAL SUPPORT TEAMS)—GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA. By W. DEJONG and C. STEWART.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 77 p. 1980. **NCJ-70868**

THIS MANUAL IS INTENDED TO HELP UNIVERSITIES, AGENCIES, AND INDIVIDUALS DEVELOP PROGRAMS SIMILAR TO THE GAINESVILLE, FLA., PROJECT CREST, WHICH PROVIDES PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING TO DELINQUENT YOUTH IN THREE FLORIDA COUNTIES. PROJECT CREST (CLINICAL REGIONAL SUPPORT TEAMS) HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE. THE PROGRAM, DESIGNED TO SUPPLEMENT STATE PROBATION SERVICES, USES A DUAL TREATMENT APPROACH UNDER WHICH PROBATION OFFICERS IMPOSE RESTRICTIONS WHILE COUNSELORS WORK TO ESTABLISH A SUPPORTIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE YOUTHS INVOLVED. CREST USES A VOLUNTEER COUNSELING STAFF DRAWN FROM GRADUATE STUDENTS IN COUNSELOR EDUCATION AND ALSO HAS A CITIZEN ADVISORY BOARD. FOLLOWING A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM, THE MANUAL DISCUSSES CREST'S HISTORY AND HOW THE PROJECT IS AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN FLORIDA'S JUVENILE STATUTES. A SECTION ON ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS DISCUSSES VOLUNTEER STAFF RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLINICAL SUPERVISION OF THE VOLUNTEERS, AND THE PROJECT'S WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FLORIDA YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM. ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS COVERED INCLUDE CREST'S TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY, SERVICE DELIVERY METHODS, AND THE ROLE OF THE CITIZEN ADVISORY BOARD. A DISCUSSION OF CREST EVALUATION STUDIES, SERVICE COSTS, AND BUDGET FOLLOWS. FINALLY, STEPS INVOLVED IN PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING A CREST PROGRAM IN OTHER COMMUNITIES ARE REVIEWED. FIGURES, TABLES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND AN APPENDIX PRESENTING FORMS THE CREST COUNSELORS USE

TO RECORD CLIENT PROGRESS AND COUNSELING ACTIVITIES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program; GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01-009-1.

350. **PROMIS (PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM) RESEARCH PROJECT—CURBING THE REPEAT OFFENDER—A STRATEGY FOR PROSECUTORS. By B. E. FORST and K. B. BROSI.** INSLAW, 1125 15th Street, NW, Suite 6000, Washington, DC 20005. 22 p. 1977. **NCJ-40228**

AFTER DESCRIBING THE DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE CASELOAD ACCOUNTED FOR BY REPEATERS, THE REPORT SUGGESTS THAT GREATER EMPHASIS BE PLACED ON THE PROSECUTION OF REPEAT OFFENDERS. THE PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS) PRODUCED A COMPREHENSIVE BODY OF DATA ON APPROXIMATELY 100,000 'STREET CRIME' CASES THAT AROSE OUT OF NORMAL PROSECUTION AND COURT OPERATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OVER A 6-YEAR PERIOD. THE INSTITUTE OF LAW AND SOCIAL RESEARCH (INSLAW) ANALYZED THE DATA, AND THEIR PROMIS RESEARCH PROJECT YIELDED A WIDE RANGE OF FINDINGS ON VARIOUS TOPICS. APPROPRIATE CRIME CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR THE PROSECUTION OF REPEAT OFFENDERS ARE SUGGESTED AND A METHOD IS PRESENTED TO IMPLEMENT AND MONITOR SUCH A STRATEGY. THE PROMIS REPORTS ON 'HIGHLIGHTS OF INTERIM FINDINGS' AND 'EXPANDING THE PERSPECTIVE OF CRIME DATA' ARE LISTED AS 'EXPANDING AND NCJ-40230 RESPECTIVELY.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

351. **PROMIS (PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM) RESEARCH PROJECT—HIGHLIGHTS OF INTERIM FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS. By S. H. BROUNSTEIN, K. B. BROSI, S. J. COX, J. DEROY, W. D. FALCON, K. FALKNER, and B. E. FORST.** INSLAW, 1125 15th Street, NW, Suite 6000, Washington, DC 20005. 32 p. 1977. **NCJ-40229**

THIS OVERVIEW OF A 17-VOLUME VOLUME DATA ANALYSIS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PRESENTS HIGHLIGHTS OF INTERIM FINDINGS OF THE MULTIYEAR PROSECUTOR'S INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PROMIS) RESEARCH PROJECT. THE PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS) PRODUCED A COMPREHENSIVE BODY OF DATA ON APPROXIMATELY 100,000 'STREET CRIME' CASES THAT AROSE OUT OF NORMAL PROSECUTION AND COURT OPERATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OVER A 6-YEAR PERIOD. THE INSTITUTE FOR LAW AND SOCIAL RESEARCH (INSLAW) ANALYZED THE DATA, AND THE PROMIS RESEARCH PROJECT YIELDED A WIDE RANGE OF FINDINGS ON TOPICS SUCH AS THE POLICYMAKING UTILITY OF CRIME DATA, THE PRIORITY OF THE REPEAT OFFENDER, THE HIGH-FEAR CRIMES OF ROBBERY AND BURGLARY, THE LOW-CONVICTION CRIME OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND THE PROSECUTION OF CRIMES INVOLVING WEAPONS AND OF VICTIMLESS CRIMES. THE IMPACT OF VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS ON THE DISPOSITION OF VIOLENT CRIMES, THE SCOPE AND PREDICTION OF RECIDIVISM, GEOGRAPHIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS OF CRIME, THE PROCESSING OF FEMALE DEFENDANTS, PLEA BARGAINING AND COURT DELAY, PRETRIAL RELEASE DECISIONS, AND SENTENCING PRACTICES ARE ALSO COVERED. THERE ARE 17 PUBLICATIONS IN THE SERIES. THIS FIRST REPORT PRESENTS A GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSLAW STUDIES IN SUCH AREAS AS POLICE AND PROSECUTION OPERATIONS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS FROM A VICTIM'S AND CRIME-SPECIFIC PERSPECTIVE. THE PROMIS REPORTS ON 'EXPANDING THE PERSPECTIVES OF CRIME DATA' AND 'CURBING THE REPEAT OFFENDER' ARE LISTED AS NCJ-40230 AND NCJ-40228 RESPECTIVELY.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

352. **PROMIS (PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM) RESEARCH PROJECT—WHAT HAPPENS AFTER ARREST? A COURT PERSPECTIVE OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. By B. FORST, J. LUCIANOVIC, and S. J. COX.** INSLAW, 1125 15th Street, NW, Suite 6000, Washington, DC 20005. 118 p. 1978. **NCJ-45633**

THIS STUDY TRACES ALL ADULT ARRESTS FOR SERIOUS MISDEMEANORS AND FELONIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN 1974 THROUGH TO DISPOSITION USING DATA FROM POLICE FILES. THE CENTRAL POLICY IMPLICATION RESULTING FROM THE STUDY IS THAT THE POLICE CAN MAKE A GREATER CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM BY EXPANDING THEIR PERSPECTIVE FROM THAT OF MAKING ARRESTS IN GENERAL TO THAT OF MAKING GOOD ARRESTS; I.E., THOSE THAT LEAD TO CONVICTION. BACKGROUND DATA ON EACH METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT (MPD) OFFICER AND DATA FROM THE PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS), INCLUDING DETAILS ABOUT THE OFFENSES, ARRESTS, PROSECUTION DECISIONS, AND COURT ACTIONS, WERE COMBINED TO OBTAIN AN OVERVIEW OF EACH ARREST MADE IN 1974. THE RESEARCHERS SHOW THAT LESS THAN 30 PERCENT OF THE 17,534 TOTAL ARRESTS IN 1974 BROUGHT TO THE SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION OF THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICER WERE RESOLVED AS CONVICTIONS. DATA ALSO SHOW THAT SOME OFFICERS REVEAL CONSIDERABLY GREATER ABILITY THAN OTHERS TO MAKE ARRESTS THAT LEAD TO CONVICTIONS: AMONG THE 2,418 MPD OFFICERS WHO MADE ARRESTS IN 1974, 15 PERCENT (368 OFFICERS) MADE HALF OF THE ARRESTS THAT LED TO CONVICTIONS. THE ANALYSIS FURTHER INDICATES THE IMPORTANCE OF TANGIBLE EVIDENCE, WITNESSES, AND ELAPSED TIME BETWEEN OFFENSE AND ARREST IN OBTAINING CONVICTIONS. INNOVATIONS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICE OPERATIONS WHICH REFLECT A BROADER PERSPECTIVE OF THE POLICE ROLE ARE DESCRIBED, INCLUDING THE USE OF PROMIS DATA FOR CASE INFORMATION, THE CREATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL AND POLICY-RELATED LEGAL ADVICE TO MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT, AN MPD PROGRAM TO IMPROVE TREATMENT OF WITNESSES, AND A SERIES OF JOINT POLICE-PROSECUTOR PROGRAMS TO CONTROL CRIME. TABULAR DATA AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00679-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

353. **PROMISING STRATEGIES IN PROBATION AND PAROLE. By E. K. NELSON, H. OHMART, and N. HARLOW.** University Justice Associates, Inc C/O American Justice Institute, 1007 7th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814. 139 p. 1978. **NCJ-46895**

INNOVATIVE AND SUCCESSFUL PROBATION AND PAROLE PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES ARE DESCRIBED TO SERVE AS GUIDELINES FOR ADMINISTRATORS AND PLANNERS. BASED ON A LITERATURE SURVEY AND FEEDBACK FROM A LETTER DISTRIBUTED TO STATE PLANNING AGENCIES, LEAA REGIONAL OFFICES, STATE CORREC-

TIONS ORGANIZATIONS, STATE PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENCIES, AND WIDELY KNOWN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROJECTS, PROGRAMS IN THE STATES OF CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT, ILLINOIS, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA, SOUTH CAROLINA, TEXAS, WASHINGTON, AND WISCONSIN WERE SELECTED FOR SITE VISITS. BOTH URBAN AND RURAL PROGRAMS OPERATING UNDER A VARIETY OF ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WERE IDENTIFIED, INCLUDING THOSE IN WHICH PROBATION AND PAROLE ARE COMBINED AND THOSE IN WHICH THEY ARE ORGANIZATIONALLY SEPARATE; SPECIAL EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON SERVICES FOR ADULT OFFENDERS, ALTHOUGH PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILES WERE CONSIDERED IF THEY APPEARED READILY ADAPTABLE TO ADULT CORRECTIONS. AGENCIES WHICH OFFER A COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED OVERALL PROGRAM, PROVIDING UNUSUALLY EFFECTIVE SERVICES FOR OFFENDERS FROM INTAKE THROUGH FINAL DISCHARGE, AND INCLUDING A GOOD STATISTICAL REPORTING SYSTEM AND A RESEARCH AND EVALUATION COMPONENT WERE PARTICULARLY SOUGHT OUT. FOLLOWING A SECTION WHICH HIGHLIGHTS ISSUES FACING CONTEMPORARY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS, PROMISING STRATEGIES ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE AREAS OF PRETRIAL SERVICES SUCH AS RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE AND DEFERRED PROSECUTION, PROBATION INTAKE, OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION, PAROLE INTAKE, RESIDENTIAL SUPPORT SERVICES, PARAPROFESSIONALS AND VOLUNTEERS, RESTITUTION, AND FIELD SUPERVISION. A BROAD STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDED STRATEGY OR POLICY IS PRESENTED FOR EACH TOPIC, AND ILLUSTRATIONS DRAWN FROM THE PROGRAMS OBSERVED IN SITE VISITS ARE APPENDED WHERE PERTINENT TO THE DISCUSSION. METHODS USED IN PROGRAMS WHICH CAPITALIZE ON THE MOBILIZATION AND USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES ARE EXAMINED, INCLUDING RESOURCE BROKERAGE, PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY, AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT; EXAMPLES OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION ARE PROVIDED. PROCEDURES ARE DETAILED FOR ORGANIZING AND DELIVERING SERVICES, DEVELOPING ACCOUNTABILITY, AND MEASURING PERFORMANCE, WITH AN EMPHASIS ON THE ORGANIZATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCCESSFUL AGENCY PROGRAMS. FOUR COMPREHENSIVE AGENCY PROGRAMS (IN MINNESOTA; KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON; SEATTLE, WASHINGTON; AND CALIFORNIA) WHICH SEEMED OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO BOTH SURVEY RESPONDENTS AND PROJECT STAFF ARE EXAMINED. THE MAJOR PRESCRIPTIVE THEMES DEVELOPED THROUGHOUT THE REPORT ARE SUMMARIZED IN A FINAL CHAPTER, AND COMMENTS UPON POSSIBLE FUTURES OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ARE OFFERED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT STANDARDS OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH CHAPTER.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00706-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

354. **PROSECUTORIAL DECISIONMAKING—A NATIONAL STUDY. By J. E. JACOBY, L. R. MELLON, E. C. RATLEDGE, and S. H. TURNER.** Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc, 1990 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. 132 p. 1982. **NCJ-79227**

PROSECUTORIAL POLICY, ITS TRANSFER AND LEVELS OF UNIFORMITY AND CONSISTENCY BOTH WITHIN AND BETWEEN OFFICES, AND THE FACTORS USED BY PROSECUTORS IN MAKING DISCRETIONARY DECISIONS ARE EXAMINED, BASED ON THE TESTING OF 855 PROSECUTORS IN 15 JURISDICTIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. A STANDARD SET OF CASES WAS DEVELOPED TO REFLECT THE WIDE DIVERSITY OF CASES BEING PRESENTED FOR PROSECUTION, AND A CASE EVALUATION FORM WAS CONSTRUCTED TO CAPTURE THE PRIORITIES GIVEN CASES FOR PROSECUTION AND EXPECTED DISPOSITIONAL INFORMATION. THE AREAS TARGETED BY THE TEST INSTRUMENTS WERE THE PRIORITY RATING OF CASES FOR PROSECUTION, THE EXPECTED DISPOSITIONS AS A RESULT OF THE PERCEIVED OPERATIONS OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM, AN INDICATION OF THE STRATEGIES USED TO BRING CASES TO DISPOSITIONS, AND AN EXPRESSION OF THE SEVERITY OF THE SANCTIONS DESIRED BY THE PROSECUTORS. MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS FROM TESTING THE PROSECUTORS AND ASSISTANT PROSECUTORS IN 15 JURISDICTIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES ARE PRESENTED. FACTORS OF SIGNIFICANCE IN PROSECUTORIAL DECISIONMAKING, THESE FACTORS' RELATIONSHIPS TO VARIOUS DECISIONS, AND THE ISSUES OF POLICY VERSUS POLICY-FREE DECISION FACTORS ARE IDENTIFIED AND DISCUSSED. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE RESPONSES OF THE SITES AS THEY EVALUATE THE SAME SET OF CASES ARE COMPARED. THE AMOUNT OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ASSISTANTS AND THE CHIEF POLICYMAKERS IN THE OFFICE IS EXAMINED, AS WELL AS THE DEGREE OF INTERNAL UNIFORMITY IN DECISIONMAKING AMONG ASSISTANTS. THE DIFFERENCE IN DECISIONMAKING WITHIN SMALLER ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS AND AMONG DIFFERENT LEVELS OF POLICY LEADERS IS ALSO EXAMINED. THE CONCLUDING DISCUSSION SHIFTS EMPHASIS FROM MEASURING AGREEMENT AMONG DECISIONMAKERS TO PREDICTING DECISIONS IN INDIVIDUAL CASES. THE PRIMARY CONCLUSION IS THAT PROSECUTORS ARE RATIONAL AND CONSISTENT IN DECISIONMAKING, AS THEY FOLLOW RULES AND PRINCIPLES FOR EACH MAJOR DECISION AREA. THERE IS A CONSISTENCY IN PROSECUTORIAL DECISIONMAKING THAT TRANSCENDS STATE AND LOCAL BOUNDARIES, POLICY DIFFERENCES, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. SAMPLES OF THE CASE SET AND EVALUATION FORM ARE INCLUDED, AS WELL AS A SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS, A DISCUSSION OF THE ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGIES, AND THE LEGAL-EVIDENTIARY VARIABLES USED IN ANALYSIS.

Supplemental Notes: ONE OF FOUR REPORTS PUBLISHED ON PROSECUTORIAL DECISIONMAKING.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

355. **PROSECUTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY IN SPOUSE ABUSE CASES.** National District Attorneys Association, 708 North Pendleton Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. 55 p. 1980. **NCJ-66350**

DISCUSSION FOCUSES ON THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF SPOUSE ABUSE IN THE U.S. AND THE PROSECUTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN SPOUSE ASSAULT CASES. RARELY AN ISOLATED EPISODE, SPOUSE ASSAULT USUALLY FOLLOWS A PATTERN IN WHICH THE ATTACKS INCREASE IN BOTH SEVERITY AND FREQUENCY IF THEY GO UNCHECKED. ALL TOO OFTEN SUCH SITUATIONS RESULT IN HOMICIDES. STATISTICS SHOW THAT SPOUSE ABUSE IS A WIDESPREAD PROBLEM, ENCOMPASSING ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND ALL SOCIAL STRATA. MARITAL VIOLENCE WITNESSED BY CHILDREN IS OFTEN CONTINUED BY THESE VERY CHILDREN WHEN THEY REACH ADULTHOOD. ALSO, MARITAL VIOLENCE OFTEN EXTENDS TO CHILD ABUSE, SO THAT WITHIN ONE FAMILY A CYCLE OF VIOLENCE BECOMES PERPETUATED FROM ONE GENERATION TO THE NEXT. IN THIS DISCUSSION, SPOUSE ABUSE IS CONSIDERED EQUIVALENT TO WIFE ABUSE, BECAUSE MOST HOMICIDE VICTIMS OF SPOUSE

ABUSE ARE WOMEN. THE LINK BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND ABUSE IS EXAMINED, AS WELL AS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VICTIM. IN DECIDING WHICH CASES OF SPOUSE ABUSE TO PROSECUTE, THE PROSECUTOR SHOULD CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA: PROBABILITY OF CONVICTION, THE VICTIM'S WISHES, THE LIKELIHOOD OF VICTIM COOPERATION, THE VICTIM'S AGREEMENT TO LIVE APART FROM THE ABUSER, THE AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS, AND RELATIONSHIP OF THE PARTIES. TO ASSURE VICTIM COOPERATION, CERTAIN MEASURES ARE RECOMMENDED, INCLUDING EXPEDITIOUS HANDLING OF THE CASE THROUGH THE JUDICIAL PROCESS, ESTABLISHMENT OF A VICTIM-WITNESS SUPPORT OR ADVOCATE PROGRAM IN PROSECUTORS' OFFICES, MORE CARE AND SENSITIVITY IN INTERVIEWING THE VICTIM, INITIATION OF TRAINING SESSIONS BY PROSECUTORS TO SENSITIZE THEIR STAFFS TO THE SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SPOUSE ASSAULT, PROVIDING WRITTEN MATERIAL ABOUT AVAILABLE LEGAL AND NONLEGAL ALTERNATIVES, AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS PENDING TRIAL. TWO FACTORS IMPORTANT IN OVERCOMING PROOF AND EVIDENTIARY PROBLEMS ARE THE COMPETENCY OF SPOUSES TO STAND TRIAL AND EVIDENCE OF INJURY. DISCUSSION ALSO COVERS EFFECTIVE DISPOSITIONS AVAILABLE UPON PROSECUTION AND EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVES TO PROSECUTION (CIVIL REMEDIES, DISPUTE RESOLUTION, AND SOCIAL SERVICES). TO OTHER CRIMES. FOOTNOTES AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00900-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

356. **PUBLIC DEFENDER PROGRAMS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. A. A. CAIN and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 42 p. 1978. **NCJ-49096**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY PROVIDES REFERENCES TO WORKS THAT REVIEW AND EVALUATE THE EXPERIENCES OF VARIOUS JURISDICTIONS' PUBLIC DEFENDER SYSTEMS. THE 55 DOCUMENTS IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE; THEY WERE PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1969 AND 1977. ENTRIES ARE ORGANIZED BY SUBJECT AREA. IN THE FIRST SECTION THE DOCUMENTS COMPARE PUBLIC DEFENDERS WITH PRIVATELY RETAINED COUNSEL. SOME OF THESE COMPARISONS REPORT OPINION SURVEYS OF THE DEFENDANTS SERVED BY A PARTICULAR PUBLIC SYSTEM; OTHERS ARE STUDIES OF CASE DISPOSITIONS. THE SECOND SECTION CONTAINS FORMAL EVALUATIONS OF SPECIFIC PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES, AND MANY OF THESE DOCUMENTS ALSO INCLUDE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THESE SERVICES. THE FINAL SECTION PROVIDES DESCRIPTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS OF AREAS FOR FURTHER GROWTH, INCLUDING INTERNSHIPS WITH PUBLIC DEFENDERS FOR LAW STUDENTS AND THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES IN APPELLATE COURTS. WITHIN EACH SECTION, THE CITATIONS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR. INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS CITED. A LIST OF PUBLISHERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE MATERIAL, AS WELL AS A LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MAY BE ABLE TO SUPPLY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PUBLIC DEFENDER SYSTEMS, ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

357. **PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE—A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1980 SUPPLEMENT. T. KETTERMAN, V. GREEN, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 64 p. 1981. **NCJ-69691**

THIS SUPPLEMENT TO A COMPREHENSIVE 1978 BIBLIOGRAPHY DESCRIBES RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE AND THE RESULTING PUBLICATIONS. IT CONTAINS 112 ANNOTATED CITATIONS WITH ABSTRACTS OF DOCUMENTS, MOST OF WHICH WERE PUBLISHED IN 1979, PLUS CUMULATIVE LISTINGS OF 5 SPECIALIZED PUBLICATION SERIES. THE CITATIONS IN PART I ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY TITLE. IN PART II, FIVE SPECIALIZED SERIES OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS ARE DESCRIBED AND LISTED. THESE SPECIALIZED SERIES INCLUDE PROGRAM MODELS AND PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGES, TEST DESIGNS, EXEMPLARY PROJECTS, NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM, AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIES. REFERENCES TO CITATIONS IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY AND PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE GIVEN WHEN APPROPRIATE. MOST OF THE DOCUMENTS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, AND ORDERING NUMBERS ARE PROVIDED WHENEVER POSSIBLE. THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM AND DOCUMENT LOAN PROGRAM ARE ALTERNATE DOCUMENT SOURCES. SUBJECT AND AUTHOR INDEXES ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

358. **PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE—A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1981 SUPPLEMENT. T. KETTERMAN and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 61 p. 1982. **NCJ-79756**

THIS SUPPLEMENT TO A COMPREHENSIVE 1978 BIBLIOGRAPHY DESCRIBES RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE AND THE RESULTING PUBLICATIONS. IT CONTAINS 96 CITATIONS WITH ABSTRACTS OF DOCUMENTS, MOST OF WHICH WERE PUBLISHED IN 1980, PLUS CUMULATIVE LISTINGS OF 8 SPECIALIZED PUBLICATION SERIES. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PRESENTED IN TWO PARTS. IN PART I, THE CITATIONS ARE PRESENTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY TITLE. EACH CITATION CONTAINS AN ABSTRACT AND COMPLETE BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, INCLUDING AUTHOR, CORPORATE AUTHOR, NUMBER OF PAGES, YEAR OF PUBLICATION, AVAILABILITY, AND NCJ ACCESSION NUMBER. IN PART II, EIGHT SPECIALIZED PUBLICATION SERIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE ARE DESCRIBED AND LISTED, WITH REFERENCE TO CITATIONS IN THE CURRENT COMPILATION WHENEVER APPROPRIATE. THESE SERIES ENCOMPASS PROGRAM MODELS, TEST DESIGNS, EXEMPLARY PROJECTS, POLICY BRIEFS, NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM, TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM, CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM, AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIES. MOST OF THE DOCUMENTS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, AND ORDERING NUMBERS ARE PROVIDED WHENEVER POSSIBLE. THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM AND DOCUMENT LOAN PROGRAM ARE ALTERNATE DOCUMENT SOURCES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

359. **PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. J. FERRY, M. KRAVITZ, and O. SMITH, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 238 p. 1978. **NCJ-49700**

DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE INSTITUTE FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION DURING ITS FIRST 10 YEARS ARE CITED IN AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY DESIGNED AS A REFERENCE TOOL FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS. THE DOCUMENTS CITED ARE AVAILABLE EITHER THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE OR THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE (NCJRS). THE CITATIONS ARE LISTED IN ORDER OF AN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER ASSIGNED EACH DOCUMENT AS IT ENTERS THE NCJRS DATA BASE. IN PART 1, COMPLETE BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, AVAILABILITY SOURCE, AND AN ABSTRACT ARE PRESENTED FOR EACH OF THE 365 PUBLICATIONS CITED. PART 2 CONTAINS LISTINGS OF SEVERAL SPECIFIC TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS: PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGES AND PROGRAM MODELS (SUCCESSFUL APPROACHES TO SOLVING PARTICULAR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS); NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAMS (INFORMATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS, COST, AND PROBLEMS OF WIDELY USED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS); AND EXEMPLARY PROJECTS (OUTSTANDING LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS SUITABLE FOR ADAPTATION IN OTHER COMMUNITIES). SUBJECT AND TITLE INDEXES ARE INCLUDED, TOGETHER WITH INFORMATION ABOUT HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS CITED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00740-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

360. **PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY 1979 SUPPLEMENT. J. FERRY and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 124 p. 1979. **NCJ-57987**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY REPRESENTS THE FIRST ANNUAL SUPPLEMENT TO AN EARLIER, COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIALS PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE BETWEEN 1968 AND 1977. CONTAINING CITATIONS FOR SEVERAL PRE-1978 DOCUMENTS AND ALL DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED FOR DISTRIBUTION THROUGH THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE OR THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE IN 1978, THIS COMPENDIUM PROVIDES BOTH SUBJECT AND TITLE INDEXES TO ASSIST RESEARCHERS. IN THE FIRST SECTION, 136 CITATIONS ARE LISTED BY NCJRS DATA BASE NUMBERS--AN IDENTIFYING CODE ASSIGNED TO EACH DOCUMENT AS IT ENTERS THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE'S COMPUTER SYSTEM. COMPLETE BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATIONS, AVAILABILITY INFORMATION, AND ABSTRACTS ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH DOCUMENT. THE NEXT SECTION CONTAINS LISTINGS OF SEVERAL SPECIALIZED TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS: (1) PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGES AND PROGRAM MODELS—COMPILATIONS OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL APPROACHES TO PARTICULAR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS; (2) NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAMS--PRACTICAL INFORMATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS, COST, AND PROBLEMS OF CERTAIN WIDELY USED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS; (3) EXEMPLARY PROJECTS--OUTSTANDING LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS SUITABLE FOR ADAPTATION TO OTHER COMMUNITIES; AND (4) SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIES--TOPICAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES THAT REFLECT CURRENT INTERESTS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THESE CITATIONS ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY, ALTHOUGH NCJRS DATA BASE ACCESS NUMBERS ARE INCLUDED. INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE CITED MATERIALS IS ALSO PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00816-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

361. **RACKETS BUREAU—INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME. By G. R. BLAKEY, R. GOLDSTOCK, and C. H. ROGOVIN.** Cornell University Law School, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, NY 14850. 179 p. 1978. **NCJ-41953**

TRADITIONALLY, LAW ENFORCEMENT REACTED TO INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR THROUGH THE AGENCIES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, POLICE, PROSECUTORS, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONS. THE MOST SOPHISTICATED RESPONSE TO ORGANIZED CRIME TODAY, HOWEVER, INTEGRATES INVESTIGATORS AND PROSECUTORS INTO A PROACTIVE EFFORT. THIS PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE DESCRIBES AND COMMENTS ON THE GENERAL STATE OF THE ART IN THE OFFICES OF LOCAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OR STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL, BASED ON A FIELD ANALYSIS OF 12 REPRESENTATIVE UNITS. IT ALSO IDENTIFIES THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF THEIR WORK, DISCUSSES THEIR PROBLEMS, EVALUATES THEIR EFFORTS, AND PROPOSES STANDARDS FOR THEIR ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION, AND OPERATION. THE PACKAGE ALSO INCLUDES DETAILED INFORMATION ON SELECTED INVESTIGATIVE AND PROSECUTIVE UNITS IN KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN), NEW YORK, COLORADO, FLORIDA, LOUISIANA, MICHIGAN, NEW JERSEY, AND WISCONSIN. STUDY FINDINGS REVEALED THAT ATTORNEY-INVESTIGATOR RELATIONS ARE CRUCIAL TO THE SUCCESSFUL OPERATION OF PROACTIVE UNITS TARGETED ON ORGANIZED CRIME AND THAT BOTH ATTORNEYS AND INVESTIGATORS ASSIGNED TO SUCH UNITS ARE TOO FEW IN NUMBER, INSUFFICIENTLY EXPERIENCED, AND INADEQUATELY COMPENSATED. TRAINING AS A WHOLE WAS FOUND TO BE WOEFULLY INADEQUATE. IN ADDITION, THE STUDY POINTED TO A CLEAR AND PRESSING NEED TO THINK THROUGH AND RAISE THE QUALITY OF SPECIALIZED UNITS DESIGNED FOR THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME, INCLUDING THOROUGH INTERNAL AND OUTSIDE REVIEW AND EVALUATION. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE A DISCUSSION OF THE USES OF THE PHRASE 'ORGANIZED CRIME,' WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE LEGAL MEANING; EXCERPTS FROM THE PROJECT PLAN OF THE COLORADO ORGANIZED CRIME STRIKE FORCE; A RACKETS BUREAU INVESTIGATIVE PLAN, AN EXAMINATION OF THE USE OF CIVIL ACTIONS AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME; AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF SENTENCING THE RACKETEER; AND A CHART OF LAW AND UNIT RESOURCES.

Supplemental Notes: PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00592-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

362. **RAPE—GUIDELINES FOR A COMMUNITY RESPONSE. By D. M. CARROW.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 285 p. 1980. **NCJ-59807**

BASED ON TWO INFORMATION SOURCES--LEAA-SPONSORED RAPE RESEARCH AND A SURVEY OF 31 RAPE CRISIS PROGRAMS, THIS COMMUNITY RESPONSE PROGRAM MODEL DESCRIBES THE COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES OF AN EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO RAPE. SINCE THE EARLY 1970'S THE EMERGENCE OF RAPE CRISIS CENTERS, IMPROVED HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF RAPE VICTIMS, AND ENHANCED PROSECUTORIAL FILING PROCEDURES HAVE LESS-

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ENED THE PLIGHT AND TRAUMA OF RAPE VICTIMS. HOWEVER, AN EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO RAPE REQUIRES INTEGRATION AND COORDINATION OF THESE SERVICES, AS DISCUSSED IN THIS PROGRAM MODEL. ITS FIVE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS--VICTIM SERVICES, RAPE CRISIS CENTERS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE, MEDICAL SERVICE RESPONSE, AND PUBLIC EDUCATION--ARE DESCRIBED ALONG WITH IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION ISSUES, SUCH AS STAFFING REQUIREMENTS, USE OF VOLUNTEERS, ORGANIZATION AFFILIATION, REFERRAL ARRANGEMENTS, AND PROCEDURAL OPTIONS. IDEALLY, VICTIM SERVICES SHOULD INCLUDE 24-HOUR HOTLINE SERVICE WITH DIRECT ACCESS TO TRAINED COUNSELORS FOR CRISIS INTERVENTION, PROVISIONS FOR LONG-TERM COUNSELING, ESCORT SERVICES, AND ADVOCACY SERVICES. RAPE CRISIS CENTERS CAN OPERATE INDEPENDENTLY, OR IN AFFILIATION WITH THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, A MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE, MEDICAL SERVICES, POLICE DEPARTMENTS, PRIVATE AGENCIES, OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. WORKING IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE RAPE CRISIS CENTERS, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES AND MEDICAL SERVICES SHOULD PROVIDE ADEQUATE INFORMATION AND TRAINING TO STAFF REGARDING THE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS OF RAPE VICTIMS AS WELL AS THE EVIDENTIARY NEEDS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; STANDARD PROCEDURES THAT REFLECT THIS AWARENESS CAN BE EFFECTIVE. PUBLIC EDUCATION EFFORTS CAN PLAY A CRITICAL ROLE IN REFUTING COMMON MYTHS ABOUT RAPE AND INCREASING COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF RAPE PREVENTION TECHNIQUES AND VICTIM SERVICES. PUBLIC LECTURES, THE MEDIA, AND SPECIAL EDUCATION PROJECTS DIRECTED AT MINORITIES ARE AMONG THE SUGGESTED STRATEGIES. EXAMPLES FOR A PUBLIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGN ARE INCLUDED. MAJOR LEGAL ISSUES AND RECENT LAW REFORMS ARE DISCUSSED. METHODS FOR EVALUATING RAPE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS ARE PRESENTED. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN A LIST OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS, THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT, SAMPLE CRISIS CENTER FORMS, SAMPLE HOSPITAL PROCEDURAL GUIDES, SAMPLE DATA CARDS, SAMPLE CASE RECORD FORMS, AND OTHER FORMS, AS WELL AS A SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ISSUES AND A DIRECTORY OF LEAA STATE PLANNING AGENCY OFFICERS.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program. Stock Order No. 027-000-00886-1.

363. **RAPE—GUIDELINES FOR A COMMUNITY RESPONSE—AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By D. M. CARROW.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 26 p. 1980. **NCJ-66815**

THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES THE COMPONENTS OF AN EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO RAPE, DEFINES THE ACTIVITIES AND APPROACHES WHICH SEEM TO BE MOST EFFECTIVE, AND PROVIDES GUIDANCE ON ISSUES AND PITFALLS. IT HIGHLIGHTS THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF A COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE-SPONSORED PROGRAM MODELS REPORT ON THIS TOPIC. OVER THE DECADE OF THE 1970'S, THE GROWTH OF RAPE CRISIS CENTERS WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN COORDINATING A COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO RAPE. THE GOALS OF SUCH A RESPONSE INCLUDE IMPLEMENTING A PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM, DEVELOPING VICTIM-ORIENTED PROCEDURES THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY, AND IMPROVING CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCEDURES. INFORMATION FOR THE PROGRAM MODEL, DESIGNED TO ASSIST THIS EFFORT, WAS DRAWN FROM RESEARCH ON THE TOPIC OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND AN EXTENSIVE TELEPHONE SURVEY CONDUCTED IN LATE 1978 OF 31 RAPE CRISIS PROGRAMS OPERATING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. THE PROGRAM MODEL EMPHASIZES THAT MANY COMMUNITIES COULD DIRECT THEIR RESOURCES TOWARD AN IMPROVED RESPONSE TO RAPE. COMMUNITIES SHOULD BEGIN WITH A CAREFUL NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND SHOULD PLAN ON AT LEAST THE FOLLOWING BASIC SERVICES: VICTIM SERVICES, INCLUDING HOTLINES, CRISIS INTERVENTION, AND THIRD-PARTY REPORTING; CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES, INCLUDING ADEQUATE STANDARDIZED PROCEDURES FOR INVESTIGATING AND PROSECUTING RAPE CASES; COMPASSIONATE AND EFFECTIVE MEDICAL SERVICES; AND PUBLIC EDUCATION THAT EMPHASIZES PREVENTION. LEGAL ISSUES THAT MUST BE DEALT WITH INCLUDE THE REDEFINITION OF RAPE, SINCE CODES IN MOST STATES ARE TOO NARROW IN FOCUS, ELIMINATION OF THE CORROBORATION REQUIREMENT, EXCLUSION OF EVIDENCE OF PRIOR SEXUAL CONDUCT, AND RESTRICTION OF CAUTIONARY INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY. THE COST OF PROVIDING COMMUNITYWIDE RAPE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS IS GENERALLY LOW, AND ANNUAL BUDGETS OF $50,000 OR LESS ARE COMMON. THOUGH PROGRAM SIZE WILL AFFECT BUDGET TOTALS, SIZABLE COST REDUCTIONS CAN BE ACHIEVED IF PROGRAMS USE VOLUNTEERS, MOBILIZE EXISTING COMMUNITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESOURCES, AND CONCENTRATE ON INSTITUTING LOW-COST OR NO-COST PROCEDURAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE MEDICAL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS' HANDLING OF RAPE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00967-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

364. **RE-EVALUATION OF CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN IN PORTLAND, OREGON—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By J. KUSHMUK and S. L. WHITTEMORE.** Portland (OR) Office of Justice, Planning and Evaluation, 1220 SW 5th Avenue, Portland, OR 97204. 56 p. 1981. **NCJ-80573**

THIS REPORT REEVALUATES THE 1974-1978 PORTLAND, OREG., CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED) PROGRAM, STUDYING THE IMPACT OF CPTED EFFORTS ON A DECLINING MIXED-USE COMMERCIAL AREA. CPTED GENERATES CHANGES IN THE PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT—SPECIFICALLY, BETTER ACCESS CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE AS WELL AS MORE POSITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD THE ENVIRONMENT AMONG THE NONOFFENDER POPULATION AND GREATER DISINCENTIVES FOR OFFENDERS TO COMMIT CRIMES. THE STUDY USED INTERVIEWS WITH 78 BUSINESSMEN, 100 RESIDENTS, AND 15 KEY COMMUNITY PERSONNEL IN PORTLAND'S UNION AVENUE CORRIDOR, AND CRIME DATA FROM THE PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU. EACH OF THE CPTED INTERVENTIONS WAS ASSESSED BY ITS ACTIVITIES (BOTH IN DEMONSTRATION AND POSTDEMONSTRATION PERIODS), ESTIMATED COSTS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE, AND LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT. THE MOST IMPORTANT FINDING OF THE REEVALUATION WAS THAT COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES WERE REDUCED. THIS WAS ATTRIBUTED TO A COMBINED SECURITY SURVEY, THE USE OF SECURITY ADVISORS, AND A STREET-LIGHTING PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED AS PART OF CPTED. ALTHOUGH THERE WERE DECREASES IN STREET CRIMES, COMMERCIAL ROBBERY, AND RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY, THESE COULD NOT BE ATTRIBUTED TO CPTED ACTIVITIES. FEAR OF CRIME WAS SOMEWHAT HIGHER THAN EXPECTED BASED ON ACTUAL CRIME CONDITIONS. OTHER CONDITIONS, INCLUDING QUALITY OF LIFE, PHYSICAL SECURITY

AND APPEARANCE, AND SOCIAL COHESION IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY, SHOWED A PATTERN OF STABILIZATION SINCE THE END OF THE CPTED DEMONSTRATION 2 YEARS BEFORE THE REEVALUATION. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL CPTED STRATEGIES WERE THE SECURITY ADVISOR SERVICES AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY AROUND CRIME PREVENTION CONCERNS. PROPOSED LARGE-SCALE ARCHITECTURAL IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED FOR UNION AVENUE DID NOT OCCUR, BUT 11 HIGH-VISIBILITY BUS SHELTERS WERE INSTALLED ALONG WITH A LIMITED PROGRAM OF STREET REDESIGN. THE REEVALUATION OF THE PORTLAND CPTED EXPERIENCE SUGGESTS THAT (1) A REALISTIC TIMETABLE SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR CPTED PROJECTS, (2) CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ARE MORE DIFFICULT TO ACCOMPLISH THAN PHYSICAL CHANGES, (3) CHANGES INVOLVING A SMALLER NUMBER OF AGENCIES AND SPECIAL INTERESTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE IMPLEMENTED THAN LARGE-SCALE CHANGES, AND, FINALLY, (4) THAT A SUCCESSFUL CPTED PROGRAM GENERALLY DEPENDS ON AUGMENTING EXISTING RESOURCES. TABLES, GRAPHS, AND 17 REFERENCES ARE SUPPLIED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

365. **REACTIONS TO CRIME—A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. By F. DUBOW, E. MCCABE, and G. KAPLAN.** Northwestern University Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, 2040 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60201. 98 p. 1979. **NCJ-61955**

PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED RESEARCH ON INDIVIDUAL PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND ON INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE BEHAVIORAL REACTIONS TO CRIME ARE REVIEWED IN THIS ESSAY, WHICH IS PART OF A SERIES OF REPORTS. THE ESSAY SEEKS TO ACCOMPLISH SEVERAL INTERRELATED TASKS, INCLUDING DESCRIBING A SET OF ISSUES AND RELEVANT LITERATURE IN THE FIELD OF INQUIRY CALLED 'REACTIONS TO CRIME.' STUDIES ARE REVIEWED AND ANALYZED, AND RESEARCH STRATEGIES ARE SUGGESTED FOR FURTHER WORK. PRELIMINARY DATA INDICATE THAT VICTIMIZATION, EVEN WHEN INVOLVING CONTACT AND VIOLENCE BETWEEN THE OFFENDER AND THE VICTIM, HAS RELATIVELY LITTLE ASSOCIATION WITH CRIME PERCEPTION. HOWEVER, THE METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS OF VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS ARE SUBSTANTIAL, AND SURVEYS MORE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO EXPLORE THE VICTIM AND OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP ARE REQUIRED. THERE IS VERY LITTLE AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON HOW INDIVIDUALS OBTAIN AND INTERPRET KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CRIME. ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE SUPPORTS THE IDEA THAT PEOPLE RELY ON VICARIOUS SOURCES OF INFORMATION SUCH AS THE MEDIA. THE MOST CONSISTENTLY REPORTED FINDING HOLDS THAT PEOPLE TEND TO BELIEVE THAT CRIME IS LESS OF A PROBLEM IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBORHOODS THEN IT IS IN OTHER AREAS. RESEARCH ON BEHAVIORAL REACTIONS IS VERY FRAGMENTED; FUTURE STUDIES SHOULD CONSIDER THE RANGE OF OPTIONS WITHIN WHICH INDIVIDUALS OPERATE. THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT BEHAVIOR IS LESS AFFECTED BY CRIME PERCEPTIONS THAN IS OFTEN THOUGHT. CRIME RISKS ARE MINOR CONSIDERATIONS IN DETERMINING TRANSPORTATION USAGE, HOME RELOCATION, AND RECREATIONAL PATTERNS. FEW STUDIES CONSIDER THE COLLECTIVE ACTIONS OF CITIZENS IN CRIME CONTROL. TABULAR DATA ACCOMPANY THE TEXT, AND THERE IS AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. SEE ALSO NCJ-61954 FOR AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THIS REPORT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program. Stock Order No. 027-000-00873-9.

366. **REACTIONS TO CRIME—A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By F. DUBOW, E. MCCABE, and G. KAPLAN.** Northwestern University Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, 2040 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60201. 56 p. 1979. **NCJ-61954**

THIS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IS BASED ON AN EXTENSIVE REVIEW OF THE PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED LITERATURE PRODUCED UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF NILECJ; IT IS PART OF A SERIES OF REPORTS ON CITIZENS' ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME. THE SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS THE CENTRAL ISSUES AND FINDINGS OF A LONG STUDY OF WHAT CITIZENS THINK, FEEL, AND DO ABOUT CRIME WHICH EMPHASIZED INNOVATIVE RESEARCH CONDUCTED DURING THE 1970'S AND THE FINDINGS IN MANY UNPUBLISHED AND NARROWLY DISTRIBUTED REPORTS. REACTIONS TO CRIME HAVE BOTH PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL DIMENSIONS. THE FORMER ARE DISCUSSED AS 'PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME' AND INCLUDE A WIDE RANGE OF PHENOMENA SUCH AS EMOTIONAL RESPONSES, COGNITIVE JUDGMENTS, ASSESSMENTS OF THE NATURE OF CRIME, AND MORAL OR POLITICAL EVALUATIONS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF CRIME PROBLEMS. THE BEHAVIORAL RESPONSES TO CRIME, BOTH INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY, ARE EXAMINED. IN EACH OF THREE PARTS OF THE REVIEW, CONCEPTS ARE DEVELOPED TO ORGANIZE THE DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH ISSUES AND FINDINGS. IN A NEW AREA OF INQUIRY SUCH AS REACTIONS TO CRIME, THERE ARE FEW TERMINOLOGICAL CONVENTIONS. THUS THE SAME WORDS MAY BE USED TO REFER TO DIFFERENT PHENOMENA. CONVERSELY, THE EQUIVALENT FINDINGS MAY BE USED TO PROVIDE TOOLS FOR COMMON DISCUSSION OF SEVERAL TOPICS. EACH PART OF THE REPORT ALSO DISCUSSES FACTORS BELIEVED TO AFFECT THE CHARACTER OF REACTIONS TO CRIME. THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION APPEAR REPEATEDLY AS RELEVANT FACTORS TO UNDERSTANDING EACH TYPE OF REACTION, WHILE OTHER FACTORS RELATE TO ONLY ONE OR TWO TYPES OF REACTIONS. THE BEHAVIORAL REACTIONS ARE SHOWN TO AFFECT SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION. REFERENCES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUMMARY. FOR THE FULL REPORT, SEE NCJ-61955.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

367. **RECORDS ANALYSIS HANDBOOK—INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING AN INTERNAL REVIEW OF YOUR POLICE RECORDS SYSTEM.** Social Development Corporation, 266 Pearl Street, Room 416, Hartford, CT 06103. 112 p. 1978. **NCJ-52304**

THIS HANDBOOK IS INTENDED TO AID LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL IN CONDUCTING AN ANALYSIS OF THEIR DEPARTMENT'S RECORDS SYSTEM AND IN IMPLEMENTING A MODEL SYSTEM. AN INTRODUCTORY SECTION PRESENTS A REVIEW OF THE ASPECTS WHICH SHOULD BE EXAMINED IN PRESENT SYSTEMS IN ORDER TO DETERMINE IF CHANGES ARE NECESSARY. THE SECOND SECTION PRESENTS A MODEL RECORDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND DESCRIBES THE OPERATING PROCEDURE, FORMS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF AGENCY PERSONNEL IN MAINTAINING THE SYSTEM. IT IS PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH THE HAN-

DLING OF COMPLAINT/CASE SHEETS AND THE SUPPLEMENTARY AND RELATED REPORTS AND RECORDS WHICH THEY GENERATE. THE WORKFLOW AROUND THESE BASIC REPORTS IS DESCRIBED; AND THE DISPATCH OF POLICE PERSONNEL, THE PREPARATION OF CASE REPORTS, REVIEW AND QUALITY CONTROL, AND FILE UPKEEP ARE CONSIDERED. THE FINAL SECTION PROVIDES CONCISE INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF FORMS AND REPORTS WHICH COMPRISE THE MODEL RECORDS SYSTEM. THE FORMS HAVE BEEN DESIGNED TO FACILITATE THE REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE PERSONNEL. SAMPLE FORMS ARE INCLUDED. A TABLE OF CONTENTS, FOOTNOTES, OR REFERENCES ARE NOT PRESENT. A GRANT MANAGER'S ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE HANDBOOK HAS BEEN APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

368. **RECREATION AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES IN THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. A. C. BOOTH and R. MILLS, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 48 p. 1981. **NCJ-69083**

DESIGNED FOR THE PRISON ADMINISTRATOR AND PRISON CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM PLANNER, THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY PROVIDES SOURCES THAT IDENTIFY, DEFINE, JUSTIFY, AND STRUCTURE RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS IN THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING. THE 57 ITEMS COVER THE FOLLOWING AREAS: HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATION AS A THERAPEUTIC TOOL; CURRENT PRISON REFORM LEGISLATION; OPPOSING VIEWS ABOUT RECREATIONAL PROGRAMMING; AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PROGRAMS AND APPROACHES, THEIR GOALS AND EFFECTIVENESS, WITH SUPPORTING STATISTICAL INFORMATION. MOST OF THE DOCUMENTS LISTED ARE REPORTS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES; ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS ARE SUMMARIZED WITH ABSTRACTS. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY HAS TWO SECTIONS, U.S. AND FOREIGN RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES. MOST DOCUMENTS WERE PUBLISHED FROM 1972 TO 1979. ALL DOCUMENTS WERE OBTAINED FROM THE DATA BASE OF NCJRS, AND THEY CAN BE OBTAINED BY THE PUBLIC FROM THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE, NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, AND NCJRS DOCUMENT LOAN PROGRAM. A LIST OF AGENCIES WHICH HAVE PUBLISHED STANDARDS FOR JAIL AND PRISON SERVICES, INCLUDING RECREATION PROGRAMS, IS PROVIDED, AS IS A LIST OF SOURCES FOR THE DOCUMENTS CITED. NO PRICING INFORMATION IS GIVEN.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

369. **REDUCING RESIDENTIAL CRIME AND FEAR—THE HARTFORD (CT) NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM. By F. J. FOWLER JR, M. E. MCCALLA, and T. W. MANGIONE.** Hartford Institute of Criminal and Social Justice, 15 Lewis Street, Rm 501, Hartford, CT 06103. 332 p. 1979. **NCJ-59257**

THIS TECHNICAL RESEARCH DESCRIBES A COMPREHENSIVE CRIME CONTROL PLANNING/DEMONSTRATION/EVALUATION PROJECT CONDUCTED IN AN URBAN RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD IN HARTFORD, CONN. BEGUN IN 1973, THE HARTFORD PROJECT SET OUT TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF CRIME IN THE NORTH ASYLUM HILL TARGET AREA AND TO IDENTIFY ITS CONTRIBUTING FACTORS. THE PREMISE OF THE PROJECT WAS THAT THE ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM AND THE PROPOSED SOLUTION SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT, THE POLICE AND THE CITIZENS, AND THAT AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO CRIME REDUCTION WAS MORE LIKELY TO SUCCEED THAN AN APPROACH THAT OMITTED EITHER THE PHYSICAL DESIGN, THE POLICE, OR COMMUNITY RESIDENTS. A NUMBER OF FEATURES OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT CONTRIBUTED TO THE BREAKDOWN OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD'S RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER. CARS AND PEDESTRIANS PASSING THROUGH THE AREA DOMINATED THE STREETS AND DEPERSONALIZED THEM. THE STREETS BELONGED MORE TO OUTSIDERS THAN TO RESIDENTS, CREATING AN IDEAL ENVIRONMENT FOR POTENTIAL OFFENDERS. TO REDUCE CRIME IN THE AREA, A THREE-PART PROGRAM, IMPLEMENTED IN 1976, INCLUDED (1) CLOSING AND NARROWING STREETS TO REDUCE OUTSIDE TRAFFIC AND INCREASE RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER; (2) INSTITUTING A NEIGHBORHOOD POLICE UNIT WITH STRONG RELATIONSHIPS TO THE RESIDENTS; (3) CREATING AND ENCOURAGING AREA ORGANIZATIONS TO WORK WITH POLICE AND TO INITIATE RESIDENTS' EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE NEIGHBORHOOD. AFTER 1 YEAR OF THE PROGRAM, AN EVALUATION REVEALED THAT BURGLARY HAD DECREASED BY 42 PERCENT IN THE TARGET AREA, INSTANCES OF ROBBERY (PURSE SNATCHING) WERE REDUCED BY 28 PERCENT, AND FEAR OF BURGLARY AND ROBBERY HAD DECREASED AS WELL. ALL OF THE PROGRAM COMPONENTS PLAYED A ROLE IN REDUCING CRIME, ALTHOUGH INCREASED RESIDENT USE OF NEIGHBORHOOD STREETS AND OPEN SPACES AND INCREASED EFFORTS TO CONTROL NEIGHBORHOOD ACTIVITY APPEARED TO BE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT REASONS FOR THE INITIAL SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM. THE PHYSICAL CHANGES THAT WERE IMPLEMENTED APPEARED TO BE ESSENTIAL IN ACHIEVING SUCCESSFUL RESULTS. EXTENSIVE STATISTICAL DATA AND REFERENCE NOTES ACCOMPANY THE TEXT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00877-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

370. **REDUCING RESIDENTIAL CRIME AND FEAR—THE HARTFORD (CT) NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By F. J. FOWLER JR, M. E. MACCALLA, and T. W. MANGIONE.** Hartford Institute of Criminal and Social Justice, 15 Lewis Street, Rm 501, Hartford, CT 06103. 110 p. 1979. **NCJ-54878**

THE REPORT SUMMARIZES A COMPREHENSIVE CRIME CONTROL PLANNING/DEMONSTRATION/EVALUATION PROJECT CONDUCTED IN AN URBAN RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD IN HARTFORD,. CONN. THE HARTFORD PROGRAM WAS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTIONS (A) THAT CERTAIN FEATURES OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT MAY INFLUENCE THE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR OF RESIDENTS, POLICE, AND OTHERS WHO USE THAT ENVIRONMENT IN SUCH A WAY AS TO CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIME TO OCCUR, AND (B) THAT MODIFICATION OF THESE CONDITIONS CAN THEREFORE LEAD TO A REDUCTION IN CRIME. THE PROJECT CONDUCTED THREE MAJOR RESEARCH TASKS. FIRST, AN EXTENSIVE 'CRIME PROBLEM ANALYSIS' WAS CONDUCTED IN THE TARGET AREA, AND DATA GATHERED FROM RESIDENTS, POLICE, AND PHYSICAL SITE SURVEYS WERE COLLECTIVELY EXAMINED TO IDENTIFY THEIR CRIME-GENERATING FEATURES. THIS ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT PHYSICAL LOCATION, NEAR MAJOR HARTFORD COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PLUS 'POROUSNESS,' CREATED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF THROUGH STREETS, HAD CAUSED THE NEIGHBORHOOD TO BECOME A PASSAGEWAY FOR A LARGE AMOUNT OF TRANSIENT VEHICULAR TRAFFIC, ROBBING IT OF ITS RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER. NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS DID NOT FEEL A PART OF THEIR COMMUNITY, DID NOT USE ITS PARKS OR STREETS, DID NOT KNOW THEIR NEIGHBORS, AND DID NOT (OR COULD NOT) EXERCISE CONTROL OVER ACTIVITIES OCCUR-

RING IN THEIR AREA. THESE PHYSICAL AND BEHAVIORAL FEATURES HAD THUS CREATED AN ENVIRONMENT WHERE CRIMES COULD EASILY OCCUR UNOBSERVED AND UNREPORTED. THE SECOND MAJOR TASK OF THE RESEARCH WAS TO DESIGN A COMPREHENSIVE CRIME CONTROL PROGRAM AIMED AT IMPROVING NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS AND TO SUPERVISE AND MONITOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION. THE PROGRAM INCLUDED THREE STRATEGY COMPONENTS: PHYSICAL STRATEGIES (STREET CLOSINGS AND REROUTING OF TRAFFIC), POLICE STRATEGIES (NEIGHBORHOOD TEAM POLICING EMPHASIZING INTERACTION WITH AREA RESIDENTS), AND COMMUNITY STRATEGIES (STRENGTHENING OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS AND INITIATION OF CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES). FINALLY, A DETAILED 1-YEAR EVALUATION OF PROGRAM IMPACT ON CRIME, FEAR, AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE TARGET AREA WAS CONDUCTED. THESE SHORT-TERM ASSESSMENT FINDINGS SHOW SUBSTANTIAL PROGRAM SUCCESS, WITH A 42 PERCENT REDUCTION IN BURGLARY, A 28 PERCENT REDUCTION IN ROBBERY, AND CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS IN THE FEAR OF THESE CRIMES. OTHER SUCCESSFUL IMPACTS INCLUDED A REDUCTION IN TRANSIENT VEHICULAR TRAFFIC, IMPROVED POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS, AND INCREASED RESIDENT INTERACTION AND USE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD. TABULAR DATA AND MAPS ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00876-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

371. **REDUCTION OF AIRBORNE LEAD IN INDOOR FIRING RANGES BY USING MODIFIED AMMUNITION. By A. A. JUHASZ.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 26 p. 1977. **NCJ-44509**

A STUDY WAS CONDUCTED TO EVALUATE THE FEASIBILITY OF DECREASING AIRBORNE LEAD CONTAMINATION AT FIRING RANGES BY MODIFYING THE AMMUNITION FIRED. A 38 SPECIAL POLICE REVOLVER WAS USED IN THE STUDY; FIRINGS WERE CONDUCTED IN A SPECIALLY DESIGNED CONTAINER WHICH ALLOWED TRAPPING OF PARTICULATE EFFLUENTS FROM THE WEAPON FOR SUBSEQUENT ANALYSIS. UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE EXPERIMENT, CONVENTIONAL 38 SPECIAL AMMUNITION YIELDED AN AVERAGE OF 5,640 MICROGRAMS OF LEAD PER ROUND AT THE POSITION OF THE SHOOTER. UNDER IDENTICAL CONDITIONS, EXPERIMENTAL AMMUNITION USING JACKETED SOFT-POINT PROJECTILES AND A SPECIAL NONLEAD-CONTAINING PRIMER COMPOSITION YIELDED AN AVERAGE OF 13 MICROGRAMS OF LEAD PER ROUND. THE DATA INDICATE A DECREASE OF THE PARTICULATE LEAD PRODUCED PER ROUND BY A FACTOR GREATER THAN 400. THE BALLISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AMMUNITION WERE ALSO EXAMINED. THE MANUFACTURE OF NO-LEAD PRIMERS WHICH WILL REPRODUCE THE INTERIOR BALLISTICS OF CONVENTIONALLY PRIMED AMMUNITION APPEARS TO BE WELL WITHIN THE STATE OF THE ART. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT).

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-01821-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

372. **REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL HISPANIC CONFERENCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, JULY 29-30, 1980—WASHINGTON, DC.** Interamerica Research Associates, 1555 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 60, Rosslyn, VA 22209. 564 p. 1981. **NCJ-78060**

PAPERS CONCERNING THE PROBLEMS OF UNDOCUMENTED HISPANIC WORKERS AND OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF HISPANICS WITH POLICE, COURTS, CORRECTIONS, AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE PRESENTED IN THESE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL HISPANIC CONFERENCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE IMPETUS FOR THE CONFERENCE WAS PROVIDED BY THE ABSENCE OF ADEQUATE INFORMATION ABOUT HISPANICS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND BY RECENT REPORTS OF INJUSTICES PERPETRATED ON HISPANICS BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. SOME OVERALL CONCERNS WERE THE DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF HISPANICS COMING INTO CONTACT WITH THE SYSTEM AND THE SCARCITY OF HISPANICS IN PROFESSIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE POSITIONS. ANOTHER CONCERN WAS THE LACK OF UNIFIED ACTIVITY BY HISPANIC GROUPS TO PRESS FOR CHANGE AND EQUALITY IN THE SYSTEM. A WORKSHOP ON CORRECTIONS DEALT WITH THE PROBLEM WHICH PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING PRESENTS FOR INCARCERATED HISPANICS IN TERMS OF PLACING THESE INMATES IN PROGRAMS, THE NEED FOR BILINGUAL PROGRAMMING IN CORRECTIONS, AND THE NEED FOR REENTRY SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR HISPANIC INMATES. FOUR MAJOR AREAS OF CONCERN WERE DISCUSSED IN THE POLICE WORKSHOP: AFFIRMATIVE ACTION, POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY, THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE, AND CIVILIAN CONTROL. PAPERS IN THE COURTS WORKSHOP FOCUSED ON HOW THE LACK OF UNIFORMITY WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AFFECTS THE HISPANIC WHO IS INVOLVED. TOPICS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE WORKSHOP INCLUDED JUVENILE JUSTICE AGENCY NEGLECT OF FEMALE HISPANIC ADOLESCENTS, JUVENILE JUSTICE AGENCY TREATMENT OF THE HISPANIC JUVENILE, AND THE PROBLEMS OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. FINALLY, PAPERS FROM THE WORKSHOP ON UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS EXAMINED THE TREATMENT OF THE ALIEN MATERIAL WITNESS; THE ATTAINMENT OF LEGAL, PERMANENT U.S. RESIDENCY BY WAY OF THE IMMIGRATION COURT; AND IMMIGRATION LAW AND THE RIGHTS OF THE UNDOCUMENTED WORKER. SUMMARIES OF THE PAPERS AND RECOMMENDATIONS DEVELOPED BY PARTICIPANTS ARE GIVEN FOR EACH WORKSHOP TOPIC. KEYNOTE SPEECHES BY OFFICIALS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, THE WHITE HOUSE, AND THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, AND BY TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ARE INCLUDED. FOOTNOTES, APPENDIXES, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES, TABULAR DATA, AND LISTS OF CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS ARE GIVEN. ROSTERS OF SPONSORED AND INVITED PARTICIPANTS TO THE CONFERENCE ARE APPENDED. FOR INDIVIDUAL PAPERS, SEE NCJ 78061-78074.

Supplemental Notes: THIS DOCUMENT HAS MICROFICHE VERSIONS OF NCJ #'S 78061-78074.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

373. **RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.** Kansas City (MO) Police Department, 1125 Locust Street, Kansas City, MO 64106. 44 p. 1978. **NCJ-46852**

THE PROCEDURES AND RESULTS OF A RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS STUDY, WHICH WAS DESIGNED TO ASSESS THE VALUE OF POLICE RESPONSE TO A VARIETY OF INCIDENTS, ARE SUMMARIZED. THE TWO PRIMARY OBJECTIVES OF THIS KANSAS CITY, MO., STUDY WERE: (1) ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF RESPONSE TIME TO THE OUTCOMES OF ON-SCENE CRIMINAL APPREHENSION, WITNESS AVAILABILITY, CITIZEN SATISFACTION, AND THE FREQUENCY OF CITIZEN INJURIES IN CONNECTION WITH CRIME AND NONCRIME INCIDENTS; AND (2) THE IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS AND PATTERNS IN REPORTING CRIME AND REQUESTING POLICE ASSISTANCE. THE STUDY DESIGN/DATA COLLECTION PROC-

ESS CONTINUED OVER A 3-YEAR PERIOD. DATA WERE COLLECTED BY CIVILIAN OBSERVERS, COMMUNICATION TAPE ANALYSIS, AND TELEPHONE AND PERSONAL INTERVIEWERS. OBSERVERS ACCOMPANIED OFFICERS IN THE FIELD TO COLLECT DATA ON TRAVEL TIMES AND ON-SCENE ACTIVITIES, WHILE TAPE ANALYSTS COLLECTED DISPATCH TIMES BY TIMING VERBAL EXCHANGES RECORDED ON COMMUNICATIONS UNIT TAPE RECORDINGS. VICTIMS OF CRIMES AND CITIZENS WHO REPORTED CRIME AND NONCRIME INCIDENTS WERE INTERVIEWED TO OBTAIN REPORTING TIME DATA AND TO IDENTIFY THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND PATTERNS FOLLOWED BY THOSE CITIZENS REPORTING INCIDENTS OR REQUESTING POLICE SERVICES. TO ANALYZE THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RESPONSE TIME AND OUTCOMES, THREE INTERVALS IN RESPONSE TIMES WERE CONSIDERED: CITIZEN REPORTING, COMMUNICATIONS DISPATCHING, AND POLICE TRAVEL TIME. VARIATIONS IN THESE INTERVALS WERE THEN ANALYZED TO SEE HOW THEY AFFECTED THE PROBABILITY OF MAKING AN ON-SCENE ARREST AND CONTACTING A WITNESS ON SCENE, AND HOW THEY AFFECTED RECOVERY FROM INJURIES SUSTAINED DURING THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES. IN ADDITION, TO SEE IF THE LENGTH OF RESPONSE TIME AFFECTED CITIZEN SATISFACTION, POLICE DISPATCH AND TRAVEL TIMES WERE AGAIN ANALYZED, ALONG WITH OTHER FACTORS (SUCH AS CITIZENS' SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, EXPECTED RESPONSE TIMES, AND PERCEPTIONS OF HOW LONG RESPONSE TOOK) CONSIDERED TO BE POSSIBLE DETERMINANTS OF CITIZENS' SATISFACTION. RESULTS INDICATED THAT REPORTING TIME WAS LONGER THAN EITHER THE TIME TAKEN TO DISPATCH A CALL OR THE TIME TAKEN TO TRAVEL TO A CALL, AND WAS NEARLY AS LONG AS THE COMBINED TIME TAKEN TO DISPATCH AND TRAVEL TO A CALL. FOR A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE CRIMES DISCOVERED SOME TIME AFTER THE INCIDENT HAD OCCURRED, RESPONSE TIME WAS FOUND TO BE UNRELATED TO THE PROBABILITY OF MAKING AN ARREST OR LOCATING A WITNESS. FOR THOSE CRIMES INVOLVING A VICTIM OR WITNESS, REPORTING TIME WAS THE STRONGEST TIME DETERMINANT OF ARREST AND WITNESS AVAILABILITY. CITIZEN SATISFACTION WAS MORE CLOSELY RELATED TO CITIZENS' EXPECTATIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT RESPONSE TIME THAN TO ACTUAL RESPONSE TIME. SUPPORTING DATA, A GLOSSARY, AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. FOR A VOLUME DETAILING STUDY METHODOLOGY AND AN ANALYSIS OF PART I OFFENSES ONLY, SEE NCJ 47076 AND 47077. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00731-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

374. **RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS—SYNOPSIS.** Kansas City (MO) Police Department, 1125 Locust Street, Kansas City, MO 64106. 40 p. 1979. **NCJ-71108**

THIS REPORT PROVIDES A SYNOPSIS OF A STUDY WHICH FOCUSED ON ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING RAPID POLICE RESPONSE AS AN EFFECTIVE OPERATIONAL STRATEGY AND ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS WHICH ACCOUNT FOR CITIZEN DELAYS IN REQUESTING POLICE SERVICE. THIS SYNOPSIS COMBINES THE FINDINGS PRESENTED IN REPORTS WHICH FOCUS ON THE STUDY'S INDIVIDUAL ASPECTS. CIVILIAN OBSERVERS, COMMUNICATION TAPE ANALYSTS, AND TELEPHONE AND PERSONAL INTERVIEWERS COLLECTED DATA ON 7,101 CALLS FOR ASSISTANCE IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BETWEEN MARCH 1975 AND JANUARY 1976. OF THESE, 949 INVOLVED PART I CRIMES, 359 INVOLVED PART II CRIMES, AND 5,793 INVOLVED NONCRIMES. RESPONSE TIME WAS CONCEPTUALIZED AS CONSISTING OF THREE MAJOR INTERVALS: CITIZEN REPORTING TIME, COMMUNICATIONS DISPATCHING TIME, AND POLICE TRAVEL TIME. RESULTS INDICATED THAT, ON THE AVERAGE, REPORTING TIME WAS LONGER THAN THE COMBINATION OF THE TIME TAKEN TO DISPATCH A CALL AND THE TIME TAKEN TO TRAVEL TO AN INCIDENT. FOR BOTH PART I AND PART II CRIMES, THE LENGTH OF REPORTING TIME WAS THE STRONGEST PREDICTOR OF ON-SCENE ARRESTS AND OF THE AVAILABILITY OF WITNESSES. RESPONSE TIME WAS FOUND TO BE UNRELATED TO THE PROBABILITY OF MAKING AN ARREST OR LOCATING A WITNESS FOR A LARGE PROPORTION OF PART I CRIMES THAT WERE DISCOVERED AFTER OCCURRENCE, ALTHOUGH THE LENGTH OF REPORTING TIME HAD SOME IMPACT ON THE PROBABILITY OF A WITNESS'S BEING CONTACTED FOR PART II 'DISCOVERED' INCIDENTS. APATHY WAS THE STRONGEST DETERMINANT OF THE LENGTH OF REPORTING TIME FOR CRIME INCIDENTS, WHEREAS IN NONCRIME INCIDENTS, CITIZEN DOUBTS ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE INVOLVEMENT WERE THE MAJOR FACTOR. ALTHOUGH INCIDENTS WHICH INVOLVED INJURIES HAD SHORTER REPORTING, DISPATCH, AND TRAVEL TIME, THE LENGTH OF THESE INTERVALS HAD NO APPARENT EFFECT ON THE LENGTH OF A VICTIM'S STAY IN A HOSPITAL. FINALLY, CITIZEN SATISFACTION WITH POLICE RESPONSE TIME WAS MORE CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH CITIZENS' EXPECTATIONS ABOUT RESPONSE TIME THAN ACTUAL RESPONSE TIME. CITIZENS WERE ALSO MORE LIKELY TO BE DISSATISFIED IF THEY THOUGHT FASTER RESPONSES COULD HAVE MADE DIFFERENCES IN THE OUTCOMES OF INCIDENTS. DATA TABLES, A GLOSSARY, AND A LIST OF SEVEN REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. FOR RELATED DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ NUMBERS 46852, 47076-77, AND 71109-10. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

375. **RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS, V 1—METHODOLOGY.** Kansas City (MO) Police Department, 1125 Locust Street, Kansas City, MO 64106. 318 p. 1978. **NCJ-47076**

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE RESPONSE TIME, OUTCOMES OF CALLS FOR POLICE ASSISTANCE, AND CITIZEN CRIME REPORTING IS ANALYZED IN A STUDY PERFORMED IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. THIS STUDY WAS CONCEIVED AND DEVELOPED TO TEST THE ASSUMPTION THAT RESPONDING QUICKLY TO CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE WILL PRODUCE THE MOST DESIRABLE OUTCOMES, AND TO IDENTIFY THOSE PROBLEMS AND PATTERNS WHICH MIGHT AFFECT HOW QUICKLY A CITIZEN REPORTS A NEED FOR POLICE SERVICE. THE DESIGN OF THE STUDY AND DATA COLLECTION SPANNED 3 YEARS, ALTHOUGH THE PRIMARY DATA WERE COLLECTED DURING 1975, IN KANSAS CITY. TRAINED CIVILIAN OBSERVERS ACCOMPANIED OFFICERS INTO THE FIELD TO COLLECT DATA ON TRAVEL TIMES AND ON-SCENE ACTIVITIES, WHILE TAPE ANALYSTS COLLECTED DISPATCH TIME DATA BY TIMING TELEPHONE AND RADIO EXCHANGES RECORDED BY THE COMMUNICATIONS UNIT. INTERVIEWERS QUESTIONED VICTIMS OF CRIMES AND CITIZENS WHO REPORTED CRIME AND NONCRIME INCIDENTS OR REQUESTED POLICE SERVICE. THE CALLS FOR SERVICE MAKING UP THE DATA BASE CAME PRIMARILY FROM A TARGET AREA SELECTED FOR ITS HIGH RATES OF ROBBERIES AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS. THE DATA COVERED THE ENTIRE SPECTRUM OF POLICE SERVICE, INCLUDING BOTH PART I AND PART II CRIME CALLS, POTENTIAL AND NONCRIME CALLS, AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT IS PROVIDED, AND THE SETTING OF THE SUBJECT AREA AND THE SEARCH ARE DESCRIBED. THE EXAMINATION OF THE SAMPLE DESIGN AND THE DATA COLLECTION PROCESS IS ILLUSTRATED BY TABLES. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS DEVELOPED FROM THE DATA ARE PRE-

SENTED IN SUBSEQUENT VOLUMES DEVOTED TO THE ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF CRIMES OR NONCRIMES (SEE NCJ-47077). APPENDIXES INCLUDE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE, BEAT-WATCH RANK ORDERS, CITY MAP AND BEAT MAPS, AN OBSERVER DEPLOYMENT MATRIX AND MATRIX DEVIATIONS, AN OBSERVER EVALUATION FORM, THE FIELD NONCRIME SHORTFORM, A MEASURE OF THE ACCURACY OF OBSERVER'S PULSARS, THE TAPE CONTENT ANALYSIS INSTRUMENT, THE TAPE TIME INSTRUMENT, THE VICTIM-CALLER INTERVIEW INSTRUMENT, THE VICTIM INTERVIEW INSTRUMENT, THE WITNESS-CALLER INTERVIEW INSTRUMENT, THE POTENTIAL CRIME CALL, GENERAL CALLS FOR SERVICE INTERVIEW INSTRUMENT, THE INJURY FOLLOWUP INSTRUMENT, THE REINTERVIEW INSTRUMENT, REINTERVIEW COMPLETION RATES, AND THE SUPPLEMENT III-TIME RECONSTRUCTION INSTRUMENT. A GLOSSARY AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. FOR AN ANALYSIS OF STUDY DATA RELATING TO PART I OFFENSES ONLY AND AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, SEE NCJ 47077 AND 46852 RESPECTIVELY. OTHER INCIDENTS WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF FUTURE REPORTS OVER THE YEAR. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00734-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

376. **RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS, V 2—ANALYSIS.** Kansas City (MO) Police Department, 1125 Locust Street, Kansas City, MO 64106. 262 p. 1978. **NCJ-47077**

THE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS OF A KANSAS CITY (MO.) STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE RESPONSE TIME, OUTCOMES OF CALLS FOR POLICE ASSISTANCE, AND CITIZENS, CRIME REPORTING ARE PRESENTED. THIS RESEARCH WAS INITIATED TO EVALUATE ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING RAPID POLICE RESPONSE AS AN EFFECTIVE OPERATIONAL STRATEGY AND TO IDENTIFY PROBLEMS AND PATTERNS WHICH ACCOUNT FOR CITIZEN DELAYS IN REPORTING CRIMES TO THE POLICE. TO TEST THESE ASSUMPTIONS, RESPONSE TIME WAS CONCEPTUALIZED AS CONSISTING OF THREE INTERVALS: CITIZEN REPORTING, COMMUNICATION DISPATCHING, AND POLICE TRAVEL TIME. VARIATIONS IN THESE INTERVALS WERE THEN ANALYZED TO SEE HOW THEY AFFECTED THE PROBABILITY OF MAKING AN ON-SCENE ARREST, CONTACTING A WITNESS ON-SCENE, AND HOW THEY AFFECTED RECOVERY FROM INJURIES SUSTAINED DURING THE COMMISSION OF PART I CRIMES. ADDITIONALLY, THE PROBLEMS CITIZENS ENCOUNTER WHEN REPORTING CRIMES AND THE PATTERNS OR ACTIONS CITIZENS FOLLOW PRIOR TO REPORTING WERE IDENTIFIED AND ANALYZED FOR THEIR EFFECTS ON REPORTING DELAYS. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CITIZENS' SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND BOTH REPORTING TIME AND PROBLEMS AND PATTERNS WERE ANALYZED. TO SEE IF THE LENGTH OF RESPONSE TIME AFFECTED CITIZEN SATISFACTION, POLICE RESPONSE TIMES WERE AGAIN ANALYZED, WITH OTHER FACTORS CONSIDERED TO BE POSSIBLE DETERMINANTS OF CITIZEN SATISFACTION. THESE FACTORS INCLUDED CITIZENS' SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, HOW LONG CITIZENS EXPECTED RESPONSE TO BE, CITIZENS' PERCEPTIONS OF HOW LONG THE RESPONSE ACTUALLY TOOK, AND HOW IMPORTANT CITIZENS THOUGHT RESPONSE TIME WAS TO THE OUTCOMES OF THE INCIDENT THEY REPORTED OR IN WHICH THEY WERE INVOLVED. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IS PRESENTED REGARDING RESPONSE TIME, ARREST, THE EFFECTS OF PATROL PROCEDURES ON RESPONSE TIMES AND CRIME OUTCOMES, WITNESS AVAILABILITY, CITIZEN INJURY, PROBLEMS AND PATTERNS IN REPORTING, THE PROCESS OF REPORTING, AND CITIZEN SATISFACTION; STATISTICAL SUMMARIES OF EACH OF THESE SUBJECT AREAS ARE PROVIDED IN INDIVIDUAL APPENDIXES. RESULTS INDICATE THAT REPORTING TIME WAS LONGER THAN EITHER THE TIME TAKEN TO DISPATCH A CALL OR THE TIME TAKEN TO TRAVEL TO A CALL, AND NEARLY AS LONG AS THE COMBINED TIME TAKEN TO DISPATCH AND TRAVEL TO A CALL. RESPONSE TIME WAS FOUND TO BE UNRELATED TO THE PROBABILITY OF MAKING AN ARREST OR LOCATING A WITNESS FOR THE LARGE PROPORTION OF PART I CRIMES THAT WERE DISCOVERED AFTER THE CRIME HAD OCCURRED. FOR THOSE CRIMES INVOLVING A VICTIM OR WITNESS, REPORTING TIME WAS THE STRONGEST TIME DETERMINANT OF ARREST AND WITNESS AVAILABILITY. TRAVEL TIME GENERALLY HAD A LIMITED EFFECT ON THESE OUTCOMES, THOUGH FOR SOME TYPES OF CRIME THE INFLUENCE WAS STRONG. CITIZEN SATISFACTION WAS MORE CLOSELY RELATED TO CITIZENS' EXPECTATIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT RESPONSE TIME THAN ACTUAL RESPONSE TIME. PROBLEMS CITIZENS ENCOUNTER AND PATTERNS THEY FOLLOW IN REPORTING CRIME WERE IDENTIFIED AND WERE FOUND TO PRODUCE DELAY IN CONTACTING POLICE. VOLUNTARY ACTIONS BY CITIZENS EXPLAINED MORE DELAY IN REPORTING THAN DID PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY CITIZENS IN CONTACTING THE POLICE. LISTS OF TABLES AND FIGURES ARE PROVIDED. A GLOSSARY IS INCLUDED. SEE ALSO NCJ-47076 AND 46852. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00735-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

377. **RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS, VOLUME 3—PART II—CRIME ANALYSIS.** Kansas City (MO) Police Department, 1125 Locust Street, Kansas City, MO 64106. 205 p. 1980. **NCJ-71109**

EFFECTIVENESS OF RAPID POLICE RESPONSE AS A LAW ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY, AND REASONS FOR CITIZEN DELAY IN REPORTING CRIMES, WERE STUDIED USING 359 PART II CRIMES COMMITTED IN ONE CITY DURING 1975 AND 1976. DATA WERE COLLECTED BY CIVILIAN OBSERVERS RIDING WITH FIELD OFFICERS, TAPE RECORDINGS OF CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN REPORTING CITIZENS AND DISPATCHERS, AND RECORDINGS OF RADIO COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN DISPATCHERS AND FIELD OFFICERS. RESPONSE TIME HAD THREE COMPONENTS: CITIZEN REPORTING TIME, COMMUNICATIONS DISPATCHING TIME, AND POLICE TRAVEL TIME. DISCOVERY CRIMES (18.7 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE) HAD A MEDIAN REPORTING TIME OF 20 MINUTES, 16 SECONDS. INVOLVEMENT CRIMES (81.3 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE) HAD A MEDIAN REPORTING TIME OF 5 MINUTES, 39 SECONDS. MANY CRIMES WERE NOT REPORTED FOR HOURS OR DAYS, HOWEVER. MEDIAN DISPATCH TIME WAS 2 MINUTES, 13 SECONDS AND MEDIAN TRAVEL TIME WAS 4 MINUTES, 20 SECONDS. CITIZEN APATHY AND MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT REPORTING PART II CRIMES RESULTED IN SIGNIFICANT REPORTING DELAYS. WHEN BOTH REPORTING AND TRAVEL TIMES WERE SHORT, THE PROBABILITY OF ON-THE-SCENE ARRESTS INCREASED FOR CRIMES INVOLVING A VICTIM OR WITNESS. REPORTING TIME ALSO AFFECTED THE CHANCE OF A WITNESS BEING AVAILABLE ON THE SCENE. CITIZEN EXPECTATIONS AND PERCEPTIONS OF RESPONSE TIME WERE MORE CLOSELY RELATED TO CITIZEN SATISFACTION THAN WAS ACTUAL RESPONSE TIME. INCREASED EXPENDITURES TO REDUCE DISPATCHING AND TRAVEL TIMES ARE UNJUSTIFIED WITHOUT EFFORTS TO REDUCE REPORTING DELAYS. RESPONSE TIME IS LIMITED BY DISTANCE, AND SHORTENING IT IS THEREFORE APPLICABLE ONLY IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES. THE POTENTIAL COSTS IN HARDWARE, MANPOWER, POTENTIAL PROPERTY DAMAGE, AND POTENTIAL INJURIES INHERENT IN CREATING A RAPID RE-

SPONSE CAPABILITY SHOULD BE ASSESSED IN RELATION TO POTENTIAL BENEFITS. FIGURES, TABLES, A GLOSSARY, AND EIGHT APPENDIXES CONTAINING DETAILED STATISTICAL ANALYSES OF STUDY DATA ARE PRESENTED. FOR THE FIRST TWO VOLUMES OF THIS STUDY, SEE NCJ 47076-77, 46852, 71108, AND 71110.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

378. **RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS—VOLUME 4—NONCRIME CALL ANALYSIS. By N. A. CARON.** Kansas City (MO) Police Department, 1125 Locust Street, Kansas City, MO 64106. 275 p. 1980. **NCJ-71110**

THIS REPORT IDENTIFIES PROBLEMS AND PATTERNS IN REPORTING NONCRIME INCIDENTS TO THE POLICE AND CONSIDERS CITIZEN SATISFACTION WITH POLICE RESPONSE TIME. THE DATA WERE COLLECTED IN KANSAS CITY, MO., BETWEEN MARCH 1975 AND JANUARY 1976 AS PART OF A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE ROLE OF POLICE RESPONSE TIME IN ALL TYPES OF CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE. COMPLETE DATA WERE AVAILABLE FOR LESS THAN 20 PERCENT OF THE 5,793 NONCRIME CALLS FOR SERVICE. THE DATA COLLECTION PROCESS WAS DIVIDED INTO THREE BASIC COMPONENTS ANALOGOUS TO THE THREE RESPONSE TIME INTERVALS: REPORTING TIME, DISPATCH TIME, AND TRAVEL TIME. CIVILIAN OBSERVERS RIDING WITH PATROL OFFICERS COLLECTED TRAVEL TIME DATA; DESCRIPTIONS OF ACTIVITIES ON THE SCENE, AND THE IDENTITIES OF PERSONS WHO REPORTED INCIDENTS. ANALYSTS COLLECTED DISPATCH TIME DATA FROM TAPE RECORDINGS WHICH WERE MADE IN THE DEPARTMENT'S COMMUNICATIONS UNIT. INTERVIEWERS OBTAINED INFORMATION ON CITIZEN REPORTING TIMES, EXPECTATIONS AND PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE SERVICE, AND ACTIONS TAKEN OR PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY CITIZENS IN REPORTING THE INCIDENTS. ABOUT 35 PERCENT OF THE NONCRIME CALLS WERE CLASSIFIED WITHIN THE CRIME CONTROL FUNCTION AND INVOLVED PROWLERS OR SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES; 35 PERCENT WERE PEACE MAINTENANCE CALLS; AND 10 PERCENT WERE SOCIAL SERVICE CALLS. THE AVERAGE REPORTING TIME WAS GREATER THAN BOTH THE DISPATCH AND TRAVEL TIMES COMBINED. REPORTING DELAYS RESULTED FROM CITIZENS' CHOOSING TO TELEPHONE OR TALK TO ANOTHER PERSON BEFORE CONTACTING THE POLICE, FROM OBSERVING THE SITUATION, OR FROM BEING UNSURE WHETHER THE POLICE COULD OR WOULD HELP IN A PARTICULAR SITUATION. ALTHOUGH INCIDENTS WITH AN INJURY HAD, ON THE AVERAGE, SHORTER REPORTING, DISPATCH, AND TRAVEL TIMES, NONE OF THE THREE INTERVALS' LENGTHS HAD ANY APPARENT EFFECT ON THE LENGTH OF A VICTIM'S STAY IN A HOSPITAL. CITIZEN SATISFACTION WITH POLICE RESPONSE TIME WAS MORE CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH CITIZENS' EXPECTATIONS AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT RESPONSE TIME THAN WITH ACTUAL RESPONSE TIME. ALSO, CITIZENS WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE DISSATISFIED IF THEY THOUGHT FASTER RESPONSES COULD HAVE MADE DIFFERENCES IN THE OUTCOMES OF INCIDENTS. FIGURES, DATA TABLES, A GLOSSARY, AND APPENDIXES CONTAINING TABLES WITH SUMMARY STATISTICS ARE INCLUDED. FOR RELATED DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ 46852, 47076-77, AND 71108-09. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

379. **RESTITUTION—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. A. CAIN and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 64 p. 1979. **NCJ-62011**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM THE DATA BASE OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE TO HIGHLIGHT THE GROWING LITERATURE ON RESTITUTION. RESTITUTION IS A SENTENCING ALTERNATIVE THAT REQUIRES THE OFFENDER TO MAKE A MONEY OR SERVICE PAYMENT TO THE VICTIMS OF THE CRIME OR TO SUBSTITUTE VICTIMS. IN MANY RESTITUTION PROGRAMS THE OFFENDER IS REQUIRED TO COMPENSATE THE VICTIM FOR DAMAGE OR LOSS SUFFERED AS A RESULT OF THE CRIMINAL ACT. PROPONENTS OF THESE PROGRAMS POINT TO THEIR DUAL BENEFITS: OFFENDERS ARE MADE MORE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR CRIMES, AND THE LONG-FORGOTTEN VICTIMS RECEIVE SOME ATTENTION AND BENEFITS FROM THE PERPETRATORS OF CRIMES AGAINST THEM. WHEN THE OFFENDER IS SENTENCED TO COMMUNITY SERVICE, SOCIETY AS A WHOLE RECEIVES REPARATIONS FROM THE OFFENDER. RESTITUTION CAN BE IMPOSED AS AN ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE OR AS A SUPPLEMENTAL SENTENCE. THE 77 ENTRIES OF THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE GROUPED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS: OVERVIEW, RESTITUTION THEORY, AND RESTITUTION PROGRAMS. ENTRIES ARE DATED FROM 1972 TO 1978 AND INCLUDE BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, PROGRAM REPORTS, AND RESEARCH REPORTS. ALL ENTRIES ARE IN ENGLISH; MOST ORIGINATE IN THE UNITED STATES, AND A FEW COME FROM CANADA. INFORMATION IS INCLUDED ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS CITED. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN A LIST OF SOURCES AND A LIST OF LEAA GRANT RECIPIENTS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00883-6. National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

380. **RETAIL SECURITY—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. H. CAPLAN, J. T. S. DUNCAN, and R. MILLS, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 40 p. 1981. **NCJ-67519**

RETAIL SECURITY IS THE SUBJECT OF THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS A REFERENCE FOR RETAILERS, PRIVATE SECURITY PERSONNEL, POLICE, AND PROSECUTORS. IT CONTAINS 108 CITATIONS. THE BOOKS, ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS CITED HAVE PUBLICATION DATES LARGELY FROM 1974 TO 1979. THEY ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE SEPARATE SECTIONS, ALTHOUGH SUBJECTS OVERLAP AND READERS ARE DIRECTED TO REVIEW ALL SECTIONS. THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM IS TREATED IN THE OPENING SECTION. UNDER THIS CATEGORY ARE LISTED STATISTICS AND GENERAL OVERVIEWS OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CRIME. PREVENTIVE TECHNIQUES ARE ADDRESSED BY MATERIALS REFERENCED IN THE SECOND SECTION. SELECTIONS ARE INCLUDED WHICH DEAL WITH SECURITY MEASURES SUCH AS ALARM SYSTEMS, INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR GUARDING PREMISES, ETC.; METHODS FOR DETECTING AND DEALING WITH POTENTIALLY DISHONEST EMPLOYEES; PRE-EMPLOYMENT SCREENING; LIE DETECTOR TESTS; MORALE BUILDING; INTERNAL CONTROLS; AND OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION. THE FINAL SECTION LISTS FILMS THAT ILLUSTRATE THE VULNERABILITY OF RETAIL BUSINESSES AND MEASURES THAT CAN BE TAKEN TO PREVENT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL CRIME. ALL ENTRIES ARE CONTAINED IN THE NCJRS COLLECTION AND ARE ARRANGED WITHIN SECTIONS BY THEIR NCJRS NUMBER. SUBJECT, AUTHOR, AND TITLE INDEXES ARE PROVIDED, AS IS

INFORMATION ON OBTAINING THE DOCUMENTS LISTED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01032-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

381. **RIOT HELMETS AND FACE SHIELDS.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 34 p. 1979.
NCJ-71102

THIS STANDARD ESTABLISHES REQUIREMENTS AND METHODS FOR TESTING HELMETS AND FACE SHIELDS TO BE WORN BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS DURING CIVIL DISTURBANCES, RIOTS, OR OTHER SITUATIONS THAT POSE A THREAT FROM BLOWS TO THE HEAD. THE STANDARD COVERS RIOT HELMETS AND FACE SHIELDS OF ONE CLASS AND IS INTENDED TO ASSIST LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE SELECTION OF SUCH EQUIPMENT. THE TESTS MEASURE THE ABILITY OF THE EQUIPMENT TO RESIST PENETRATION AND TO ATTENUATE SHOCK. RIOT HELMET REQUIREMENTS AND TESTS COVER PERIPHERAL VISION, IMPACT ATTENUATION, PENETRATION RESISTANCE, RETENTION SYSTEM, CONSTRUCTION, AND LABELING. FACE SHIELD REQUIREMENTS AND TESTS ENCOMPASS LIGHT TRANSMISSION, PRISMATIC POWER, REFRACTIVE POWER, RESOLVING POWER, IMPACT PROTECTION, AND THE FASTENING SYSTEM. DIAGRAMS, FIGURES, AND SIX REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAMS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01026-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

382. **ROLE OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE IN PHYSICAL SECURITY: PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM, APRIL 29-30, 1976. J. J. KRAMER, Ed.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 125 p. 1977.
NCJ-44749

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS THE PROCEEDINGS OF A TWO-DAY SYMPOSIUM/WORKSHOP HELD IN APRIL 1976 ON THE APPLICATION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE TO THE PROBLEMS OF PHYSICAL SECURITY. THE FORMAL PAPERS ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE TOPICAL SECTIONS: (1) THREAT ANALYSIS: BEHAVIORAL FACTORS AND CONSEQUENCES, (2) HUMAN RELIABILITY: RESPONSE FORCES VS. ADVERSARY, AND (3) METHODS OF MEASURING BEHAVIORAL IMPACT: QUANTITATIVE VS. QUALITATIVE. TIMELY QUESTIONS AND CHALLENGES WERE EXPLORED IN OPEN DISCUSSION SESSIONS FOLLOWING MANY OF THE PRESENTATIONS. THE VOLUME CONCLUDES WITH A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PANEL-TYPE WORKSHOP HELD ON THE SUBJECT OF THREAT ANALYSIS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Supplemental Notes: SYMPOSIUM HELD AT THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY ON APRIL 20-30, 1976.

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards, Washington, DC 20234; Defense Nuclear Agency, Intelligence and Security, Directorate, Washington, DC 20305.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-01868-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

383. **ROLE OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE IN PHYSICAL SECURITY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM, MARCH 23-24, 1977. By J. J. KRAMER.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 98 p. 1978.
NCJ-49301

THE SYMPOSIUM PROVIDED A FORUM FOR PRESENTING AND DISCUSSING THE CONTINUING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE CONTRIBUTION TO PHYSICAL SECURITY. THE NINE PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE CONFERENCE ARE REPRODUCED. THE FIRST PAPER UNDERSCORES THE THREAT POSED TO NUCLEAR SECURITY BY INSTITUTIONAL INERTIA AND RESISTANCE TO CHANGE COMMON TO THE AVERAGE GOVERNMENT AGENCY, WITH ATTENTION TO PERSONNEL SECURITY CLEARANCE, ND SECURITY AND RESEARCH VULNERABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS, MANAGEMENT MOTIVATION, MILITARY POLICIES, AND ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF A CONTINUING PROGRAM OF PENETRATION TESTING BY SELECTED TEAMS OF SPECIAL FORCES TROOPS. A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR REALISTICALLY ASSESSING THREATS TO THE COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR INDUSTRY IS PRESENTED IN THE SECOND PAPER. THIS METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK IS DESIGNED TO AID RESEARCHERS AND POLICYMAKERS IN DETERMINING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE IDENTIFIABLE CHARACTERISTICS OF GROUPS INTERESTED IN NUCLEAR FACILITIES AS TARGETS OR SOURCES OF WEAPONS AND THE COURSES OF NUCLEAR ACTION LIKELY TO TO BE PURSUED. NEXT, SOME CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISONS OF TERRORIST BEHAVIOR AND MISBEHAVIOR ARE NOTED. TERRORIST CHARACTERISTICS AND A MODEL OF TERRORIST ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION ARE DISCUSSED. THE ATTRIBUTES OF POTENTIAL ADVERSARIES TO U.S. NUCLEAR PROGRAMS ARE THEN EXAMINED. RESEARCH BASED ON AN INVESTIGATION OF SEVERAL HUNDRED INCIDENTS WHICH INVOLVED ACTIVITIES THAT COULD SERVE AS ANALOGS OF POTENTIAL THREATS IS REVIEWED. ANOTHER PAPER PRESENTS SOME IDEAS ON STRUCTURING THE PROBLEM OF COLLUSION WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF PROVIDING A CURSORY INVESTIGATION OF THE VULNERABILITY OF A FACILITY TO COLLUSION FROM MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY FORCE. THE COMPLEX PROBLEM OF RESPONSE FORCE SELECTION, TRAINING, AND MOTIVATION IS ADDRESSED IN THE FOLLOWING PRESENTATION, WITH ATTENTION TO BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR ROLE IN NUCLEAR SECURITY. NEXT, THE USE OF ANIMAL SENSORY SYSTEMS AND RESPONSE CAPABILITIES IN SECURITY SYSTEMS ARE EXAMINED. AERIAL, TERRESTRIAL, AND AQUATIC SYSTEMS ARE DISCUSSED, AS ARE DESIGN CRITERIA FOR PRACTICAL BEHAVIORAL SYSTEMS. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS AND THE POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY REGARDING THE CORRELATES OF INFORMATION PROCESSING LOAD ARE DISCUSSED IN THE NEXT PAPER. THE PROCESS OF IDENTIFYING HUMAN FACTOR PROBLEMS FOR MILITARY COMMAND, CONTROL, AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS; THE NATURE OF BIOCYBERNETIC EXPERIMENTATION AND APPLICATION; AND HOW PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY METHODS MIGHT BE APPLIED TO SECURITY PROBLEMS ARE EXAMINED. FINALLY, REQUIREMENTS FOR A COLLECTION OF CRITICALLY EVALUATED ERGONOMICS DATA ARE OUTLINED. A MODEL SYSTEM IS NOTED, AND THE FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF AN ERGONOMICS DATA COLLECTION, USERS AND USER NEEDS, DATA ANALYSIS CENTERS, NEW DATA SOURCES, STANDARDS, AND THE APPLICATION OF AN ERGONOMICS DATA SYSTEM FOR PHYSICAL SERUCITY ARE DISCUSSED. AN OPEN DISCUSSION SESSION WAS INCLUDED AT THE END OF THE FIRST DAY OF THE SYMPOSIUM, AND A PANEL DISCUSSION DEVOTED TO A SYNTHESIS OF THE MATERIAL AND A DISCUSSION OF FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS WAS HELD AT THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND DAY. NOTES FROM BOTH ARE PROVIDED.

GRAPHIC AND TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. AS ARE REFERENCES WHERE APPLICABLE.

Supplemental Notes: SYMPOSIUM HELD AT THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234; US Defense Nuclear Agency.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-0190-0; US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234 Stock Order No. NBS SP480-32; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

384. **RURAL CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. R. D. HUBBARD, D. M. HORTON, J. T. DUNCAN, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** 59 p. 1980. **NCJ-69221**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY LISTS PUBLICATIONS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCHERS ON CRIME AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN RURAL AMERICA, AS WELL AS ON PROBLEMS WITH THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN RURAL AREAS. CONTAINING 140 CITATIONS, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DIVIDED INTO 5 SECTIONS. THE CHAPTER ON THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF RURAL CRIME COVERS INCIDENCE RATES, CONTRIBUTING FACTORS, OFFENDER STUDIES, AND CRIMES UNIQUE TO RURAL AREAS. ONE SECTION REVIEWS ALL ASPECTS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN RURAL AMERICA, WHILE ANOTHER DEALS WITH RURAL CRIME PREVENTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COVERS CRIME PREVENTION TECHNIQUES AND PROGRAMS, POLICE ADMINISTRATION, AND PROBLEMS FACED BY POLICE IN RURAL AREAS. THE RURAL ADJUDICATION AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEMS AND RURAL JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ARE THE TOPICS OF THE REMAINING SECTIONS. THE LISTINGS INCLUDE STUDIES, JOURNAL ARTICLES, REPORTS, MANUALS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, AUDIOVISUAL AIDS, AND PAPERS; MOST WERE PUBLISHED DURING THE 1970'S. PUBLICATIONS ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR IN EACH SECTION. AVAILABILITY INFORMATION IS PROVIDED, BUT NO PRICING INFORMATION IS GIVEN. THESE MATERIALS WERE SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE. SUBJECT, AUTHOR, AND TITLE INDEXES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agencies: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850; US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01098-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

385. **SAFE AND SECURE NEIGHBORHOODS—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND INFORMAL TERRITORIAL CONTROL IN HIGH AND LOW CRIME NEIGHBORHOODS—FINAL REPORT. By S. W. GREENBERG, W. M. ROHE, and J. R. WILLIAMS.** Research Triangle Institute, P O Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. 182 p. 1982. **NCJ-81044**

THE STUDY EXPLORES DIFFERENCES OF CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION BEHAVIOR AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THREE PAIRS OF NEIGHBORHOODS IN ATLANTA TO EXAMINE HOW SOME URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS MAINTAIN A RELATIVELY LOW LEVEL OF CRIME DESPITE THEIR PROXIMITY AND SOCIAL SIMILARITY TO HIGH-CRIME AREAS. THE DIMENSIONS OF CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION BEHAVIOR SURVEYED INCLUDED SPATIAL IDENTITY, LOCAL TIES, SOCIAL COHESION, AND INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDED LAND USE, TYPES OF STREETS AND HOUSES, AND THE NATURE OF BOUNDARY AREAS. A SAMPLE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS SHOWED THAT HIGH-CRIME AND LOW-CRIME NEIGHBORHOODS ARE FAR MORE DISTINGUISHABLE IN PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS THAN IN CITIZEN BEHAVIOR. LOW-CRIME NEIGHBORHOODS ARE MORE INSULATED FROM SURROUNDING AREAS. THE FLOW OF OUTSIDERS IS INHIBITED BECAUSE LAND USE IS MORE HOMOGENEOUSLY RESIDENTIAL, THERE ARE FEWER MAJOR THOROUGHFARES, AND BOUNDARY STREETS ARE LESS TRAVELLED. LOW-CRIME NEIGHBORHOODS ARE MORE OFTEN SURROUNDED BY AREAS OF HIGHER SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS. INFORMAL TERRITORIAL CONTROL, SUCH AS AVOIDING UNSAFE AREAS AND NOTICING THE MOVEMENTS OF STRANGERS, IS MORE CHARACTERISTIC OF HIGH-CRIME NEIGHBORHOODS. ASSESSMENTS BY RESIDENTS OF THE AMOUNT OF CRIME IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD REFLECT ACTUAL CRIME RATES, BUT FEAR AND PROTECTIVE REACTIONS ARE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT IN LOW- AND HIGH-CRIME AREAS. APPENDIXES INCLUDE THE SURVEY FORM AND 64 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: APPENDIXES A AND B ARE ALSO AVAILABLE.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice Community Crime Prevention Division, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

386. **SAVING ENERGY DOLLARS IN PRISONS AND JAILS.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 63 p. 1980. **NCJ-76916**

THIS BOOKLET OUTLINES STEPS THAT CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS CAN TAKE TO DETERMINE THEIR INSTITUTION'S ENERGY SAVING POTENTIAL AND DETAILS FUTURISTIC WAYS OF PROVIDING AND MANAGING ENERGY THAT NEW PRISONS AND JAILS ARE ALREADY USING. NOTING THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS THE NATION'S LARGEST SINGLE ENERGY USER, AT MORE THAN 2 PERCENT OF TOTAL U.S. ENERGY CONSUMPTION, THE BOOKLET OUTLINES RECENT ENERGY CONSERVATION LEGISLATION SINCE 1973, DESCRIBES THE TWO ENERGY CONSERVATION STRATEGIES OF END-USE RESTRICTION AND TOTAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT, AND LISTS THE THREE SUBSYSTEMS WHOSE INTERPLAY CAUSES LOSSES OR GAINS OF HEAT—ENERGIZED, NONENERGIZED, AND HUMAN. IN ADDITION, ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS INITIATED AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION (FCI) AT BUTNER, N.C., AND AT FCI EL RENO, OKLA., ARE DETAILED. THE BOOKLET ALSO EXPLAINS THE SEVEN BASIC STEPS THAT ARE RECOMMENDED FOLLOWED IN SUCCESSFUL ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS FOR ANY BUILDING OR BUILDING COMPLEX: ORGANIZE THE PROGRAM, COLLECT HISTORICAL ENERGY USE AND COST DATA, CONDUCT A DETAILED ENERGY AUDIT, ANALYZE THE DATA TO IDENTIFY CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITIES, AND PERFORM ECONOMIC ANALYSES TO ESTABLISH PRIORITIES FOR CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN BUDGET LIMITS. IN ADDITION, SELECTED OPTIONS SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED AND ENERGY USE MONITORED. SEVERAL FUTURISTIC MEANS OF ENERGY CONSERVATION DESCRIBED IN THE BOOKLET INCLUDE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR COLLECTORS AND SOLAR HOT WATER HEATERS AT FCI OTISVILLE, N.Y., FCI EL RENO, OKLA., AND STATE INSTITUTIONS IN FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA; THE TRAINING OF SOLAR INSTALLERS AND TECHNICIANS AT THE REHABILITATION CENTER AT NORCO, CALIF., AT FCI MEMPHIS, TENN., AND AT STATE INSTITUTIONS IN FLORIDA, GEORGIA, AND CONNECTICUT; THE MANUFACTURE OF GASOHOL TO POWER STATE VEHICLES AT THE MENARD CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN ILLINOIS; AND THE USE OF UNDER-EARTH CONSTRUCTION AT A NEW STATE HIGH-SECURITY FACILITY IN OAK PARK HEIGHTS, MINN. FOOTNOTES, ILLUSTRATIONS, AND TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. TWO APPENDIXES CONTAIN SOME POINTERS ON LIGHTING AND DEFINITIONS OF VARIOUS BIOMASS ENERGY (BIOENERGY) CONVERSION PROCESSES. ALSO APPENDED ARE A GLOSSARY, A REFER-

ENCE LIST OF 45 ENERGY CONSERVATION BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS, A RESOURCE LIST OF ENERGY CONSERVATION AGENCIES BY STATE, AND A LIST OF OTHER, SPECIALIZED, NATIONAL OR REGIONAL RESOURCES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

387. **SCHOOL CRIME—THE PROBLEM AND SOME ATTEMPTED SOLUTIONS.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 16 p. 1979 **NCJ-62609**

ALTHOUGH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SAFE SCHOOLS STUDY PRESENTS SOME ALARMING STATISTICS ABOUT SCHOOL CRIME, IT ALSO CHALLENGES A NUMBER OF ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE EXTENT OF SUCH CRIME. OVER 61,000 TEACHERS WERE PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED IN 1976; AN ESTIMATED 282,000 JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ARE ATTACKED EACH MONTH AND 112,000 ARE ROBBED; SCHOOL VANDALISM COSTS RANGE FROM $50-600 MILLION ANNUALLY. YET RESEARCHERS HAVE ALSO FOUND THAT MOST ADMINISTRATORS BELIEVE VIOLENCE AND VANDALISM HAVE LEVELED OFF IN THE LAST 5 YEARS, THAT MOST PROBLEMS OF VIOLENCE IN THE SCHOOLS ARE NOT CAUSED BY OUTSIDERS, THAT THE FEAR OF CRIME MAY BE MORE DAMAGING THAN ACTUAL CRIMINAL ACTS, AND THAT THE CRIME PROBLEM CAN BE REDUCED THROUGH SPECIFIC PROGRAM CHANGES. SUGGESTED STRATEGIES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: THE HARDWARE APPROACH, WHICH EMPHASIZES BUILDING SECURITY AND ENLISTS THE HELP OF POLICE IN COMBATING CRIME; THE PREVENTIVE APPROACH, WHICH EMPHASIZES HIGHLY VISIBLE SURVEILLANCE PERSONNEL AND HARDWARE; THE CORRECTIVE VIEW, WHICH UNDERLINES ATTENTION TO DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES AND CURRICULUM; THE INTERAGENCY APPROACH THAT DRAWS ON PUBLIC OR PRIVATE AGENCY PERSONNEL FOR YOUTH SERVICES; AND THE INTEGRATIVE APPROACH, WHICH TRANSFORMS SCHOOL CONFLICT INTO AN OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDY. COMMUNITY GROUPS INTERESTED IN REDUCING SCHOOL CRIME CAN CONTACT THE NEW SCHOOL RESOURCE NETWORK, FUNDED BY THE LEAA OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, TO PROVIDE TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND INFORMATION THROUGH FOUR REGIONAL CENTERS. REFERENCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL LISTS ARE ATTACHED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00860-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

388. **SEATTLE (WA)—FOCUS ON ROBBERY—THE HIDDEN CAMERAS PROJECT—AN EXEMPLARY REPORT. By D. WHITCOMB.** Abt Associates, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 77 p. 1979 **NCJ-59014**

THE POLICE IN SEATTLE, WASH., HAVE TAKEN A NEW APPROACH TO ROBBERY PREVENTION IN HIGH RISK BUSINESSES BY USING CONCEALED CAMERAS THAT ARE ACTIVATED WHEN A 'TRIP' BILL IS REMOVED FROM THE CASH REGISTER. THE CAMERAS TAKE CLEAR PICTURES OF THE ROBBERY-IN-PROGRESS, MAKING SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION POSSIBLE AND GAINING ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE FOR TRIAL. THE CONCEPT WAS IMPLEMENTED ACCORDING TO A RIGOROUS EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN. IMPLEMENTATION, ORGANIZATION, SITE SELECTION, EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS, POLICE PROCEDURES, RECORDKEEPING, AND PROJECT COSTS ARE DOCUMENTED IN THIS REPORT AS WELL AS THE EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND PROJECT FINDINGS. BUSINESSES WITH THE HIDDEN CAMERAS WERE COMPARED TO A CONTROL GROUP WITHOUT CAMERAS AT 150 SITES (75 EXPERIMENTAL, 75 CONTROL). ONE HUNDRED OFFENSES WERE REPORTED FROM MID-JUNE 1976 TO APRIL 27, 1977, INCLUDING 38 ROBBERIES AT THE EXPERIMENTAL SITES AND 56 ROBBERIES AT CONTROL SITES. EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATES THAT 66 PERCENT OF EXPERIMENTAL GROUP CASES WERE CLEARED EITHER BY ARREST OR EXCEPTION, COMPARED TO 55 PERCENT OF CONTROL GROUP CASES, WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF CONTROL CASES BEING CLEARED USING PICTURES TAKEN AT EXPERIMENTAL SITES. A DECLINE IN COMMERCIAL ROBBERY FOLLOWING THE PROJECT ONSET WAS SIGNIFICANTLY CORRELATED WITH THE NUMBER OF ROBBERS ARRESTED AND CONVICTED DURING THE PROJECT PERIOD. PROJECT OBJECTIVES WERE ACHIEVED WITHOUT INCREASING RISK TO VICTIMS, POLICE, OR OFFENDERS, AND CONVICTIONS FOR HIDDEN CAMERA CASES WERE ACHIEVED AT A LOWER COST THAN WERE CONVICTIONS FOR CONTROL CASES. FURTHERMORE, THE HIDDEN CAMERAS PROJECT IS RELATIVELY INEXPENSIVE AND EASY TO OPERATE. HIDDEN CAMERA PROJECTS IN SIX OTHER CITIES ARE DISCUSSED, AS WELL AS HOW TO GO ABOUT DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING SIMILAR PROJECTS. APPENDIXES CONTAIN SAMPLE DAILY MONITORING FORMS USED BY CAMERA OFFICERS IN KANSAS CITY, MO., SEATTLE'S DATA COLLECTION FORMS, AND A COST ANALYSIS OF THE SEATTLE PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00799-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

389. **SECOND NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION ABSTRACTS—WASHINGTON, DC, NOVEMBER 20-21, 1978.** 51 p. 1978. **NCJ-53863**

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT A 1978 NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION THAT WAS SPONSORED BY THE LEAA AND HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C. TOPICS OF THE ABSTRACTS, BY WORKSHOP PANEL, ARE AS FOLLOWS: (1) DRUG ABUSE (POLICE NARCOTICS CONTROL), (2) SENTENCING (MASSACHUSETTS GUN CONTROL LAW AND SENTENCING LAWS IN PENNSYLVANIA), (3) PRETRIAL SERVICES (DESK APPEARANCE TICKETS IN NEW YORK CITY, PRETRIAL DIVERSION, AND WHETHER PRETRIAL PERFORMANCE IS AFFECTED BY SUPERVISION), (4) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (RANDOM TIME QUOTA SELECTION AND BAYESIAN ANALYSIS OF CRIME RATES), (5) CAREER CRIMINALS (CAREER OFFENDERS AND JUSTICE SYSTEM PERFORMANCE AND THE PRISON EXPERIENCE OF CAREER CRIMINALS), (6) CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION (THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S PROGRAM TO IMPROVE HEALTH CARE IN JAILS AND A POINT SYSTEM FOR TEMPORARY RELEASE SELECTION), (7) ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (COMMERCIAL SECURITY SURVEYS AND TARGET HARDENING), (8) CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING (LOCAL PLANNING IN NEW JERSEY), (9) EVALUATING EVALUATIONS (MANPOWER SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR ILLINOIS OFFENDERS AND A CASE STUDY IN THE NATIONAL EVALUATION PROCESS FOR SYNTHESIZING EVALUATIONS AND ASSESSING EVALUABILITY), (10) EVALUATING POLICE PRACTICES (BURGLARY INVESTIGATION, A SINGLE FINGERPRINT PROJECT, AND AN AUTOMATIC VEHICLE MONITORING SYSTEM), (11) EVALUATING JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS (SERIOUS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND SECURE CARE, SUPPRESSION EFFECT IN BEFORE-AFTER COMPARISONS, AND TITLE I PROGRAMS FOR NEGLECTED AND DELINQUENT YOUTH), (12) CORRECTIONAL FIELD SERVICES (RECIDIVISM AS A FUNCTION OF PROBATION SUPERVISION AND EFFECTS OF FINANCIAL AID AND EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ON EX-PRISONERS), (13) UNIFIED DELINQUENCY INTERVENTION

SERVICES (HOW A REGRESSION ARTIFACT CAN MAKE ANY DELINQUENCY INTERVENTION PROGRAM LOOK EFFECTIVE), (14) PLEA BARGAINING, AND (15) POLICE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION (HIDDEN CAMERA USE IN SEATTLE, WASH., AND EFFECTS OF POLICE RESPONSE TIME ON CITIZEN SATISFACTION). THE ADDRESSES OF PEOPLE WHO PRESENTED THE PAPERS ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

390. **SECURITY AND THE SMALL BUSINESS RETAILER, 1979. By E. CHELIMSKY, F. C. JORDAN JR, L. S. RUSSELL, and J. R. STRACK.** Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101. 122 p. 1978. **NCJ-51335**

THIS HANDBOOK FOR SMALL BUSINESSES CONSIDERS THE CRIME THREAT PROBLEM AND INSTRUCTS OWNERS ON HOW TO DETERMINE THEIR VULNERABILITY TO CRIME. A GUIDE TO ECONOMICAL AND RELIABLE EQUIPMENT AND SECURITY PLANNING IS PROVIDED. THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF LOSS WHICH SMALL BUSINESSES PRESENTLY SUFFER DUE TO CRIME IS ASSESSED, AND DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF THE NATURE OF THE FOUR CRIMES THAT MOST OFTEN PLAGUE SMALL BUSINESSES--ROBBERY, BURGLARY, SHOPLIFTING, AND INTERNAL THREAT--ARE PRESENTED. THIS HELPS SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS EVALUATE THEIR OWN VULNERABILITY TO CRIME. THE OPERATING METHODS OF THE FOUR TYPES OF CRIMINALS ARE DISCUSSED AND A GUIDE FOR ASSESSING VULNERABILITY IS INCLUDED. THE CRIMINAL'S POINT OF VIEW IS USED IN DISCUSSING WEAKNESSES IN INSTALLATION AND PROCEDURES. A SECTION OF THE HANDBOOK IS DESIGNED TO AID IN INTERPRETING FINDINGS AND PRESENTS THE RANGE OF SECURITY TECHNIQUES AVAILABLE TO SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS. A CATALOG OF AVAILABLE, LOW-COST SECURITY TECHNIQUES IS PROVIDED. COVERED ARE PROPERTY LINE PROTECTION, ENTRY PROTECTION, SPACE PROTECTION, POINT PROTECTION, AND ALARMS. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE HANDBOOK PRECEDE THE BODY OF THE TEXT AND APPENDIXES CONTAIN A SHOPLIFTING GUIDE FOR RETAILERS, SECURITY ORDINANCES FOR OAKLAND, CALIF., A LISTING OF SECURITY CONSULTANTS, AND A DICTIONARY OF ANTI-INTRUSION DEVICES FOR ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS. A FEDERAL CRIME INSURANCE APPLICATION FORM IS ALSO INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODEL.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101 Stock Order No. MTR-7713; GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00765-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

391. **SECURITY LIGHTING FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS STORAGE SITES—A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. By P. G. MEGUIRE, J. J. KRAMER, and A. STEWART.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 37 p. 1977. **NCJ-44508**

THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY (DNA) PROGRAM TO ENHANCE THE SECURITY OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS STORAGE FACILITIES INCLUDES THE CONSIDERATION OF NOT ONLY PHYSICAL BARRIERS AND ALARM SYSTEMS BUT SECURITY LIGHTING AS WELL. THIS REPORT PRESENTS A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DEALING WITH THE OPTIMIZATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS STORAGE SITE (NWSS) SECURITY LIGHTING THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL FUNCTIONING. THREE DISTINCT PSYCHOLOGICAL/BEHAVIORAL PROCESSES ARE RELEVANT TO THE DESIGN OF SECURITY LIGHTING SYSTEMS: (1) DETERRENCE, (2) DETECTION, AND (3) INCAPACITATION. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NWSS SECURITY LIGHTING SYSTEM DESIGN ARE PROVIDED, BASED ON THE LITERATURE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Defense Nuclear Agency.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-01838-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

392. **SELECTION AND APPLICATION GUIDE TO COMMERCIAL INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS. By A. H. SHER and G. N. STENBAKKEN.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 43 p. 1979. **NCJ-61272**

TO PROVIDE BUSINESSES WITH A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS AND THEIR POTENTIAL USE, THIS GUIDE EXAMINES THE TYPES OF PROTECTION AFFORDED BY ALARM SYSTEMS AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY OPERATE. IN DECIDING WHETHER TO INSTALL AN INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEM, BUSINESSMEN OR WOMEN SHOULD BASE THEIR DECISIONS ON ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS, SUCH AS WHETHER POTENTIAL PROPERTY LOSSES JUSTIFY THE EXPENSES INVOLVED; THE POTENTIAL THREAT, DEPENDENT UPON BUSINESS LOCATION, TYPE OF BUSINESS, ETC.; ALTERNATE SECURITY PROCEDURES, WHICH MAY ALREADY PROVIDE AMPLE PROTECTION; AND THE POTENTIAL FOR FALSE ALARMS FROM THE INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS, A SOURCE OF CONCERN FOR MANY LOCAL JURISDICTIONS. ALL INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS CONSIST OF THREE FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS: A SENSOR THAT DETECTS THE ACTION OR PRESENCE OF AN INTRUDER; A CONTROL UNIT THAT TURNS THE SYSTEM ON AND OFF, RECEIVES THE SIGNAL FROM THE SENSOR, AND PROCESSES AND TRANSMITS THE ACTUAL ALARM SIGNAL; AND A DEVICE TO SUMMON ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE TO THE ALARM. THE SENSOR AND CONTROL UNIT COMPONENTS CAN BE ASSEMBLED INTO A VARIETY OF CONFIGURATIONS TO PROVIDE FOUR BASIC TYPES OF PROTECTION: (1) POINT, SPOT, OR OBJECT--USED TO DETECT THE ACTION OR PRESENCE OF AN INTRUDER AT ONLY A SINGLE LOCATION; (2) PERIMETER OR LINEAR--USED TO DETECT THE ACTION OR PRESENCE OF AN INTRUDER AT ALL VULNERABLE BUILDING ACCESS POINTS SUCH AS DOORS, WINDOWS, SKYLIGHTS, ETC.; (3) AREA, SPACE, OR VOLUME--USED TO DETECT THE PRESENCE OF AN INTRUDER ANYWHERE WITHIN A SELECTED AREA; AND (4) HOLDUP--ACTIVATED DURING THE DAY BY AN INDIVIDUAL ON THE SCENE, AND TRANSMITTED TO A REMOTE LOCATION, SUCH AS A POLICE STATION. BECAUSE SELECTING THE PROPER SENSORS FOR AN INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEM IS COMPLICATED, THE MOST COMMONLY USED TYPES OF SENSORS ARE DESCRIBED: SWITCH SENSORS; PRESSURE MATS; METALLIC FOIL; WIRE SCREENS; MICROWAVE, ULTRASONIC, AND INFRARED MOTION DETECTORS; INFRARED PHOTOELECTRIC SENSORS; SOUND SENSORS; VIBRATION SENSORS; AND CAPACITANCE SENSORS. OTHER FACTORS THAT BUSINESSES SHOULD CONSIDER INCLUDE SYSTEM DESIGN (THE FLOOR PLAN, CONTROL UNITS, TAMPER PROTECTION, INSTALLATION, AND POSTINSTALLATION FACTORS), AND SOUNDING THE ALARM (FOR LOCAL ALARM SYSTEMS, CENTRAL STATION SYSTEMS, AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE DIALERS, AND DIRECT CONNECT SYSTEMS). TABULAR DATA COVER THE APPLICATIONS OF INTRUSION ALARM SENSORS, COMPARISON OF INTRUSION SENSORS,

AND RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROTECTION SYSTEMS. THE GUIDE IS ILLUSTRATED.

Supplemental Notes: LIMITED NUMBER OF COPIES AVAILABLE FROM NBS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-02098-2; US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234 Stock Order No. NBS-480-14; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

393. **SELECTION AND APPLICATION GUIDE TO POLICE BODY ARMOR.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 26 p. 1981.
NCJ-80217

THIS LAW ENFORCEMENT GUIDE TO LIGHTWEIGHT BODY ARMOR DISCUSSES THE FACTORS ACCOUNTED FOR IN DEVELOPING BODY ARMOR, THE THREAT LEVELS THAT OFFICERS SHOULD BE PROTECTED AGAINST, AND THE TYPES OF ARMOR COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS ARE REVIEWED, AND RESULTS OF TESTS ON VARIOUS KINDS OF ARMOR ARE PRESENTED. LIGHTWEIGHT BODY ARMOR WAS DEVELOPED BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF LIMITED PROTECTION. THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE OBJECTIVE, PREDICATED ON NORMAL STREET THREAT, WAS TO ACCEPT A 95-PERCENT PROBABILITY OF SURVIVAL AFTER BEING HIT WITH A .38 CALIBER BULLET AT A VELOCITY OF 800 FEET PER SECOND. FURTHER, THE PROBABILITY OF REQUIRING SURGERY IF HIT BY SUCH A PROJECTILE WAS TO BE 10 PERCENT OR LESS. DEPARTMENTS PURCHASING SOFT BODY ARMOR SHOULD BE AWARE THAT BOTH THE BALLISTIC PROTECTION QUALITIES (YARN AND FABRIC CHARACTERISTICS THAT PREVENT PENETRATION) AND THE RESISTANCE TO SERIOUS BLUNT TRAUMA (THE IMPACT OF A PROJECTILE THAT DOES NOT PENETRATE) ARE IMPORTANT. IN ADDITION, DEPARTMENTS SHOULD BASE THEIR CHOICE OF ARMOR ON A PROPERLY STRUCTURED STANDARD, SUCH AS THE VOLUNTARY NATIONAL STANDARD (NILECJ-0101.01) DEVELOPED BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY FOR NIJ, AND ON IDENTIFICATION OF THE THREAT LEVEL FOR POLICE SELF-PROTECTION. PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE SELECTION OF ARMOR TYPE INCLUDE COMFORT, FIT, AND RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT. THE PROTECTIVE UNDERGARMENT IS THE MOST WIDELY USED POLICE BODY ARMOR. SUCH GARMENTS ARE RELATIVELY COMFORTABLE, LIGHTWEIGHT (2 TO 4.5 POUNDS), AND NOT CONSTRICTIVE. THEY ARE ALSO AVAILABLE WITH SPECIAL POUCHES FOR INSERTING ARMOR PANELS FOR ADDITIONAL BALLISTIC PROTECTION. OTHER AVAILABLE GARMENTS ARE THE BALLISTIC PROTECTIVE OUTER VEST, RAINCOATS, JACKETS, WINTER COATS WITH BALLISTIC LINERS, AND SHIRTS AND SPORT COATS WITH BALLISTIC PROTECTION. TIPS ON MAINTAINING BODY ARMOR, GENERALLY CONSIDERED TO PROVIDE A 5-YEAR SERVICE LIFE, ARE PRESENTED. PHOTOGRAPHS, TABLES, AND 16 REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM, STANDARDS LABORATORY.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

394. **SELECTION AND APPLICATION GUIDE TO POLICE PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT. By C. C. GROVER.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 67 p. 1980.
NCJ-72213

THIS GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO ASSIST THOSE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROCUREMENT OFFICIALS WHO ARE NOT TECHNICALLY TRAINED IN PHOTOGRAPHY TO SELECT AND USE PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT WHICH WILL MEET THEIR NEEDS. IT BRIEFLY DISCUSSES THE TYPICAL POLICE PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSIGNMENTS THAT ARE ENCOUNTERED ON A ROUTINE BASIS AND REVIEWS THE TYPES OF PICTURES THAT THE PHOTOGRAPHER MUST OBTAIN IN EACH INSTANCE. THESE ASSIGNMENTS ARE TYPICALLY CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE CRIME OR OBJECT PHOTOGRAPHED: HOMICIDE, BURGLARY, BREAKING AND ENTERING, ARSON, SEX CRIMES, MUG SHOTS, FINGERPRINTS, PHYSICAL EVIDENCE, AND DOCUMENTS. FOR EXAMPLE, IN ARSON PHOTOGRAPHY, A LONG-FOCUS OR TELEPHOTO LENS SHOULD BE USED SINCE THE FIRST SET OF PICTURES IS BEST TAKEN FROM A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE. IN CRIME SCENE ASSIGNMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS INVOLVE A WIDE RANGE, FROM LARGE EXTERIOR OBJECTS UNDER GOOD ILLUMINATION TO VERY SMALL OBJECTS UNDER POOR ILLUMINATION. THEREFORE, ADDITIONAL LIGHTING EQUIPMENT MAY BE NEEDED. ALSO REVIEWED ARE PICTURE QUALITY, ACQUISITION AND OPERATING COSTS, AND EQUIPMENT RELIABILITY. THESE FACTORS MUST ALL BE CONSIDERED WHEN SELECTING EQUIPMENT. TABLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. LIMITED NUMBER OF COPIES AVAILABLE FREE FROM NBS.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program; US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531; US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

395. **SENTENCING GUIDELINES—STRUCTURING JUDICIAL DISCRETION REPORT ON THE FEASIBILITY STUDY. By L. T. WILKINS, J. M. KRESS, D. M. GOTTFREDSON, J. C. CALPIN, and A. M. GELMAN.** Criminal Justice Research Center (see Michael J Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center). 89 p. 1976.
NCJ-38269

SENTENCING GUIDELINES ARE VIEWED AS A METHOD OF REDUCING SENTENCING DISPARITIES WHILE PRESERVING JUDICIAL DISCRETION. JUDGES HAVE WITHIN THEIR CAPABILITIES TODAY THE MEANS TO SHARPLY CURTAIL, IF NOT VIRTUALLY ERADICATE, SENTENCING DISPARITIES IN MOST AMERICAN JURISDICTIONS. THIS IS THE SINGLE CONCLUSION OF A 2-YEAR EFFORT TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY OF LIMITING DISPARATE SENTENCES AT THE STATE COURT LEVEL BY PROVIDING SENTENCING GUIDELINES THAT STRUCTURE LIMITS FOR JUDICIAL DISCRETION. FOUR SITES WERE INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT--DENVER COUNTY, COLORADO, AND THE STATE OF VERMONT AS PARTICIPANTS, AND ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, AND POLK COUNTY, IOWA, AS OBSERVERS. OVER 200 ITEMS OF INFORMATION FROM 200 RANDOMLY SELECTED SENTENCING DECISIONS IN EACH OF THE TWO PARTICIPATING COURTS WERE COLLECTED. THE INFORMATION WAS ANALYZED FOR OFFENSE/OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS THAT STATISTICALLY ACCOUNTED FOR THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION IN THE SENTENCING DECISION. IT WAS FOUND THAT OFFENSE SERIOUSNESS AND THE OFFENDER'S PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD WERE THE TWO MOST INFLUENTIAL ITEMS OF INFORMATION IN THE SENTENCING DECISION. A SERIES OF GUIDELINE MODELS WERE DESIGNED AND TESTED AGAINST A SAMPLE OF ACTUAL CASES. THE MODELS THEN WERE SYNTHESIZED INTO ONE AND GUIDELINE SENTENCES OF THE MODEL WERE PRESENTED TO THE DENVER JUDICIARY FOR CONSIDERATION 2 TO 3 DAYS AFTER PRONOUNCING SENTENCE. THE JUDGES THEN PROVIDED THE RESEARCHERS WITH FEEDBACK EXPLAINING THE CAUSES OF DIFFERENCES IN THE ACTUAL SENTENCES FROM THE GUIDELINES SENTENCES WHEN THEY OCCURRED. MODEL SENTENCES WERE COMPUTED USING THE INFORMATION FROM THE

JUDGES AND BY GIVING ASSIGNED WEIGHTS TO PARTICULAR AGGRAVATING AND MITIGATING FACTORS RELATING TO PERTINENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL. THE FINDINGS ALLOWED THE PROJECT TEAM TO CONCLUDE THAT IT IS FEASIBLE TO STRUCTURE JUDICIAL DISCRETION BY MEANS OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00583-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

396. **SENTENCING GUIDELINES—STRUCTURING JUDICIAL DISCRETION, VOLUME 2—ANALYTIC BASIS FOR THE FORMULATION OF SENTENCING POLICY. By J. C. CALPIN, J. M. KRESS, and A. M. GELMAN.** Criminal Justice Research Center (see Michael J Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center). 250 p. 1982. **NCJ-82344**

THIS VOLUME DESCRIBES THE RESEARCH AND POLICY DECISIONS THAT RESULTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES IN COOK COUNTY, ILL., ESSEX COUNTY, N.J., MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZ., AND DENVER, COLO. STATISTICAL METHODS USED IN THE GUIDELINES RESEARCH IDENTIFIED INFORMATION ITEMS RELATED TO SENTENCING DECISIONS. (THE PROJECT STARTED AS AN EFFORT TO BUILD ON THE PIONEERING WORK DONE ON PAROLE DECISIONMAKING.) A 2-YEAR FEASIBILITY STUDY HAD CONCLUDED THAT SIMPLE METHODS COULD PROVIDE A WORKABLE DECISIONMAKING AID FOR JUDGES AT SENTENCING AND THAT JUDGES WERE WILLING TO COOPERATE IN DEVELOPING AND USING SENTENCING GUIDELINES. FOUR COUNTIES WERE THEN CHOSEN AS PILOT IMPLEMENTATION SITES FOR THE NEWLY DEVELOPED METHODS OF ESTABLISHING SENTENCING POLICY. THE VOLUME ANALYZES EACH STATE'S CRIMINAL CODE AND THE LOCAL COURTS' SENTENCING PRACTICES IN EACH SITE. PROJECT STAFF DESIGNED AND PRETESTED A CODING MANUAL AND DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS, AND GATHERED AND ANALYZED A CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE OF SENTENCING DECISIONS TO DEVELOP GUIDELINE MODELS. JUDGES COMMENTED ON EARLY RESULTS; A VALIDATION SAMPLE TESTED THE PREDICTIVE EFFICIENCY OF THE MODELS. A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION SAMPLES GAVE JUDGES AN EXPLICIT PICTURE OF PREVIOUS SENTENCING DECISIONS TO USE IN DETERMINING FUTURE SENTENCING POLICY. THE REPORT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT, DESPITE THE UNIFORMITY OF APPROACH AT EACH SITE, DIFFERENCES IN SAMPLING, DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, MODELING PROCEDURES, AND RESEARCH STRATEGIES OCCURRED. TABULAR DATA ARE GIVEN; STUDY INSTRUMENTS AND SENTENCING GRIDS ARE APPENDED. FOR THE REMAINING VOLUMES, SEE NCJ 58874 AND 82360.

Supplemental Notes: ONE OF A THREE-VOLUME SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-01165-9.

397. **SENTENCING GUIDELINES—STRUCTURING JUDICIAL DISCRETION, VOLUME 3—ESTABLISHING A SENTENCING GUIDELINES SYSTEM. By A. M. GELMAN, J. M. KRESS, and J. C. CALPIN.** Criminal Justice Research Center (see Michael J Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center). 246 p. 1982. **NCJ-82360**

THIS VOLUME, INTENDED FOR RESEARCHERS ACTUALLY DESIGNING AND ESTABLISHING A VOLUNTARY SENTENCING GUIDELINES SYSTEM, PRESENTS A DETAILED STEP-BY-STEP PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTING A SENTENCING GUIDELINES SYSTEM IN A COURT SYSTEM. THE TEXT EMPHASIZES THAT ALL JUDGES IN THE JURISDICTION MUST BE INVOLVED IF GUIDELINES ARE TO BE ACCEPTED AS A COURT POLICY TOOL. FIRST, THE TEXT SUGGESTS IDENTIFYING THE DATA BASE, I.E., THE INFORMATION AT THE JUDGE'S DISPOSAL WHEN SENTENCING DECISIONS ARE MADE. THEN IT RECOMMENDS DEVELOPING A CODING INSTRUMENT FOR INFORMATION COLLECTION, ACCOMPANIED BY A DECISION RULES MANUAL FOR CATEGORIZING AMBIGUOUS OR UNCLEAR INFORMATION. SUBSEQUENT STEPS ARE DESIGNING THE CODING SHEET, PRETESTING THE INSTRUMENT WITH AN ADEQUATE CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE, CODING, CORRECTING THE DATA, AND PERFORMING STATISTICAL ANALYSIS. APPLYING MULTIVARIATE TECHNIQUES AND OTHER TYPES OF SOPHISTICATED ANALYSES. FOLLOWING INITIAL ANALYSES, RESEARCHERS GENERATE GUIDELINE MODELS AND DETERMINE WHAT COMBINATIONS OF VARIABLES MOST ACCURATELY PREDICT CRIMINAL SENTENCES. POSSIBLE CHOICES ARE THE CLASS, GENERIC, AND CRIME-SPECIFIC MODELS. THE FINAL MODELS REQUIRE TWO SEPARATE SCALES—ONE FOCUSING ON THE CRIME OR OFFENSE AND THE OTHER ON THE OFFENDER. THE MODEL SHOULD BE TESTED ON A VALIDATION SAMPLE, PRESENTED TO THE JUDGES FOR COMMENT, AND FINALLY IMPLEMENTED WITH PREPARATION FOR FEEDBACK AND REVIEW. THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT CHANGE ITSELF—NOT SENTENCING GUIDELINES PER SE—CAN CAUSE DIFFICULTY. CLOSE, OPEN COLLABORATION OF ALL INVOLVED CAN REDUCE RESISTANCE. FOR THE REMAINING VOLUMES, SEE NCJ 58874 AND 82344.

Supplemental Notes: ONE OF A THREE-VOLUME SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-01166-7.

398. **SENTENCING TO COMMUNITY SERVICE. By J. BEHA, K. CARLSON, and R. H. ROSENBLUM.** Abt Associates, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 74 p. 1977. **NCJ-43460**

SENTENCING SELECTED OFFENDERS TO PERFORM SERVICES FOR THE COMMUNITY HAS BECOME AN INCREASINGLY POPULAR OPTION FOR JUDGES; SEVERAL TYPES OF COMMUNITY SERVICE ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING PROGRAMS ARE SET FORTH. PREMISED ON THE NOTION THAT A FINE AND/OR JAIL TERM IS NOT ALWAYS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF SOCIETY OR THE OFFENDER, MANY COURTS HAVE EMBRACED THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY SERVICE IN LIEU OF THE TRADITIONAL SENTENCES, PARTICULARLY IN CASES INVOLVING MISDEMEANORS. THIS DOCUMENT SETS FORTH SEVERAL TYPES OF COMMUNITY SERVICE ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING PROGRAMS (ALSO KNOWN AS COURT REFERRAL PROGRAMS) AND DISCUSSES THE ISSUES AND PROBLEMS TYPICALLY AND/OR POTENTIALLY FACING THESE PROGRAMS. AFTER AN INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER DISCUSSING THE THEORY BEHIND ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING, CHAPTER 2 DESCRIBES THREE DIFFERENT TYPES OF ALTERNATIVE COMMUNITY SERVICE OR COURT REFERRAL PROGRAMS AND DISCUSSES THE MAJOR ISSUES OF CONCERN TO PLANNERS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF SUCH PROJECTS. CHAPTER 3 DISCUSSES THE LEGAL ISSUES CONCERNING SENTENCING TO COMMUNITY SERVICE, INCLUDING THE STATUTORY BASES AND LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR SUCH SENTENCING, POTENTIAL CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES, AND THE INCREASINGLY TROUBLESOME ISSUE OF POTENTIAL TORT LIABILITY OF COURT REFERRAL PROGRAMS. THE FOURTH AND FINAL CHAPTER IS A DISCUSSION OF THE NEED AND METHODS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATING COURT REFERRAL PROGRAMS. THE EXTENT TO WHICH COMMUNITY SERVICE SENTENCING IS CURRENTLY BEING USED AND ITS IMPACT ON THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM ARE QUESTIONS YET TO BE ANSWERED. HOWEVER, THE PROJECTS AND THEIR RESULTS DESCRIBED IN THIS DOCUMENT SUGGEST THAT SENTENCING TO COMMUNITY SERVICE AS AN

ALTERNATIVE TO FINES AND JAIL MAY BE OF BENEFIT TO INTERESTED COMMUNITIES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00613; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

399. **SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. T. SCHRINEL and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 49 p. 1980. **NCJ-68103**

FOCUSING ON INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OF THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER RATHER THAN ON GANG OR GROUP ACTIVITY, THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY CITES 98 DOCUMENTS FROM THE NCJRS COLLECTION. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY'S GOAL IS TO PROVIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS AND OTHERS WITH IDEAS FOR PROGRAM INNOVATIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH CONCERNING SERIOUS OFFENDERS (I.E., YOUTHFUL RECIDIVISTS, VIOLENT OFFENDERS, OR PERPETRATORS OF PROPERTY LOSS OR DAMAGE). DOCUMENTS INCLUDE BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, TECHNICAL REPORTS FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS, AND A FILM. THE DOCUMENTS ARE ENTERED ALPHABETICALLY UNDER FOUR CATEGORIES. THE FIRST GROUP OF DOCUMENTS CITED PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF GENERAL INFORMATION AND STUDIES OF FACTORS PRECIPITATING SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENSES. THE SECTION ON IDENTIFICATION AND DEFINITION OF THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER COVERS PSYCHOLOGICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS RELATED TO SERIOUS OR CHRONIC OFFENSES AND SCREENING PROCEDURES INVOLVED IN IDENTIFICATION. THE SECTION ON ADJUDICATION AND DISPOSITION COVERS PROSECUTION IN ADULT COURT, REDUCTION OF THE AGE LIMIT FOR CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY, AND OTHER ISSUES RELATED TO THE COURTS. THE SECTION ON TREATMENT MODALITIES LISTS DOCUMENTS ON INCARCERATION, PROBATION, HALFWAY HOUSES, AND OTHER INNOVATIVE PROJECTS SUCH AS VISIONQUEST, BRONX COURT-RELATED UNIT (CRU), AND PROJECT NEW PRIDE. MOST OF THE DOCUMENTS WERE PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1976 AND 1979. FOR EACH DOCUMENT, BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND AN INFORMATIVE ABSTRACT ARE INCLUDED. SOURCES FOR OBTAINING EACH BOOK AND THE FILM ARE ALSO PROVIDED. SUBJECT, AUTHOR, AND TITLE INDEXES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

400. **SMALL POLICE AGENCY CONSOLIDATION—SUGGESTED APPROACHES—SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS. By T. W. KOEPSELL and C. M. GIRARD.** International Training, Research and Evaluation Council. 111 p. 1979. **NCJ-50694**

THIS REPORT, DESIGNED TO ASSIST COMMUNITIES IN PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING LAW ENFORCEMENT MERGERS, PRESENTS GUIDELINES DEVELOPED FROM SURVEY DATA GATHERED FROM 34 POLICE AGENCIES WHICH HAD EXPERIENCED CONSOLIDATION. MANY POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN RURAL AREAS WITH STAFFS OF 25 PERSONS OR LESS HAVE MANAGED TO COPE WITH INCREASING COSTS OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT WHILE MAINTAINING ACCEPTABLE LEVELS OF SERVICE DELIVERY BY CONSOLIDATING WITH LARGER DEPARTMENTS AND USING APPROACHES RANGING FROM INFORMAL ARRANGEMENTS IN WHICH DEPARTMENTS AGREE TO COLLECTIVELY PERFORM TASKS THAT ARE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TO ANNEXATION IN WHICH ONE UNIT IS ABSORBED TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY BY ANOTHER AGENCY. THESE APPROACHES ARE ILLUSTRATED WITH CASE STUDIES. DEPARTMENTS CONSIDERING MERGERS SHOULD FIRST CONDUCT A FEASIBILITY STUDY WHICH INCLUDES DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS; PROFILES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT MANPOWER, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION, AND REPORTED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY; AND EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES INVENTORY AND ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF EXISTING LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. PLANNING AND ACTIVITIES MUST CONSIDER TRANSFER OF EQUIPMENT, EQUALIZATION OF SALARIES, AND DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL ORDERS AND FIELD MANUALS. COST OF A DESIRED LEVEL OF SERVICE UNDER AN EXISTING LOCAL AGENCY SHOULD BE ESTIMATED AND COMPARED TO THE ESTIMATED COSTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED SYSTEM. GUIDELINES ARE GIVEN FOR MEETING THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS OF A MERGED SYSTEM, SHARING THE COSTS, INSURING THAT SERVICES ARE PROVIDED, USING FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD, AND DEALING WITH PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONCERNS DURING TRANSITION. A SECTION ON RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PROVIDER AND RECIPIENT AGENCY DISCUSSES USE OF FORMAL CONTRACTS OR AGREEMENTS, NEGOTIATING THE CONTRACT, USING PERMANENT LAW ENFORCEMENT REVIEW BODIES, AND MAINTAINING COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE JURISDICTIONS. THE FINAL CHAPTER OUTLINES A SYSTEM FOR EVALUATING THE MERGED SYSTEM. APPENDIXES CONTAIN A SELECTED, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, THE QUESTIONNAIRE, AND AN ANALYSIS OF MERGED STUDY DATA, A MODEL STUDY FEASIBILITY OUTLINE, A MODEL INTERLOCAL CONTRACTING AND JOINT ENTERPRISES ACT, AND A LIST OF STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCIES.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00761-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

401. **SNI (SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION) DOCUMENTS 1972-1978—A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. J. DIGGS and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 193 p. 1980. **NCJ-64230**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY PRESENTS CITATIONS FOR THE 1,823 PUBLICATIONS CHOSEN FOR THE SELECTED NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION (SNI) BULLETIN FROM 1972 TO 1978. SINCE 1972, THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE (NCJRS) HAS PROVIDED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT SERVICE, TERMED SNI, WHICH IS DESIGNED TO INFORM PROFESSIONALS OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN THEIR AREAS OF INTEREST. THIS COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PRESENTED TO ASSIST NEWER SNI REGISTRANTS WITH INFORMATION ABOUT DOCUMENTS ANNOUNCED EARLIER AND TO SATISFY REPEATED REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION ABOUT DOCUMENTS ANNOUNCED THROUGH SNI. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY PRESENTS BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATIONS AND INFORMATION ABOUT SPONSORING AGENCY, GRANT NUMBER, AND AVAILABILITY FOR THE 1,823 PUBLICATIONS. ENTRIES ARE LISTED ACCORDING TO NUMBERS WHICH ARE ASSIGNED TO MATERIALS AS THEY ENTER THE NCJRS COLLECTION. SUBJECT, AUTHOR, AND TITLE INDEXES ARE APPENDED. INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE CITED DOCUMENTS IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01030-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

402. **SNI (SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION) DOCUMENTS 1979—A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. By J. DIGGS. M. KRAVITZ, Ed.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 87 p. 1980. **NCJ-66148**

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DOCUMENTS ANNOUNCED IN SNI DURING 1979 AND A SIMILAR COMPILATION ANNOUNCED FROM 1972 TO 1978 WERE PREPARED AS A USER'S GUIDE TO SIGNIFICANT CRIMINAL JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS IN THE NCJRS COLLECTION. SINCE ITS BEGINNING IN 1972, THE SNI (SELECTIVE NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION) SERVICE HAS ANNOUNCED RELEVANT AND SIGNIFICANT PUBLICATIONS TO REGISTERED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS. A TOTAL OF 656 PUBLICATIONS ARE LISTED IN AN ORDER BASED ON THEIR ASSIGNED NUMBERS IN THE DATA BASE. CITATIONS INCLUDE BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND ANNOTATIONS. BOOKS, ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS ARE INCLUDED. DOCUMENTS FROM ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, CANADA, AND AUSTRALIA ARE INCLUDED AS WELL AS SELECTIONS USED IN INTERNATIONAL SUMMARIES--A COLLECTION OF SELECTED TRANSLATIONS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE LITERATURE FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES. SUBJECT, AUTHOR, AND TITLE INDEXES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER ARE ATTACHED. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY INCLUDES INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE CITED DOCUMENTS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

403. **SOME PSYCHOPHYSICAL TESTS OF THE CONSPICUITIES OF EMERGENCY VEHICLE WARNING LIGHTS. By G. L. HOWETT.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 27 p. 1979. **NCJ-59302**

PART OF A PILOT STUDY OF THE ATTENTION-ATTRACTING POWERS OF SOME COMMERCIAL WARNING LIGHTS FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES, THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES RESULTS FROM CONSPICUITY STUDIES AND PSYCHOPHYSICAL TESTS. THE REPORT RESULTS FROM A PROJECT ON EMERGENCY VEHICLE LIGHTS, WHICH INCLUDED THE PHYSICAL MEASUREMENT (PHOTOMETRY) OF THE INTENSITIES OF SOME LIGHTS, PSYCHOPHYSICAL (PERCEPTUAL) TESTS OF LIGHTS FOR CONSPICUITY, AND SEVERAL REPORTS. THE MAIN EXPERIMENT USED A NOVEL TECHNIQUE OF CONSPICUITY MATCHING. EACH OBSERVER VIEWED TWO FLASHING LIGHTS PERIPHERALLY, ONE LOCATED 20 DEGREES TO THE LEFT OF THE FIXATION POINT, AND THE OTHER 20 DEGREES TO THE RIGHT. ONE OF THE TWO LIGHTS WAS ALWAYS A REFERENCE LIGHT WHOSE INTENSITY COULD BE ADJUSTED BY THE OBSERVER UNTIL THE TWO LIGHTS APPEARED EQUALLY CONSPICUOUS. ALL THE LIGHTS WERE RANKED ON A SINGLE SCALE OF CONSPICUITY, BASED ON THE ADJUSTABLE-LIGHT INTENSITIES. THERE WAS A GOOD CORRELATION BETWEEN THESE RANKS AND THE MEASURED EFFECTIVE INTENSITIES OF LIGHTS. ANOTHER, VERY BRIEF PILOT EXPERIMENT RANKED SOME OF THE LIGHTS BY THE NUMBER OF DEGREES INTO THE LEFT SIDE OF THE VISUAL FIELD THE FLASHES COULD BE SEEN. THIS DISAPPEARANCE-ANGLE ALSO CORRELATED WELL WITH CONSPICUITY RANK. SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE WORK IN THIS FIELD ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH DISCUSSION OF SOME OF THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE PILOT STUDY. REFERENCES AND TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA ARE ALSO PROVIDED. THE TEXT OF THE INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED OBSERVERS IS INCLUDED IN AN APPENDIX.

Supplemental Notes: LIMITED NUMBER OF COPIES AVAILABLE FROM NBS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-02085-1. US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. Stock Order No. NBS-SP 480-36. National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

404. **SPECIAL NATIONAL WORKSHOP—CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM EVALUATION—SELECTED WORKSHOP PAPERS—CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM. E. SCULLIN, Ed.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 86 p. 1981. **NCJ-75712**

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS SELECTED PAPERS FROM A SPECIAL NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM EVALUATION HELD MARCH 17-19, 1980, THAT FOCUSED ON MAJOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM EVALUATION EFFORTS. AN EVALUATION OF VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IS PRESENTED THAT EXAMINES THE PROBLEMS OF DOING RESEARCH IN A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT AND THE ROLES OF PROGRAM EVALUATION IN VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AS THEY EVOLVED DURING THE PAST DECADE. A STUDY CONDUCTED UNDER THE NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM (NEP) OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE IS OUTLINED INCLUDING THE STUDY APPROACH, FINDINGS, IMPLICATIONS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE FOR POLICYMAKING, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR EVALUATION RESEARCH. COMMUNITY SERVICE SANCTIONING PROJECTS ARE EMPHASIZED IN A PAPER THAT DESCRIBES THE PROCEDURES FOR ARRIVING AT A COMPOSITE EVALUABLE MODEL, SOME INITIAL IMPRESSIONS REGARDING COMMUNITY SERVICE SANCTIONING PROJECTS, AND A PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF A COMPOSITE PROJECT. IN ADDITION, A PROGRAM IS DESCRIBED THAT TESTS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ALTERNATE METHODS OF HANDLING REQUESTS FOR POLICE SERVICE BY THE WILMINGTON, DEL., POLICE DEPARTMENT. A 1978 EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY ANTICRIME PROGRAMS IS PRESENTED THAT ASSESSES SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS THAT RESIDENTS AND RESIDENT GROUPS CAN BEST PERFORM IN THE PROCESS OF CRIME PREVENTION, THE STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENT GROUPS THAT LIMIT THEIR CRIME PREVENTION EFFECTIVENESS, THE IMPACT OF LEAA GRANTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH GROUPS, AND THE OTHER NEEDED TYPES OF SUPPORT TO THESE GROUPS. A FINAL PAPER DEFENDS AND EXAMINES THE EFFECTS OF TARGETED PROSECUTION OF 'CAREER CRIMINALS' THROUGH AN INTENSIVE ANALYSIS OF PROGRAM PROCESSES AND PROGRAM EFFECTS IN FOUR JURISDICTIONS (NEW ORLEANS, LA., FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, KALAMAZOO, MICH., AND SAN DIEGO, CALIF.) TABLES, FIGURES AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED; REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH CHAPTER. A CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM EVALUATION AGENDA IS APPENDED. FOR SEPARATE PAPERS, SEE NCJ 75713-18.

Supplemental Notes: SELECTED WORKSHOP PAPERS, MARCH 17-19, 1980.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

405. **SPECIAL NATIONAL WORKSHOP—STATE LEGISLATIVE STRATEGIES FOR CORRECTIONAL REFORM—WORKSHOP PROCEEDING—CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM, MAY 19-20, 1980. By G. D. REINER, E. SCULLIN and C. FOX, Eds.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 81 p. 1981.
NCJ-77110

PROCEEDINGS FROM THE 1980 SPECIAL NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON STATE LEGISLATIVE STRATEGIES FOR CORRECTIONAL REFORM ARE PRESENTED; THE WORKSHOP WAS HELD TO EXAMINE THE MAJOR CORRECTIONAL REFORM ISSUES CURRENTLY FACING STATE LEGISLATORS AROUND THE COUNTRY. THESE ISSUES INCLUDE PRISON OVERCROWDING, PRISON CONDITIONS, SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES, AND ALTERNATIVE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS. LEGISLATORS FROM APPROXIMATELY 20 STATES WERE INVITED TO SHARE THEIR EXPERIENCES, LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES, AND STRATEGIES. THE WORKSHOP WAS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE (NIJ) AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES (NCSL). A DESCRIPTION OF THE THREE ELEMENTS OF NIJ'S RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM—RESEARCH UTILIZATION WORKSHOPS, SPECIAL NATIONAL WORKSHOPS, AND FIELD TEST SUPPORT—PRECEDES THE WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS. THE SPEECHES INCLUDE THE KEYNOTE ADDRESS GIVEN BY THE SPECIAL PRISON MASTER TO THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND ON SOME CURRENT UNDERLYING PROBLEMS IN CORRECTIONS, A SPEECH BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PRISON PROJECT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ON STATE LEGISLATIVE STRATEGIES FOR CORRECTIONAL REFORM, AND A SPEECH BY A JOURNALIST AND RESEARCHER ON THE IMPORTANCE OF PAROLE AS A SAFEGUARD AGAINST SENTENCING ABUSE. IN ADDITION, THE DOCUMENT CONTAINS THE EDITED REMARKS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA PANEL CONCERNING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ADULT PENAL CODE, THE JUVENILE CODE, AND THE CORRECTIONS CODE BETWEEN 1977-80; THE REMARKS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA PANEL CONCERNING THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1973; AND THE REMARKS OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA PANEL OUTLINING LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS AT PRISON REFORM IN FLORIDA, INCLUDING EFFORTS TO RELIEVE OVERCROWDING. IN ADDITION, THE STATE OF MARYLAND PANEL OUTLINES RECENT POLITICAL HISTORY IN THE STATE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO CORRECTIONAL REFORM. A SUMMARY OF SMALL GROUP SESSIONS COVERS THE AREAS OF STATE CORRECTIONAL PROBLEMS AND CAUSES, LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES, AND LEGISLATIVE STRATEGIES FOR CORRECTIONAL REFORM. A WORKSHOP AGENDA, A LIST OF WORKSHOP PLANNING COMMITTEE MEMBERS, AND A WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT LIST ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

406. **SPEEDY TRIAL—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STATE SPEEDY TRIAL PROVISIONS. By B. O. FORT, J. W. MCCULLOUGH, B. J. HOEL, J. L. MAIRS, J. M. SIMONITSCH, C. CLARK, and P. HEENAN.** Midwest Research Institute, 425 Volker Boulevard, Kansas City, MO 64110; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 199 p. 1978.
NCJ-48110

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY SECTION OF THIS REPORT PRESENTS A WIDE RANGE OF VIEWPOINTS OF ACADEMICIANS, ADMINISTRATORS, AND PRACTITIONERS PLUS CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY ITEMS. PROVISIONS FOR SPEEDY TRIAL IN EACH STATE ARE COMPARED. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTAINS 165 ITEMS DEALING SPECIFICALLY WITH SPEEDY TRIALS. IT INCLUDES LEGAL AND NONLEGAL BOOKS, GOVERNMENT REPORTS, HANDBOOKS, STANDARDS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIGESTS, NEWSLETTERS, EDITORIALS, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, SPEECHES, SYMPOSIA, MEMORANDUMS, LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS, AND OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES. IT IS ANNOTATED. THE MATERIALS ARE PRIMARILY DATED 1967-1977. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SPEEDY TRIAL LAW IS CURRENT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1978. IT CONTAINS 53 CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, 239 STATUTES, 63 COURT RULES, AND APPROXIMATELY 2,357 COURT DECISIONS CONSOLIDATED INTO 2,712 ENTRIES PERTAINING TO EACH OF THE 50 STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND U.S. FEDERAL COURTS. THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STATE SPEEDY TRIAL PROVISIONS CONTAINS (1) A CATALOG OF SPEEDY TRIAL PROVISIONS IN ALL 50 STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE FEDERAL SYSTEM, AND THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION STANDARDS; AND (2) A DISCUSSION OF THE NATURE OF THESE PROVISIONS. A MATRIX FORMAT IS USED WITH THE JURISDICTIONS ON THE VERTICAL AXIS AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROVISIONS ON THE HORIZONTAL AXIS. DEFINITIONS AND A DISCUSSION OF THE PROVISIONS ARE INCLUDED. A LIST OF SOURCES FOR MATERIALS AND A REFERENCE LIST OF AGENCIES ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

407. **SPOUSE ABUSE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. C. JOHNSON, J. FERRY, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 67 p. 1978. **NCJ-54427**

THIS SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHTS THE PROBLEM OF SPOUSE ABUSE AND THE VARIOUS FORMS OF INTERVENTION CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. IT CONTAINS 91 ENTRIES WITH ABSTRACTS. BOOKS, ARTICLES, AND REPORTS PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1975 AND 1978 ARE CITED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR. THE CITATIONS ARE PRESENTED IN TWO PARTS: (1) THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM--DESCRIPTIONS OF WIFE ABUSE, HUSBAND ABUSE, AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ANALYSES OF THE CAUSES, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGE; AND (2) INTERVENTION--THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN SPOUSE ABUSE CASES AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO BATTERED SPOUSES, AND EXAMPLES OF REFUGE SHELTERS FOR ABUSED WIVES AND HUSBANDS. ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS CITED HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE, AND INFORMATION ON OBTAINING THE DOCUMENTS IS PROVIDED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE A LIST OF INFORMATION SOURCES AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT DEAL WITH THE SPOUSE ABUSE ISSUE.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

408. **STAFF WORKING PAPERS OF THE DRUG LAW EVALUATION PROJECT—A COMPANION VOLUME TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NEW YORK DRUG LAW EVALUATION.** Joint Committee on New York Drug Law Evaluation. 329 p. 1978. **NCJ-47561**

THE TRENDS IN VARIOUS INDICATORS OF HEROIN USE IN NEW YORK STATE ARE ANALYZED TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THE STATE'S DRUG AND SENTENCING LAWS ENACTED IN 1973. THE 1973 LAWS INCREASED THE PENALTIES FOR MANY CRIMES INVOLVING THE SALE OR POSSESSION OF DRUGS AND WERE INTENDED TO REDUCE THE EXTENT OF ILLICIT DRUG USE AND THE NUMBER OF STREET CRIMES COMMITTED BY USERS. TRENDS IN NEW YORK WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE IN OTHER CITIES AND STATES ON THE EAST COAST. THE INDICATORS USED IN THE STUDY WERE

BASED ON THOSE USED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE, AND INCLUDED ANALYSES OF NARCOTICS-RELATED DEATHS, SERUM HEPATITIS CASES, EMERGENCY ROOM REPORTS OF NARCOTICS CASES, TREATMENT PROGRAM ADMISSIONS, HEROIN PURITY, AND PROPERTY CRIME COMPLAINTS. THE METHODS USED TO ANALYZE THESE TRENDS INCLUDED AN EXAMINATION OF EACH OF THE INDICATORS, A COMBINATION OF ALL OF THE RESULTS TO IDENTIFY ANY GENERAL TRENDS WITHIN A JURISDICTION, AND COMPARING NEW YORK CITY AND STATE WITH OTHER AREAS ON THE EAST COAST. THE RESULTS OF EACH OF THESE ANALYSES ARE PRESENTED ALONG WITH TABLES AND GRAPHS OF DATA FROM EACH. THE GENERAL CONCLUSIONS FROM THE STUDY ARE THAT THERE HAS NOT BEEN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE OR DECREASE IN NARCOTICS USE SINCE THE ENACTMENT OF THE 1973 LAWS. A CONSISTENCY AMONG INDICATORS SUPPORTS THIS CONCLUSION. IN A DIRECT COMPARISON WITH WASHINGTON, D.C., IT WAS FOUND THAT HEROIN USE IN WASHINGTON HAS INCREASED STEADILY SINCE 1973, WHILE IT HAS REMAINED RELATIVELY STABLE IN NEW YORK CITY. THIS MIGHT BE DUE TO THE LAWS IN NEW YORK, BUT COULD ALSO SIMPLY REFLECT MARKET CONDITIONS. STATEWIDE TRENDS DO NOT SHOW ANY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES AS A RESULT OF THE 1973 DRUG LAWS. APPENDIXES CONTAIN INFORMATION ON THE 1973 NEW YORK STATE DRUG LAW AND A GLOSSARY OF TERMS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00647-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

409. **STANDARD CASE SET—A TOOL FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE DECISIONMAKERS. By J. E. JACOBY, L. R. MELLON, S. H. TURNER, and E. C. RATLEDGE.** Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc, 1990 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. 80 p. 1982. **NCJ-79226**

THIS REPORT EXPLAINS HOW A SET OF STANDARD CASES CAN BE USED TO TEST CONSISTENCY AND UNIFORMITY IN DECISIONMAKING AMONG PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL WITHIN A CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AND THEN PRESENTS THE 30 CRIMINAL CASES THAT COMPOSE THE SET ALONG WITH EVALUATION FORMS. THE STANDARD CASE SET WAS DEVELOPED AS A RESEARCH TOOL FOR A NATIONWIDE PROJECT ON PROSECUTORIAL DECISIONMAKING, BUT IT HAS THE POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS, AND TRAINING FUNCTIONS OF BOTH PROSECUTOR AND PUBLIC DEFENDER OFFICES. THE 30 CASES IN THIS HANDBOOK WERE SELECTED FROM APPROXIMATELY 250 FACTUAL SITUATIONS AND REFLECT A UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE FOLLOWING PERSPECTIVES: THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE, THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE DEFENDANT'S PRIOR RECORD, AND THE CASE'S EVIDENTIARY STRENGTH. THUS, THE SET DOES NOT REPRESENT NORMAL PATTERNS OF CRIME, WHICH GENERALLY SHOW HIGH FREQUENCIES OF LESS SERIOUS CRIMES. EACH CASE HAS THREE PARTS: A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCUSED AND THE ARREST CHARGES, A SUMMARY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL EVENT, AND THE PHYSICAL AND TESTIMONIAL EVIDENCE. ALSO PROVIDED ARE AN EVALUATION FORM FOR THE PARTICIPATING DECISIONMAKER AND AN IDENTIFIER FORM FOR THE EVALUATOR. THE STANDARD CASE SET MEASURES LEVELS OF DISAGREEMENT AMONG STAFF AS WELL AS AGREEMENT LEVELS AMONG ORGANIZATION UNITS IN AN AGENCY. IT ALSO PERMITS COMPARISONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AND BRANCH OFFICES AND CAN BE USED AS A TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT TOOL. PROCEDURES ARE OUTLINED FOR ADMINISTERING THE STANDARD CASE SET AND ANALYZING THE RESULTS. (AUTHOR SUMMARY MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: THIS IS ONE OF FOUR REPORTS ON PROSECUTORIAL DECISIONMAKING.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

410. **STANDARDS OF CARE IN ADULT AND JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. LEVINE and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 43 p. 1980. **NCJ-61443**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY PRESENTS 60 CITATIONS SELECTED FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE ON STANDARDS OF CARE IN ADULT AND JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS. PRESENTED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR, MOST OF THE CITATIONS DATE FROM THE MID-1960'S TO THE LATE 1970'S. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS. THE FIRST PART CITES 52 PUBLICATIONS ON STANDARDS FOR ADULT INSTITUTIONS, WHILE THE SECOND LISTS 8 PUBLICATIONS DEALING WITH SUPPLEMENTARY STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS. THE SECTION ON STANDARDS FOR ADULT INSTITUTIONS COVERS SUCH ISSUES AS ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS, OPERATIONS AND TREATMENT, FACILITIES, HEALTH AND DIET, AND SECURITY STANDARDS; ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF STANDARDS; ACCREDITATION; PRISONERS' LEGAL STATUS; AND MODEL ACTS. SUPPLEMENTARY STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS COVER DETENTION, CUSTODY, FACILITIES, PERSONNEL, HEALTH CARE, INTAKE AND PREDISPOSITION PROCEDURES, AND PROGRAM STANDARDS, AS WELL AS LEGAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MINORS. PUBLICATIONS CITED INCLUDE JOURNAL ARTICLES, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, AND LAW REVIEW ARTICLES. A LIST OF SOURCES IS APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00909-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

411. **STRATEGIES FOR REINTEGRATING THE EX-OFFENDER—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By C. T. JONES. M. KRAVITZ, Ed.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 47 p. 1980. **NCJ-61571**

THE ENTRIES IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON THE POSTRELEASE PROBLEMS OF EX-OFFENDERS AND MAKE LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT ACCESSIBLE TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTITIONERS. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY, WHICH CONTAINS 145 CITATIONS, IS DIVIDED INTO TOPICAL SECTIONS, BEGINNING WITH REINTEGRATION ISSUES AND PROGRAMS. SINCE THE SURVIVAL SKILLS NEEDED IN AN INSTITUTION ARE NOT THE SAME AS THOSE REQUIRED ON THE OUTSIDE, UPON RELEASE MANY EX-INMATES LACK BOTH OPPORTUNITY AND INITIATIVE FOR EXERCISING RESPONSIBILITY IN FAMILY RELATIONS, CIVIC ACTIVITIES, MONEY MANAGEMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT. THE DOCUMENTS IN THIS FIRST SECTION DEAL WITH SUCH GENERAL PROBLEMS AND DESCRIBE PROGRAMS DEVELOPED TO FACILITATE EX-OFFENDER REENTRY INTO THE COMMUNITY. THE SECOND TOPIC IS FINANCIAL RESOURCES, AND AMONG THE ENTRIES ARE STUDIES ADDRESSING THE EFFECT OF GATE MONEY UPON RECIDIVISM. FINDING AND RETAINING MEANINGFUL EMPLOYMENT IS THE PRIMARY ELEMENT OF SUCCESSFUL REINTEGRATION. THE ENTRIES UNDER EMPLOYMENT DEAL WITH THESE PROBLEMS AND WITH BUSINESS

AND GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO IMPROVE EX-OFFENDER OPPORTUNITIES. A SPECIAL TOPIC ON SUPPORTED WORK REPRESENTS STUDIES OF TRANSITIONAL WORK SETTINGS IN WHICH EX-OFFENDERS EARN A LIVING, DEVELOP WORK HABITS, AND GAIN A HISTORY OF EMPLOYMENT. FURTHER, A SECTION IS DEVOTED TO PROGRAMS THAT EMPLOY RELEASED OFFENDERS AS COUNSELORS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. THE TOPIC OF CIVIL DISABILITIES CONTAINS WORKS DISCUSSING THE ETHICAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, AND PRACTICAL QUESTIONS RAISED BY STATUTORY LICENSING PROVISIONS THAT LIMIT EX-OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT AND STRATEGIES FOR CHANGE. THOUGH USUALLY SHORT-LIVED, SOME PROGRAMS ARE CONDUCTED BY EX-OFFENDER ORGANIZATIONS FOR NEWLY RELEASED INMATES. THESE EFFORTS ARE DESCRIBED IN STUDIES UNDER THE TOPIC OF EX-OFFENDER-OPERATED PROGRAMS. FINALLY, THE LAST SECTION CONTAINS BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND DIRECTORIES ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF EX-OFFENDER REINTEGRATION. INFORMATION ON OBTAINING THE DOCUMENTS CITED IS PROVIDED AND THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A LIST OF NATIONAL EX-OFFENDER ORGANIZATIONS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program; GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00987-5.

412. **STREET LIGHTING PROJECTS—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM PHASE I REPORT. By J. M. TIEN, V. F. O'DONNELL, BARNETT A I, and P. B. MIRCHANDANI.** Public Systems Evaluation, Inc, 929 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139. 112 p. 1979. **NCJ-47011**

A STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW ON THE IMPACT OF STREET LIGHTING ON CRIME AND THE FEAR OF CRIME IS PRESENTED. THE REPORT, WHICH IS BASED ON A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PAST AND ONGOING STREET-LIGHTING PROJECTS, DOCUMENTS A NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM PHASE I STUDY. THE HISTORICAL AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT OF STREET LIGHTING IS TRACED, ISSUES RELEVANT TO STREET LIGHTING AND CRIME ARE REVIEWED, AND AN EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STREET-LIGHTING PROJECTS IS DEVELOPED. A SYSTEMATIC ASSESSMENT OF EVALUATION STUDIES IN STREET LIGHTING IS PRESENTED, AND DESIGN FOR THE EVALUATION OF INDIVIDUAL STREET-LIGHTING PROJECTS IS OUTLINED. GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE ABOUT STREET LIGHTING AND CRIME ARE IDENTIFIED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES ARE OFFERED. THE REPORT POINTS TO THE LACK OF RELIABLE, UNIFORM DATA AND TO THE INADEQUACY OF EVALUATION STUDIES ON STREET LIGHTING AND CRIME. IT IS NOTED THAT, WHILE THERE IS NO SIGNIFICANT EVIDENCE THAT STREET LIGHTING AFFECTS THE LEVEL OF CRIME, THERE IS A STRONG INDICATION THAT INCREASED LIGHTING DECREASES THE FEAR OF CRIME. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT RESEARCH FOCUS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIGHT AND CRIME AT THE MICRO AND MACRO LEVELS, AND THAT EVALUATION ACTIVITIES CONCENTRATE ON ASSURING THE UNIFORMITY AND COMPARABILITY OF DATA ON THE IMPACT OF STREET LIGHTING. A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. FOR THE FULL FINAL REPORT OF WHICH THIS IS A SUMMARY, SEE NCJ-47010. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

413. **STRUCTURED PLEA NEGOTIATIONS.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 45 p. 1979. **NCJ-66847**

THIS STRUCTURED PLEA NEGOTIATIONS TEST DESIGN IS INTENDED TO INCREASE THE EQUITY, EFFICIENCY, AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLEA BARGAINING, A PROCESS WHICH MOST JURISDICTIONS WILL CONTINUE TO USE. A NUMBER OF SINGLE, LOCAL COURT SYSTEMS OF GENERAL TRIAL JURISDICTION HAVE EXPERIMENTED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS FORMS OF STRUCTURED PLEA NEGOTIATIONS. IN ORDER TO ASSESS THE FEASIBILITY OF THIS CONCEPT, THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ) HAS DEVISED A TEST DESIGN WHICH WILL INVOLVE SELECTED COURTS WITHIN ONE JURISDICTION IN THREE DIFFERENT STATES. PROCESSES OF DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION AS WELL AS THEIR OUTCOMES WILL BE EVALUATED BY THE INSTITUTE. TEST DESIGN GOALS ARE TO IMPLEMENT A PLEA NEGOTIATIONS PROCESS THAT IS EQUITABLE TO ALL PARTIES, SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW, AND COGNIZANT OF ALL PARTIES' NEEDS AND VIEWS, AND IS AN EFFICIENT PROCEDURE THAT REDUCES COURT PROCESSING TIME AND DELAYS. A THIRD GOAL IS TO DEVELOP AN EFFECTIVE PLEA NEGOTIATION SYSTEM WHICH BOTH VICTIM AND DEFENDANT PERCEIVE AS LEGITIMATE AND FAIR BY INVOLVING BOTH PARTIES IN THE PROCESS. THE TEST USES AN EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN IN WHICH POTENTIAL CASES ARE SCREENED FOR ELIGIBILITY AND THEN RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO EXPERIMENTAL (STRUCTURED PLEA NEGOTIATION CONFERENCE) OR CONTROL CONDITIONS. THE ANALYTIC FRAMEWORK ADDRESSES BOTH LONG-TERM TRENDS AND IMMEDIATE PROGRAM EFFECTS. THE SUGGESTED MINIMUM NUMBER OF CASES WITHIN THE SMALLEST UNIT FOR ANALYSIS IS 100. DATA REQUIREMENTS WILL INCLUDE SYSTEM-LEVEL, CASE-LEVEL, AND INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL INFORMATION REGARDING SUCH FACTORS AS CASE IDENTIFIERS, OFFENSE INFORMATION, CASE STRENGTH, AND INDIVIDUAL DATA CONCERNING ACTORS' BACKGROUND AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, ATTITUDES TOWARD THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND MORE. EVALUATIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED AT EACH OF THE SITES TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE NEGOTIATIONS. THIS BOOKLET COVERS PRECONFERENCE PROCEDURE AND PLEA-NEGOTIATION CONFERENCE STRUCTURE, POSTCONFERENCE REQUIREMENTS, NILECJ IMPLEMENTATION, AND SUPPORT AND SITE SELECTION. SOURCE MATERIAL FOR PLEA NEGOTIATIONS TEST DESIGN IS ATTACHED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: TEST DESIGN.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

414. **STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC AND REHABILITATIVE ASPECTS OF PRISON INDUSTRY—ANALYSIS OF PRISON INDUSTRIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGE.** Econ Incorporated, 900 State Road, Princeton, NJ 08540. 170 p. 1978. **NCJ-46045**

AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PRISON INDUSTRIES IN CONNECTICUT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS PRESENTED WITH A MODEL FOR A SELF-SUFFICIENT WORK PROGRAM AND A STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PRISON INDUSTRY CHANGE. THE OVERALL GOAL OF THE STUDY WAS TO IDENTIFY SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM STRATEGIES FOR CHANGING PRISON INDUSTRIES INTO SELF-SUPPORTING LABOR SYSTEMS WHILE SIMULTANEOUSLY PROMOTING THE REHABILITATION OF PRISON INMATES. ALL OF THE MAJOR TASKS OF THE STUDY REPORTED IN THIS VOLUME WERE CONDUCTED IN CONNECTICUT, WITH THE MAJOR EMPHASIS ON THE PRISON INDUSTRIES IN THE CONNECTICUT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF SOMERS, A MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON. THE INDIVIDUAL STUDIES PERFORMED IN THIS SYSTEM ARE OUTLINED. THEY INCLUDE A JOB MARKET SURVEY, AN INMATE MANPOWER SURVEY, AND A PRODUCT/

SERVICE SALES ANALYSIS. MAJOR CONSIDERATIONS WHICH MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT WITH SUCH AN ANALYSIS—PRODUCT AND LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND, CORRECTIONAL POLICIES, LEGAL CONSTRAINTS -ARE DISCUSSED. A NEW CONCEPT IN PRISON INDUSTRIES, THE FREE VENTURE MODEL, IS PROPOSED TO MAKE CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES EMULATE PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE WITHIN THE PRISON SETTING. THE PROGRAM WOULD CREATE A REALISTIC WORK ENVIRONMENT FOR INMATES, PROVIDE FOR PARTIAL REIMBURSEMENT TO THE STATE OF COSTS OF CUSTODY AS WELL AS RESTITUTION PAYMENTS TO VICTIMS, GRADUALLY PREPARE INMATES FOR SUCCESSFUL REINTEGRATION OF OFFENDERS INTO THE COMMUNITY, AND CREATE SELF-SUPPORTING OR EVEN PROFIT-MAKING BUSINESS OPERATIONS. THE VOLUME INCLUDES A DISCUSSION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE FREE VENTURE PROGRAM TO OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE INSTITUTION, AND THE FINAL SECTION OUTLINES A PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR THE PROGRAM. ITEMS FOR SHORT-TERM CHANGE, SUCH AS ESTABLISHING A NUMBER OF FREE VENTURE INDUSTRY SHOPS AND DEVELOPING A MARKETING PROGRAM, ARE DISCUSSED. THESE ARE FOLLOWED BY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LONG-TERM CHANGE, INVOLVING SUCH ITEMS AS PROGRAM GROWTH DECISIONS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES. CHARTS AND DIAGRAMS ARE PROVIDED THROUGHOUT THE VOLUME TO ILLUSTRATE THE EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. FOR RELATED DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ 46041-46044, 46046, AND 45627.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00690-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

415. **STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC AND REHABILITATIVE ASPECTS OF PRISON INDUSTRY—TECHNICAL TASKS AND RESULTS.** Econ Incorporated, 900 State Road, Princeton, NJ 08540. 463 p. 1978. **NCJ-46046**

ANALYSES OF EXISTING CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES IN CONNECTICUT AND OF PROPOSED NEW INDUSTRIES, AS WELL AS MEASURES FOR THE EVALUATION OF A PROPOSED PROGRAM, ARE PRESENTED. IN ORDER TO DEVELOP A MODEL PRISON INDUSTRY PROGRAM, IT WAS NECESSARY TO SURVEY THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POTENTIAL CONNECTICUT PRISON INDUSTRY WORK FORCE AND DEVELOP A MEASURE OF THE IMPACT OF THE PRISON INDUSTRY ON THIS INMATE POPULATION. SURVEY RESULTS ARE PRESENTED IN THE FORM OF INMATE PROFILES, DESCRIPTIONS OF INMATE AND SUPERVISOR ATTITUDES, AND ANALYSES OF PAROLEES' EMPLOYMENT AND RECIDIVISM RATES. ANALYSES OF FOUR EXISTING INDUSTRIES—PRINT SHOP, DENTAL LABORATORY, TYPEWRITER REPAIR, AND FURNITURE UPHOLSTERY—AT THE SOMERS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INCLUDE JOB MARKET SURVEYS, SALES MARKET SURVEYS, A REVIEW OF MARKETING AND MANPOWER SCHEDULING IN EACH SHOP, AND AN ANALYSIS OF EACH SHOP'S POTENTIAL PROFITABILITY. FOUR NEW INDUSTRIES ARE PROPOSED AS SUITABLE FOR ESTABLISHMENT AT SOMERS: MICROFILMING, METAL PRODUCTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIR, AND BAKERY PRODUCTS. THE CRITERIA USED IN SELECTING THESE INDUSTRIES ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE NECESSARY CAPITAL AND MANPOWER RESOURCES, A JOB MARKET FORECAST, AND A PROPOSED MODE OF OPERATIONS. AN EVALUATION OF THE STATE'S EXISTING OFFENDER-BASED INFORMATION SYSTEM AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT ARE DISCUSSED. THE FINAL SECTION DESCRIBES THE DEFINITION OF MEASURES PROPOSED FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE FREE VENTURE MODEL PRISON INDUSTRY PROGRAM (DESCRIBED IN A SEPARATE VOLUME) IN THREE DIMENSIONS: INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS, PRISON INDUSTRY OPERATIONS, AND INMATE POSTRELEASE OUTCOME. RESULTS OF THE PRETEST OF THE EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS ARE REPORTED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE: (1) A COPY OF THE INMATE QUESTIONNAIRE; (2) A DESCRIPTION OF THE COST ELEMENTS INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING; (3) COPIES OF THE INMATE PROFILE DATA SHEET, MONTHLY FOLLOWUP INSTRUMENT, EMPLOYER QUESTIONNAIRE, AND FORMS FOR PAROLEES' EVALUATION OF PRISON INDUSTRIES; AND (4) THE INDUSTRY PRODUCTION ANALYSIS PACKAGE. FOR RELATED DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ-45627 AND 46041-46045.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00691-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

416. **SUPERVISED PRE-TRIAL RELEASE.** US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. 51 p. 1980. **NCJ-65782**

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES AN EXPERIMENTAL TEST TO IDENTIFY AND ASSESS APPROACHES FOR SUPERVISING DEFENDANTS RELEASED FROM PRETRIAL CUSTODY ON CONDITIONS DESIGNED TO ASSURE THEIR APPEARANCE IN COURT. THE TEST HAD THREE PRIMARY PURPOSES: TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THE SUPERVISED RELEASE PROGRAM ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF SUPERVISED RELEASE ACTIVITIES ON THE FAILURE TO APPEAR RATES OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS, AND TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF SUPERVISED RELEASE ACTIVITIES ON THE RATES OF PRETRIAL CRIME OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS. PROGRAM COMPONENTS TO BE TESTED INCLUDED THE BASIC PROGRAM STRUCTURE, THE TARGET GROUP, PROGRAM ADMISSION, SUPERVISED RELEASE ACTIVITIES, AND MONITORING PROCEDURES. EVALUATION FOCUSED ON THE PRIMARY PURPOSES OF THE TEST, THE ANALYTIC FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION DESIGN, AND THE MEASUREMENT OF IMPACT ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE TEST EFFORT WAS DESIGNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION WITHIN THREE JURISDICTIONS AND WAS DIVIDED INTO THE STAGES OF INITIAL RECRUITMENT AND PLANNING (5 MONTHS), CLIENT INTAKE, ASSIGNMENT TO TEST GROUPS, IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES (18 MONTHS), AND PREPARATION OF DATA FOR EVALUATION AND CLOSE OUT (1 MONTH). SITE SELECTION CRITERIA CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL TO TEST DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION ARE LISTED, AS WELL AS SITE SELECTION CRITERIA CONSIDERED HELPFUL. A LIST OF SOURCE MATERIAL FOR SUPERVISED RELEASE PROGRAM TEST DESIGN IS ATTACHED.

Supplemental Notes: TEST DESIGN.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00899-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

417. **SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF ARSON AND ARSON INVESTIGATION: EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM. By J. F. BOUDREAU, Q. Y. KWAN, W. E. FARAGHER, and G. C. DENAULT.** Aerospace Corporation, 2350 East El Segundo Boulevard, El Segundo, CA 90245. 132 p. 1976. **NCJ-39113**

THIS REPORT CONTAINS THE RESULTS OF A STUDY OF ARSON AND OF CURRENT METHODS AND NEEDS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN ARSON INVESTIGATION. CURRENTLY AVAILABLE ARSON STATISTICS AND STUDIES OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ARSONISTS ARE PRESENTED, AND THEIR LIMITATIONS NOTED. NUMEROUS TABLES ILLUSTRATING THIS STATISTICAL INFORMATION ARE INTEGRATED IN THE TEXT. A QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED USING A SE-

LECTED GROUP OF LEADING ARSON INVESTIGATORS TO IDENTIFY NEEDS IN ARSON INVESTIGATION. ANOTHER COMPONENT OF THE STUDY WAS A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA ON ARSON, ARSON ARRESTS, AND ARSON CONVICTIONS FROM 108 CITIES OVER A 4-YEAR PERIOD. A REVIEW OF THE CAPABILITIES AND NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TECHNICAL METHODS OF ARSON INVESTIGATION IS PRESENTED. A NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE REDUCTION OF ARSON AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF ARSON INVESTIGATION ALSO ARE INCLUDED. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE ARSON INVESTIGATION FIELD SHOULD INCLUDE INCREASING THE NUMBER AND THE TRAINING OF ARSON INVESTIGATORS, DEVELOPING MORE EFFECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR THEIR USE, AND IMPROVING COOPERATION WITH INSURANCE COMPANIES. ALSO NECESSARY TO IMPROVEMENT ARE ESTABLISHING AN AUTOMATED DATA SYSTEM FOR ARSON INVESTIGATION AND ESCALATING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON ARSON INVESTIGATIVE METHODS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RELEVANT MATERIAL IS INCLUDED IN THE DOCUMENT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00600-1. US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

418. **SURVEY OF ARSON AND ARSON RESPONSE CAPABILITIES IN SELECTED JURISDICTIONS. By S. H. WEBSTER and K. E. MATHEWS JR.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 46 p. 1979. **NCJ-55792**

A SURVEY OF ALL FIRE DEPARTMENTS FOR CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 50,000 OR MORE COLLECTED DATA ON ARSON INCIDENCE, THE DISPOSITION OF ARSON CASES, THE NUMBER OF ARSON UNIT PERSONNEL, AND SUPPORT SYSTEM USES. QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SENT TO 435 FIRE CHIEFS, AND 174 WERE COMPLETED AND RETURNED. THE SURVEY, COMMISSIONED BY LEAA'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, COVERED FOUR ASPECTS OF ARSON-RELATED ACTIVITY: THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM AND MAGNITUDE OF EFFORT APPLIED IN JURISDICTIONS; DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION, PERSONNEL RESOURCES, EQUIPMENT, PROGRAM OPERATIONS, TRAINING, AND PREVENTION TECHNIQUES; USE OF SUPPORT SYSTEMS SUCH AS DATA PROCESSING PROGRAMS, TASK FORCES, THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT, AND OUTSIDE INVESTIGATIVE RESOURCES; AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING FUTURE LEGISLATION AND FUNDING PRIORITIES. THE RESPONSES INDICATE THAT MANY CITIES, PARTICULARLY THOSE WITH HIGH ARSON RATES, HAVE IMPLEMENTED TASK FORCES TO COORDINATE CITY RESOURCES AGAINST ARSON, THAT CITIES WITH DECLINING POPULATIONS HAVE MORE BUILDING AND ARSON FIRES, AND THAT ARSON FIRES PER CAPITA HAVE ALMOST DOUBLED BETWEEN 1971 AND 1977. THE SURVEY ALSO REVEALS THAT MOTIVES FOR ARSON FIRES ARE VANDALISM (42 PERCENT), REVENGE (23 PERCENT), PYROMANIA (14 PERCENT), MONETARY PROFIT (14 PERCENT), AND CRIME COVER (7 PERCENT). ACCORDING TO THE RESPONSE DATA, 18.5 PERCENT OF FIRES CLASSIFIED AS INCENDIARY WERE CLEARED BY ARREST, FIRE DEPARTMENTS ASSIGN ONLY ONE STAFF MEMBER TO THEIR ARSON UNIT FOR EVERY $2.5 MILLION IN THE BUDGET, AND 58 PERCENT OF ALL CITIES THAT HAVE INSTITUTED ARSON TASK FORCES ARE PLEASED WITH THE RESULT. FIRE CHIEFS SUGGESTED THAT ARSON BE MADE A PART I UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS INDEX CRIME, THAT THE MODEL ARSON CODE BE REVISED AND STRENGTHENED, AND THAT INSURANCE LAW OR PRACTICE BE RESTRUCTURED TO MAKE COMPANIES MORE RESPONSIBLE IN WRITING POLICIES, SETTLING, SHARING INFORMATION, AND SETTING THE MAXIMUM VALUE OF INSURANCE. OTHER SURVEY FINDINGS, TABULAR DATA, AND THE QUESTIONNAIRE ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agencies: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531; US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

419. **SURVEY OF CLOTHING REQUIREMENTS FOR UNIFORMED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.** Welson and Company, Inc; US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 25 p. 1978. **NCJ-46758**

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POLICE UNIFORM WHICH ARE OF MAJOR CONCERN TO THE OFFICER ARE IDENTIFIED; THESE CONCERNS ARE CORRELATED WITH THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICER; AND AREAS FOR CLOTHING IMPROVEMENT ARE DEFINED. THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE UNIFORM ARE TO BE DURABLE AND TO IDENTIFY THE WEARER AS A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER; TO BE COMFORTABLE WITHOUT HINDERING MOBILITY; AND TO PROVIDE PROTECTION AGAINST THE ENVIRONMENT AND INJURY. A SURVEY WAS MADE OF 304 POLICE DEPARTMENTS ACROSS THE COUNTRY. UNIFORM MANUFACTURERS, OTHER CLOTHING EXPERTS, AND POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL WERE ALSO INTERVIEWED. THE SURVEY CONSISTED OF 20 QUESTIONS AND A REQUEST FOR SUGGESTIONS ON CLOTHING IMPROVEMENT. OUT OF THE 304 DEPARTMENTS WHICH RECEIVED THE SURVEY, ONLY 96 RESPONDED, INCLUDING 21 URBAN DEPARTMENTS AND 75 RURAL DEPARTMENTS. UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED IN 61 PERCENT OF THE DEPARTMENTS; REQUIREMENTS WERE BASED ON THEIR OWN UNIFORMS' PERFORMANCE AND TESTS OF THE VARIOUS CLOTHING TYPES WHICH WERE AVAILABLE. THE SURVEY SHOWED THAT WEAR WAS THE MAJOR REASON FOR THE PURCHASE OF NEW UNIFORMS. HALF OF THE DEPARTMENTS REPLACED THEIR UNIFORMS ANNUALLY AND THE OTHER HALF REPLACED THEM AS THEY WERE NEEDED. IN CHOOSING UNIFORMS, POLICE AGENCIES WERE MAINLY CONCERNED WITH OFFICER RECOGNITION, AND THEN PROTECTION AGAINST THE WEATHER. THERE WAS LESS INTEREST IN DESIGN AND PROTECTION AGAINST ATTACK. RURAL AGENCIES REPORTED THAT THEY MOST DESIRED IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHING WEIGHT AND RESISTANCE TO TEAR AND PENETRATION. URBAN AGENCIES RECOMMENDED VENTILATION AS WELL AS TEAR AND PENETRATION RESISTANCE. SURVEY FINDINGS INDICATED THAT THE MOST FREQUENT CAUSES OF INJURIES TO POLICEMEN WERE PHYSICAL ATTACKS DURING ARRESTS, ENVIRONMENTAL CAUSES, AND AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. CHARTS ON THE SURVEY RESULTS ARE PROVIDED, AND THE ACTUAL QUESTIONNAIRE IS APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-01919-4. US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. Stock Order No. NBS SP480-29; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

420. **SURVEY OF CONSUMER FRAUD LAW FOR INTERVENTION. By J. SHELDON and G. J. ZWEIBEL.** American Institutes for Research, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007; National Consumer Law Center, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108. 225 p. 1977. **NCJ-43733**

THIS REPORT SURVEYS EXISTING CONSUMER FRAUD LAW AT THE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVELS, OUTLINING THE FRAUDULENT PRACTICES THIS LEGISLATION IS TAR-

GETED AGAINST AND THE ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES UTILIZED. A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF CONSUMER FRAUD LAW IS PRESENTED, DELINEATING STATE, LOCAL, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS' CONSUMER FRAUD CONCERNS AND THE METHODS THEY USE TO COMBAT THESE PERCEIVED PROBLEMS. PERSPECTIVE IS ADDED BY INCLUDING DESCRIPTIONS OF HISTORICAL AND FOREIGN APPROACHES TO CONSUMER FRAUD. PART I OF THE REPORT TRACES THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMER FRAUD LAWS. PART II PRESENTS AN ANALYSIS OF 67 CONSUMER FRAUD PRACTICES STATES HAVE TARGETED FOR REGULATION AND 33 STRATEGIES USED TO PREVENT THESE PROHIBITED PRACTICES. PART III DISCUSSES THE VARIOUS APPROACHES THAT MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTRIES TAKE IN POLICING CONSUMER TRANSACTIONS. BOTH THE FRAUD PRACTICES OF CONCERN TO FEDERAL AGENCIES AND THE STRATEGIES UTILIZED TO PREVENT THEM ARE DESCRIBED IN PART IV; ALSO CONTAINED IS AN AGENCY-BY-AGENCY ANALYSIS SUMMARIZING IMPORTANT CONSUMER FRAUD LAWS AND REMEDIES ADMINISTERED BY 28 FEDERAL AGENCIES. PART V SETS OUT INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES THAT FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS HAVE UTILIZED TO COMBAT FRAUD IN THE MARKETPLACE. THE APPENDIX DISCUSSES OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00672-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

421. **TEAM POLICING—RECOMMENDED APPROACHES. By E. J. ALBRIGHT and L. G. SIEGEL.** Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101. 104 p. 1979. **NCJ-61088**

TO PROVIDE POLICE WITH PRACTICAL GUIDELINES ON TEAM POLICING, THIS REPORT SHOWS THE EVOLUTION OF TEAM POLICING CONCEPTS AND EXAMINES THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SUGGESTED PROGRAM DESIGNS. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THIS ANTICRIME STRATEGY AND ITS EVOLUTION FROM TEAM POLICING TO NEIGHBORHOOD TEAM POLICING TO FULL-SERVICE NEIGHBORHOOD TEAM POLICING ARE PROVIDED. IN ADDITION, EVALUATION RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL EVALUATION PHASE I STUDY OF TEAM POLICING AND THE NATIONAL-LEVEL EVALUATION OF THE FULL-SERVICE NEIGHBORHOOD TEAM POLICING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM ARE REPORTED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION WHICH WILL ASSIST POLICE IN DETERMING WHETHER OR NOT TO SET UP A SIMILAR PROGRAM, AND, IF SO, HOW TO PLAN, IMPLEMENT, OPERATE, AND ASSESS SUCH A PROGRAM. REASONS FOR IMPLEMENTING TEAM POLICING, INCLUDING ADVANTAGES, DISADVANTAGES, AND CONSTRAINTS OF THE PROGRAM, ARE DISCUSSED. TWO CHECKLISTS ARE ALSO PROVIDED WHICH MAY BE USED AS CRITERIA FOR DECIDING THE APPROPRIATENESS OF A STRATEGY FOR A PARTICULAR CITY AND ITS POLICE DEPARTMENT. CRITICAL DIMENSIONS OF A TEAM POLICING PROGRAM ARE OUTLINED, AND A SUGGESTED MODEL, BASED ON PAST EXPERIENCES, IS PRESENTED. THE SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS--ADMINISTRATIVE, PERSONNEL, AND BUDGETARY--FOR THIS PROGRAM ARE NOTED, AS WELL AS A SUGGESTED APPROACH FOR IMPLEMENTING THIS STRATEGY, WITH DETAILS FOR INITIAL PROGRAM PLANNING; FOR GAINING COMMITMENTS FROM DEPARTMENT, POLITICAL, AND COMMUNITY LEADERS; FOR INITIAL TRAINING AND IMPLEMENTATION; AND FOR MAKING NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS TO THE PROGRAM TO MATCH THE PARTICULAR ENVIRONMENT. FINALLY, SUGGESTIONS ARE OFFERED FOR ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF A TEAM POLICING PROGRAM. APPENDIXES CONTAIN CASE STUDIES OF TEAM POLICING PROGRAMS IN SANTA ANA, CALIF., AND WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., EXAMPLES OF SEVERAL DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS (PATROL OFFICER DAILY ACTIVITY FORM, JOB SATISFACTION SURVEY FORM, AND COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION SURVEY FORM), AND A LIST OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS CURRENTLY USING TEAM POLICING. SUPPORTING TABULAR DATA, FOOTNOTES, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM DESIGN—A GUIDE TO IMPLEMENTATION.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00828-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

422. **TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM—FINDINGS FROM A DECADE OF TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 24 p. 1981. **NCJ-78155**

THIS BROCHURE DESCRIBES THE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE (NIJ) WHICH SETS MINIMUM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR SPECIFIC TECHNOLOGICAL DEVICES, TESTS COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT AGAINST THESE STANDARDS, AND DISSEMINATES THE RESULTS. THE PROGRAM REVIEWS PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AND EVALUATES NEWLY DEVELOPED STANDARDS AND ONGOING EQUIPMENT TESTING. IT TESTS EQUIPMENT, DEVELOPS VOLUNTARY NATIONAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS, AND PRODUCES USER GUIDES. IT ALSO SUPERVISES A NATIONAL COMPLIANCE TESTING PROGRAM CONDUCTED BY INDEPENDENT LABORATORIES AND DISSEMINATES THE RESULTS. MORE THAN 200,000 COPIES OF STANDARDS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED IN RESPONSE TO REQUESTS, AND MORE THAN 6,000 JUSTICE SYSTEM PRACTITIONERS HAVE ATTENDED WORKSHOPS ON IMPLEMENTING STANDARDS. PROJECTS HAVE COVERED COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT, INVESTIGATIVE AND FORENSIC AIDS, SECURITY EQUIPMENT, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, WEAPONS, VEHICLES AND VEHICLE ACCESSORIES, AND OTHER TYPES OF POLICE EQUIPMENT. INFORMATION FOR OBTAINING 100 SPECIFIC REFERENCE DOCUMENTS IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

423. **TEST METHOD FOR THE EVALUATION OF METALLIC WINDOW FOIL FOR INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS. By G. N. STENBAKKEN.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 11 p. 1978. **NCJ-50336**

A TEST METHOD AND CRITERIA FOR THE INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS ARE PRESENTED FOR EVALUATION OF THE BREAKING CHARACTERISTICS OF METALLIC FOIL USED IN INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS TO DETECT GLASS BREAKAGE. THE PROCEDURE HAS BEEN USED TO DETERMINE WHETHER METALLIC FOIL, BONDED TO GLASS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS, WOULD CONSISTENTLY GENERATE AN ALARM SIGNAL WHEN THE GLASS WAS BROKEN. THE EVALUATION OF THE BREAKING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FOIL REQUIRES THE FOLLOWING TEST EQUIPMENT: (1) GLASS PANELS, (2) A GLASS CUTTER EQUIPPED WITH A TUNGSTEN CARBIDE WHEEL, AND (3) A BREAK FIXTURE CONSISTING OF TWO FLAT PLATFORMS MOUNTED ON A COMMON BASE, ONE HIGHER THAN THE OTHER, TO FORM A BREAKING EDGE. SAMPLE PREPARATION INVOLVES USING THE GLASS CUTTER TO SCRIBE A LINE ACROSS THE WIDTH OF EACH GLASS PANEL AND THE APPLICATION OF FIVE TEST STRIPS OF FOIL PERPENDICULAR TO THE SCRIBE LINE. THE BREAKING PROCEDURE EN-

TAILS CENTERING THE TEST PANEL ON THE BREAK FIXTURE SO THAT THE SCRIBE LINE AND THE BREAK EDGE ARE ALIGNED, AND THEN APPLYING SUFFICIENT HAND PRESSURE TO THE OVERHANGING PORTION OF THE PANEL IN ORDER TO CAUSE A SWIFT, CLEAN BREAK AT THE SCRIBE LINE. AN OHMETER IS THEN USED TO TEST THE RELATIVE CONDUCTIVITY OF EACH STRIP OF FOIL; EACH TEST STRIP THAT HAS A RESISTANCE GREATER THAN 100 KILOHMS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BROKEN. A PARTICULAR MAKE OF FOIL IS CONSIDERED TO BE SUITABLE FOR ALARM USE IF A MINIMUM OF 17 TO 20 STRIPS HAVE BEEN TESTED AND FOUND WITHIN THE 100 KILOHM RANGE. ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURE ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-01961-5; US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234 Stock Order No. NBS S P480-34; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

424. **THINKING ABOUT WHITE COLLAR CRIME—MATTERS OF CONCEPTUALIZATION AND RESEARCH. By S. SHAPIRO.** Yale University Law School, New Haven, CT 06520. 90 p. 1980. **NCJ-71090**

THIS TWO-PART PAPER CRITICALLY REVIEWS CONCEPTUAL THEMES IN WHITE-COLLAR CRIME LITERATURE, PROPOSES ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONAL DISTINCTIONS, AND SUGGESTS A RESEARCH AGENDA. THE TERM 'WHITE-COLLAR CRIME' DOES NOT CLEARLY IDENTIFY THE OFFENSES OR TYPES OF OFFENDERS, THE SOCIAL LOCATION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, STATUS OF THE ACTOR, MODUS OPERANDI OF THE BEHAVIOR, OR THE SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM AND OFFENDER. MORE TRADITIONAL DEFINITIONS HAVE ALSO IGNORED THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ILLEGALITY CREATED BY ORGANIZATIONS WHICH (1) SERVE WEALTHY AND RELATIVELY ACCESSIBLE VICTIMS, (2) USE DISEMBODIED TRANSACTIONS, (3) CREATE AND ALLOCATE OPPORTUNITIES AND RESOURCES, (4) POSSESS MEANS TO HIDE ILLEGALITIES, AND (5) THEMSELVES GENERATE THE NORMS CAPABLE OF BEING BROKEN. THE ALTERNATIVE LABEL 'WHITE-COLLAR OFFENSES' OR 'ILLEGALITIES' SHOULD BE ADOPTED TO DENOTE ACTIVITIES WHICH VIOLATE THE PROSCRIPTIONS OR FAIL TO OBSERVE THE PRESCRIPTIONS OF LAW. A RESEARCH AGENDA SHOULD INCLUDE THE NATURE OF WHITE-COLLAR ILLEGALITY, FORMS AND PATTERNS OF VIOLATIVE ACTIVITY, AND SOCIAL LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS. ADDITIONAL TOPICS MIGHT INCLUDE SOCIETAL VALUES REGARDING THIS TYPE OF ILLEGALITY, THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORMS PROSCRIBING WHITE-COLLAR OFFENSES, ENFORCEMENT OF THESE NORMS, THE DISPOSITION AND SANCTIONING OF ILLEGAL BEHAVIOR, AND PRIORITY CONSIDERATIONS AND TRADE-OFFS IN FUTURE RESEARCH DESIGN. AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF APPROXIMATELY 320 REFERENCES, TABULAR DATA, AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

425. **TRANSFER OF MONOCHROME VIDEO INFORMATION FROM MAGNETIC TAPE TO MOTION PICTURE FILM FOR ARCHIVAL STORAGE. By J. C. RICHMOND.** US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234. 17 p. 1978. **NCJ-48124**

KINESCOPE RECORDING, ELECTRON BEAM RECORDING, AND LASER SCANNER RECORDING ARE THE METHODS DESCRIBED FOR TRANSFERRING VIDEO INFORMATION FROM MAGNETIC TAPE TO MOTION PICTURE FILM. MAGNETIC VIDEO TAPE IS NOT AN ARCHIVAL MATERIAL. IT DETERIORATES WITH TIME, EVEN UNDER IDEAL STORAGE CONDITIONS. TO THE EXTENT THAT THERE IS SOME DETECTABLE DEGRADATION OF VIDEO AND AUDIO QUALITY IN 5 YEARS OR LESS, AND NOTICEABLE DEGRADATION IN PERIODS OF 20 YEARS OR MORE. MOTION PICTURE FILM, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS A SUITABLE ARCHIVAL MATERIAL WHEN PROPERLY PROCESSED, HANDLED, AND STORED. THE TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT FOR CONVERTING AUDIO AND VIDEO SIGNALS RECORDED ON VIDEOTAPE TO PICTURES AND AN OPTICAL SOUND TRACK ON MOTION PICTURE FILM ARE COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE. OF THE SEVERAL SYSTEMS NOW AVAILABLE, THE KINESCOPE SYSTEM WITH A RAPID-PULLDOWN CAMERA APPEARS TO BE THE MOST SUITABLE. THE LASER SCANNER SYSTEM NOW UNDER DEVELOPMENT HAS THE POTENTIAL OF REDUCING COST OF EQUIPMENT AND IMPROVING QUALITY WHEN FULLY DEVELOPED. THE CONVERSION OF VIDEOTAPE TO MOTION PICTURE FILM IS ALSO OFFERED AS A SERVICE BY NUMEROUS COMMERCIAL LABORATORIES. THE DECISION BETWEEN USING A COMMERCIAL LABORATORY SERVICE OR SETTING UP AN (EXPENSIVE) IN-HOUSE FACILITY FOR MAKING THE CONVERSION MUST BE MADE ON THE BASIS OF COST AND CONVENIENCE. A BIBLIOGRAPHY, FIGURES, AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-01932-1; US Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, DC 20234 Stock Order No. NBS SP480-31; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

426. **TRANSITION FROM PRISON TO EMPLOYMENT—AN ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 1 SUMMARY REPORT. By M. A. TOBORG, L. J. CENTER, R. H. MILKMAN, and D. W. DAVIS.** Lazar Institute, 1800 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. 68 p. 1978. **NCJ-42245**

THIS SUMMARY REPORT ASSESSES THE STATE OF EVALUATION AND RESEARCH KNOWLEDGE AS OF 1977 REGARDING COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS WHICH PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES TO PRISON RELEASEES. MORE THAN 250 ORGANIZATIONS OFFERING MANY TYPES OF ASSISTANCE, INCLUDING COUNSELING, JOB DEVELOPMENT, JOB PLACEMENT, WORK ORIENTATION, AND TRAINING AND SUPPORT SERVICES PROVIDED INFORMATION IN RESPONSE TO A MAIL/TELEPHONE SURVEY. EXISTING LITERATURE AND WORK IN PROGRESS WAS REVIEWED, AND SITE VISITS WERE MADE TO 15 PROGRAMS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THERE IS GREAT VARIATION ACROSS PROGRAMS IN THE TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES OFFERED AND THE WAYS IN WHICH THESE SERVICES ARE DELIVERED; THERE IS LITTLE KNOWN, HOWEVER, ABOUT THE TYPES OF SERVICES WHICH SEEM MOST EFFECTIVE OR ABOUT THE BEST METHOD FOR PROVIDING ANY GIVEN SERVICE. MANY PROGRAMS HAVE ANALYZED WHETHER CLIENTS OBTAIN JOBS, AND MOST REPORTED THAT THE MAJORITY OF CLIENTS ARE SUCCESSFULLY PLACED. AVAILABLE ANALYSES USUALLY INDICATED THAT PROGRAM CLIENTS EXPERIENCE LOWER RATES OF RECIDIVISM THAN DO COMPARISON GROUPS, ALTHOUGH OUTCOMES ARE FAR FROM CONSISTENT FROM ONE PROJECT TO THE NEXT, AND FEW PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN RIGOROUSLY EVALUATED. MOST OUTCOME STUDIES USE QUITE LIMITED IMPACT MEASURES, SUCH AS PLACEMENT AND REARREST RATES, AND DO NOT CONSIDER SUCH FEATURES AS JOB STABILITY, JOB QUALITY, OR THE SEVERITY AND TYPE OF CRIMES COMMITTED. FEW STUDIES COMPARE THE OUTCOMES OF PROGRAM CLIENTS WITH THOSE OF SIMILAR GROUPS OF NONCLIENTS. CONSEQUENTLY, THE EXTENT TO WHICH SUCCESSFUL CLIENT OUTCOMES SHOULD BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE PROGRAMS' INTERVEN-

TIONS OR TO OTHER CAUSES CANNOT BE DETERMINED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT FOLLOWUP ANALYSES OF CLIENT OUTCOMES, AS COMPARED WITH OUTCOMES OF APPROPRIATE NONCLIENT GROUPS, BE CONDUCTED. A HANDBOOK BE PREPARED TO PROVIDE STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS ON WAYS TO CONDUCT EVALUATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES PROGRAMS. WAYS TO IMPROVE LINKAGES BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND LEAA (THE TWO MAJOR FUNDING SOURCES FOR SUCH PROGRAMS) BE ANALYZED; RELEVANT MATERIALS BE DISSEMINATED TO INTERESTED PROGRAM STAFFS; WAYS TO IMPROVE LINKAGES BETWEEN STAFFS OF CORRECTIONS FACILITIES AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES PROGRAMS BE ASSESSED; EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AVAILABLE TO WOMEN RELEASEES BE EXPANDED; AND WAYS TO ESTABLISH JOB CREATION PROGRAMS FOR PRISON RELEASEES BE EXPLORED. SUPPORTING DATA TABLES AND CHARTS ARE INCLUDED, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00697-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

427. **TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR SEX OFFENDERS. By E. M. BRECHER.** American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, MD 20740. 110 p. 1978. **NCJ-42967**

THIS REPORT DISCUSSES DISPOSITION OF SEX OFFENDERS AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN SENTENCED AND TURNED OVER TO THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. THE MAJORITY OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS PAY LITTLE OR NO ATTENTION TO THE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE SEXUAL OFFENSES OF THE MEN. THERE ARE, HOWEVER, SOME NOTABLE EXCEPTIONS. THIS SURVEY REPORT PRESENTS DATA ON 20 TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN 12 STATES WHICH ARE DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THE EXISTING SEXUAL PROBLEMS AND FUTURE BEHAVIOR OF CORRECTIONAL INMATES, PROBATIONERS, AND PAROLEES. THREE ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS WHICH ARE NO LONGER IN OPERATION, BUT HAVE CONSIDERABLE HISTORICAL INTEREST, ARE ALSO DESCRIBED. THE PROGRAMS REVIEWED FALL INTO TWO BROAD CATEGORIES: INSTITUTIONS, MENTAL HOSPITALS, OR SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR SEX OFFENDERS; AND COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS FOR OFFENDERS (INCLUDING PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES) LIVING IN THE COMMUNITY. NO ATTEMPT IS MADE TO EVALUATE EACH PROGRAM INDIVIDUALLY, OR TO RANK THEM COMPARATIVELY. RATHER, REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS CALL ATTENTION TO THE WIDE RANGE OF ALTERNATIVES BEING EXPLORED, AND FROM WHICH THOSE PLANNING TO LAUNCH ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS CAN MAKE A SELECTION APPROPRIATE TO THEIR PROBLEMS, GOALS, AND RESOURCES. EXCLUDED FROM THIS SURVEY ARE A WIDE RANGE OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS, BOTH INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY, WHICH ARE AVAILABLE TO OFFENDERS GENERALLY, INCLUDING SEX OFFENDERS, BUT WHICH ARE NOT TAILORED TO THE SPECIFICALLY SEXUAL PROBLEMS OF SEX OFFENDERS. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE DESCRIPTIONS OF NINE ADDITIONAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS, AN EVALUATION OF SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAMS, AND A STATE-BY-STATE LIST OF DIRECTORS OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR SEX OFFENDERS. A LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00591-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

428. **TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By C. S. COOPER.** American University, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, NW, Washington, DC 20016. 144 p. 1979. **NCJ-52653**

THIS SUMMARY PROVIDES BACKGROUND DATA FOR LEAA'S COURT MANAGEMENT PROJECT, LAUNCHED IN 1977 TO PROVIDE TRIAL COURT MANAGERS WITH A FRAMEWORK FOR FINANCIAL, PERSONNEL, AND RECORDS RESOURCE AND WORKLOAD MANAGEMENT. OVER 40 TRIAL COURTS WERE STUDIED IN THE COURSE OF THE PROJECT'S 13 MONTHS IN AN EFFORT TO ENHANCE THE TRIAL COURT MANAGER'S CAPABILITY FOR DEALING WITH SELECTED MANAGEMENT AREAS. SEPARATE VOLUMES ARE PROVIDED ON FINANCIAL, PERSONNEL, AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT; EACH INCLUDES A FRAMEWORK OF RELEVANT MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES, FUNCTIONS, AND CONCERNS WHICH BEAR ON THESE ASPECTS OF TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS AND THE RANGE OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES NECESSARY TO SUPPORT THEM. A SERIES OF GUIDELINES AND ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS ARE PROVIDED IN EACH REPORT TO ASSIST USERS IN ANALYZING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THEIR JURISDICTIONS, IDENTIFYING PROBLEMS, AND DETERMINING AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT. IN ADDITION TO OUTLINING THE BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY AND THE ORGANIZATION AND USE OF THE MANAGEMENT REPORT SERIES, THIS VOLUME INCLUDES SELECTED COMMENTS BY TRIAL COURT JUDGES AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFS ON THE MANAGEMENT AREAS ADDRESSED BY THE PROJECT, SURVEYS OF RELEVANT COURT MANAGEMENT LITERATURE, AND MATERIALS PERTAINING TO SPECIFIC TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT ISSUES, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY. PRINCIPAL SUBJECT AND JURISDICTIONAL CROSS-REFERENCES ARE ALSO PROVIDED IN AN APPENDED INDEX. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 53623-53625.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00766-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

429. **TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES—RECORDS MANAGEMENT. By E. H. SHORT and C. DOOLITTLE.** American University, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, NW, Washington, DC 20016. 92 p. 1979. **NCJ-53625**

THIS VOLUME OF LEAA'S TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES DEALS WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RECORDS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM CAPABLE OF MEETING THE HISTORICAL AND LEGAL DEMANDS OF COURT RECORDS AND INDIVIDUAL CASE FILE MANAGEMENT. LEAA'S COURT MANAGEMENT PROJECT WAS LAUNCHED IN 1977 TO PROVIDE TRIAL COURT MANAGERS--BOTH JUDGES AND STAFFS--WITH A MANAGEMENT REPORT SERIES ADDRESSING CRITICAL AREAS OF WORKLOAD AND RESOURCES, IN AN EFFORT TO ENHANCE FINANCIAL, PERSONNEL, AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE RECORDS MANAGEMENT REPORT DISCUSSES THE OVERALL CONTEXT IN WHICH RECORDS MANAGEMENT IS PERFORMED AND, PARTICULARLY, THE VARIETY OF MATERIALS WHICH CONSTITUTE A COURT RECORD (I.E., CASE FILES, MICROFILM, COMPUTER PRINTOUTS, VIDEO DISPLAYS, AND OTHER EXHIBITS). THE NEED TO MANAGE THESE RECORDS DURING THE COURSE OF THEIR LIFE CYCLE IS DESCRIBED IN THE FOUR STAGES OF A RECORD'S LIFESPAN: INTAKE AND INITIATION, MAINTENANCE, ACCESS, USE, AND DISTRIBUTION, AND DISPOSITION. SOME OF THE DISTINCTIVE FACTORS WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPING A COURT RECORDS PROGRAM ARE DESCRIBED, ALONG WITH RECORDS MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES IN OTHER SECTORS

WHICH HAVE RELEVANCE TO COURTS. THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS DISCUSS THE BASIC RECORDS MAINTAINED BY A COURT, SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES PERTAINING TO THE MAINTENANCE OF CASE FILES, GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSING A COURT'S RECORDS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, AND PLANNING FOR IMPROVEMENT. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 53624, 53623, AND 52653.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00767-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

430. **UNIFICATION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS. By E. K. NELSON JR, R. CUSHMAN, and N. HARLOW.** American Justice Institute, 1007 7th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814. 172 p. 1980. **NCJ-71091**

A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYZING CORRECTIONAL REORGANIZATION OPTIONS AT LOCAL LEVELS IS PRESENTED, WITH AN EMPHASIS ON CONSOLIDATION AND UNIFICATION OF RELATED FUNCTIONS. THIS REPORT SYNTHESIZES RELEVANT LITERATURE, OPERATIONAL EXPERIENCE, AND EXPERT OPINION CONCERNING CORRECTIONAL REORGANIZATION AND WAS DESIGNED TO HELP DECISION-MAKERS PLAN AND IMPLEMENT ORGANIZATIONAL REFORMS. ONSITE ASSESSMENTS OF 17 PROJECTS WERE CONDUCTED IN LOCATIONS THAT WERE FOUND TO BE SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO REORGANIZE AND CONSOLIDATE LOCAL CORRECTIONS. THE STUDY FOUND THAT (1) THE FRAGMENTATION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES FRUSTRATES (AND DEFEATS) WELL-DESIGNED PROGRAMMATIC REFORMS; (2) EFFECTIVE REORGANIZATION EFFORTS HAVE BEEN ORIENTED TO WELL-DEFINED SUBSTANTIVE GOALS; (3) THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SINGLE 'BEST APPROACH' TO ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM IS NOT FEASIBLE; AND (4) THREE 'PURE TYPE' ORGANIZATION MODELS ARE APPROPRIATE: THE COUNTY-ADMINISTERED UNIFIED CORRECTIONS MODEL, THE MULTIJURISDICTIONAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT MODEL, AND THE STATE-ADMINISTERED DECENTRALIZED MODEL. THESE THREE ORGANIZATIONAL MODELS ARE ILLUSTRATED WITH EXAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE FIELD OBSERVATIONS, AND THEY ARE DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF SEVEN DIMENSIONS, INCLUDING SOURCE OF INITIATIVE FOR CHANGE; VALUES AND GOALS; ORGANIZATIONAL SCOPE; INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS; FINANCING; LINKAGES TO RELATED SERVICES; AND IMPACT OF MODEL ON SERVICE DELIVERY. THE REPORT INCLUDES AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHANGE PROCESS, USING SOME ELEMENTS OF FORCE-FIELD THEORY TO ANALYZE THE DRIVING AND RESTRAINING FORCES THAT FACILITATE OR IMPEDE REFORM AND A SERIES OF ACTION CHARGES FOR THE VARIOUS PARTICIPANTS IN AND SUPPORTERS OF REORGANIZATION EFFORTS. CHANGE STRATEGIES AND TACTICS AND SOME GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR NURTURING THE REORGANIZATION PROCESS ARE OFFERED. FOOTNOTES, CHARTS DEPICTING THE MODELS, AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED, AND A LIST OF SELECTED READINGS IS APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01010-5; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

431. **UNIFORM LAW COMMISSIONERS' MODEL SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS ACT.** National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. 458 p. 1979. **NCJ-55600**

THE 1978 MODEL SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS ACT IS PRESENTED IN DRAFT FORM AS DEVELOPED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF LEAA. SEVERAL MAJOR THEMES DISTINGUISH THE MODEL SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS ACT: IT UNIFIES THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM INTO ONE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IN ORDER TO COORDINATE THE DEPLOYMENT OF SCARCE CORRECTIONAL RESOURCES; IT IMPLEMENTS THE LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DETERMINING BASIC CORRECTIONAL PURPOSES AND POLICIES; AND IT SEEKS TO REDUCE THE UNFAIRNESS AND INEFFECTIVENESS RESULTING FROM SENTENCING DISPARITY. THE ACT AUTHORIZES APPELLATE REVIEW OF SENTENCES, ABOLISHES PAROLE, AND PROVIDES FOR A WIDE VARIETY OF INMATE PROGRAMS GIVING OFFENDERS A GREATER VOICE IN, AND A GREATER INCENTIVE FOR, SELF-IMPROVEMENT. THE ACT RECOGNIZES THE INTERESTS OF VICTIMS IN THE SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. IT ALSO APPLIES TRADITIONAL MECHANISMS USED TO STRUCTURE AND LIMIT GOVERNMENTAL DISCRETION TO SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS. THE ACT IS DIVIDED INTO SIX ARTICLES, INCLUDING GENERAL PROVISIONS WHICH CONTAIN DEFINITIONS AND RULEMAKING PROCEDURES, A SECTION REGARDING ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, AND AN ARTICLE WHICH ESTABLISHES FUNDAMENTAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR SENTENCING CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS. AN ARTICLE ON TREATMENT OF CONVICTED AND CONFINED PERSONS DELINEATES THE PROTECTED INTERESTS OF CONFINED PERSONS (PHYSICAL SECURITY, MEDICAL CARE, PHYSICAL EXERCISE, LEGAL ASSISTANCE, RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, VISITS, SEARCHES, ETC.) AND REQUIRES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES. GUIDELINES RELATING TO CORRECTIONAL MEDIATION, ASSIGNMENT, CLASSIFICATION, AND TRANSFER, AND TO DISCIPLINE, EMPLOYMENT, THE VOUCHER PROGRAM, WORKER'S COMPENSATION, AND COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF CHARGE AND CONVICTION ARE PROVIDED. ARTICLE 5 ESTABLISHES A PROGRAM FOR ASSISTING THE VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND ARTICLE 6 PROVIDES FOR THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE ACT AND GOVERNS THE TRANSITION FROM PRIOR LAW TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT. THE DOCUMENT INCLUDES PREFATORY NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Supplemental Notes: APPROVED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS' ANNUAL CONFERENCE MEETING IN ITS 87TH YEAR, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, JULY 28-AUGUST 4, 1978.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00819-4; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

432. **URBAN PUBLIC SECTOR AND URBAN CRIME—A SIMULTANEOUS SYSTEM APPROACH. By D. A. HELLMAN and J. L. NAROFF.** Northeastern University, 200 Churchill Hall, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115. 109 p. **NCJ-71095**

THIS STUDY USES A SIMULTANEOUS SYSTEM APPROACH TO DESCRIBE THE COMPLEX INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE URBAN PUBLIC SECTOR AND URBAN CRIME. DEVELOPERS OF THE MODEL REVIEWED 11 PROTOTYPES OF PREVIOUS MODELING EFFORTS AND CRITIQUED THEM FOR THEORETICAL FOUNDATION, EMPIRICAL CONTENT AND METHODOLOGY, AND POLICY RELEVANCE. THE MODELS CRITIQUED ARE BECKER, KATZMAN, BLUMSTEIN AND LARSON, ORSAGH, SINGLE EQUATION EMPIRICAL, PHILLIPS AND VOTEY, EHRLICH, GREENWOOD AND WADYCKI, MCPHETERS AND STRONGE, WILSON AND BOLAND, AND HELLMAN AND NAROFF. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL REQUISITES FOR A COMPLETE MODEL ARE DEFINED BASED ON THE REVIEW. A SIMULTANEOUS EQUATION MODEL IS THEN DE-

VELOPED WHICH INCORPORATES THE IMPACT OF CRIME ON PROPERTY VALUES AND TAX REVENUES, THE IMPACT OF BOTH REVENUES AND CRIME ON LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPENDITURES, AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND INTERAGENCY IMPACTS WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE RECOGNIZED. THE SIMULTANEOUS APPROACH STRESSES THE SYSTEMATIC ASPECTS OF THE INTERPLAY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES IN URBAN SETTINGS AND HIGHLIGHTS THE ROLE OF AGENCY COOPERATION. THE ECONOMETRIC MODEL DESCRIBED IS A SYSTEM OF FIVE EQUATIONS: A SUPPLY OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES FUNCTION, A LAW ENFORCEMENT PRODUCTION FUNCTION, A POLICE SERVICES DEMAND FUNCTION, A CITY REVENUE FUNCTION, AND A CITY PROPERTY VALUE FUNCTION. THE STUDY HAS THREE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS. THE SUMMARY OF MODELING EFFORTS PERMITS A HISTORICAL COMPARISON OF MODEL DEVELOPMENT. THE FOCUS ON THE PUBLIC POLICY RELEVANCE OF THE MODELS MAKES THE REVIEW VALUABLE TO THOSE WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR INTERPRETING AND APPLYING THE MODELS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF PROVIDING IMPROVED CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN URBAN AREAS. FINALLY, A COMPREHENSIVE MODEL OF THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN URBAN CRIME, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND URBAN PUBLIC REVENUES IS DEVELOPED AND DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. POLICY MULTIPLIERS AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES AND DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR EMPIRICAL ESTIMATION OF THE MODEL ARE PRESENTED IN APPENDIXES. TWENTY-SIX REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-0107-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

433. **USER'S GUIDE TO COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION. By J. M. GREENWOOD and J. R. TOLLAR.** National Center for State Courts Publications Department, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185. 76 p. 1978. **NCJ-39125**

THIS REPORT DISCUSSES THE IMPLEMENTATION AND EFFECT OF COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION (CAT) IN THE PHILADELPHIA COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND SEVERAL OTHER COURT FACILITIES. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY WERE TO DESCRIBE FULLY AND ANALYZE THE BASIC PROCESS OF COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION, TO DOCUMENT AND ASSESS THE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY OF INTRODUCING COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION IN THE COURTS, AND TO ASSIST COURTS AND COURT REPORTERS TO BETTER DESIGN, SELECT, IMPLEMENT, MANAGE, AND ASSESS COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION PRODUCTION SYSTEMS. THE PHILADELPHIA CAT OPERATION WAS THE PRINCIPAL EVALUATION COMPONENT IN THE PROJECT. EXTENSIVE DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES WERE INSTITUTED TO CONTINUALLY ASSESS REPORTERS USING CAT OR TRADITIONAL TRANSCRIPTION METHODS, BOTH BEFORE AND DURING THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT. THE RESULTS INDICATED THAT CAT CAN INCREASE TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION WHILE DECREASING DELAYS, IS ECONOMICALLY COMPETITIVE WITH TRADITIONAL METHODS, AND PERMITS BETTER UTILIZATION OF COURT REPORTERS. PROPOSED TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARDS AND POLICIES TO INCREASE THE PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS FOR FUTURE COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION INSTALLATIONS ARE ALSO INCLUDED TO FACILITATE IMPLEMENTATION OF CAT ELSEWHERE. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME MANUFACTURERS OFFERING CAT SERVICES, SELECTED PROJECT OVERVIEWS, AND SAMPLE REQUESTS FOR PROPOSALS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: ALSO PUBLISHED AS 'USERS' GUIDEBOOK TO COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION BY THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS, APRIL 1977, PUBLICATION NO R0031, 104 PGS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00615-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

434. **VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF DETECTION OF DECEPTION. By D. C. RASKIN, G. H. BARLAND, and J. A. PODLESNY.** University of Utah. 32 p. 1978. **NCJ-36973**

THIS PROJECT PROVIDES INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF POLYGRAPH TECHNIQUES IN THE DETECTION OF TRUTH AND DECEPTION WITH CRIMINAL SUSPECTS. IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH THE AIMS OF THIS PROJECT, EIGHT EXPERIMENTS AND STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED. THIS REPORT GIVES A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODOLOGY OF EACH EXPERIMENT AND STUDY. SOME STUDIES USED CRIMINAL SUSPECTS IN A FIELD SITUATION, OTHERS INVOLVED LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS WITH A MOCK-CRIME PARADIGM. THESE EXPERIMENTS INVESTIGATED A NUMBER OF ASPECTS OF THE GENERAL PROBLEMS OF ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY WHICH COULD NOT BE EASILY STUDIED IN THE FIELD SITUATION. THEY ALSO ASSESSED THE USEFULNESS OF A NUMBER OF PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED LITTLE ATTENTION IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. FINALLY, SEVERAL STUDIES WERE UNDERTAKEN TO EVALUATE THE COMMONLY HELD BELIEF THAT PSYCHOPATHS CAN 'BEAT THE POLYGRAPH,' THE ADEQUACY OF CURRENT PRACTICES BY FIELD POLYGRAPHISTS, THE USEFULNESS OF DIFFERENT QUESTION STRUCTURES IN POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS, AND THE RISKS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF ERRORS IN FIELD APPLICATIONS. THE RESULTS OF THIS PROJECT CLEARLY INDICATE THAT POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS UTILIZING CONTROL-QUESTION OR GUILTY KNOWLEDGE TESTS ARE HIGHLY ACCURATE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00692-2; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

435. **VARIATIONS ON JUVENILE PROBATION—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By C. T. JONES. M. KRAVITZ, Ed.** 46 p. 1980. **NCJ-62010**

THE SELECTIONS IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS ARE DRAWN FROM THE NCJRS COLLECTION AND REPRESENT SOME OF THE MOST RELEVANT AND USEFUL STUDIES ABOUT INNOVATIVE NONRESIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF JUVENILES. THE 128 CITATIONS, WITH PUBLICATION DATES SPANNING THE 1970'S, ARE INTENDED TO FACILITATE JUVENILE JUSTICE PLANNERS' ACCESSIBILITY TO OTHERS' STUDIES, PROGRAMS, AND INSIGHTS INTO COMMON PROBLEMS. THE ENTRIES ARE SUBDIVIDED INTO 10 TOPICAL SECTIONS, BEGINNING WITH THE PROBATION OFFICER AS SOCIAL WORKER. ANOTHER SUBDIVISION, INTENSIVE PROBATION, PRESENTS WORKS ON SAMPLE PROGRAM STRUCTURES, PROGRAM GUIDELINES, STUDIES OF CASELOAD SIZE, AND EVALUATIONS, WHILE YET ANOTHER, ON CONTRACT PROBATION, COVERS MATERIALS ON THE NATURE AND ADVANTAGES OF BEHAVIORAL CONTRACTS FOR PROBATIONERS AND THEIR FAMILIES. IN ADDITION, A FOURTH SECTION CITES EVALUATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PEER GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAMS, PROJECTS THAT EXPLOIT JUVENILES' NEED FOR PEER ACCEPTANCE. FAMILY COUNSELING IS ANOTHER CATEGORY DEALING WITH PROGRAMS THAT

RECOGNIZE AND TREAT JUVENILE PROBLEMS AS PART OF THE LARGER FAMILY SITUATION. HERE, SHORT-TERM CRISIS INTERVENTION APPROACHES FOR BOTH JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND PREDELINQUENTS ARE INCLUDED. TEAM AND SCHOOL PROBATION AND VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION ARE FURTHER SUBJECT CATEGORIES, THE LATTER COVERING LITERATURE IN PROBATION ON THE COST OF IMPLEMENTING VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS AND ON THE TRAINING APPROACHES FOR DEVELOPING ROLE EFFECTIVENESS OF VOLUNTEERS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE. RESTITUTION AND SHORT-TERM, HIGH-IMPACT PROGRAMS ARE THE REMAINING CATEGORIES. THE SHORT-TERM PROGRAMS USE PHYSICAL CHALLENGES AND PERCEIVED DANGER AS ELEMENTS IN REHABILITATION PROGRAMS. INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PRESENTED. AN AUTHOR INDEX IS ALSO PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00986-7.

436. **VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE. By R. H. ROSENBLUM and C. H. BLEW.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 106 p. 1979. **NCJ-60327**

AN OVERVIEW OF VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES, AS EXEMPLIFIED IN FOUR PROGRAMS SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF THEIR EVALUATION REPORTS, IS PRESENTED. THE MONOGRAPH OPENS WITH REFERENCE TO A 1977 SURVEY IN WHICH 71 VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS WERE IDENTIFIED. MOST OF THE PROGRAMS SHARED TWO MAJOR GOALS: ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE BY SATISFYING THE EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL NEEDS OF CRIME VICTIMS AND WITNESSES; AND INCREASING THE WILLINGNESS OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES TO COOPERATE WITH POLICE AND PROSECUTORS AFTER THEY HAVE REPORTED A CRIME. THE PROGRAMS PROVIDED SERVICES IN FOUR CATEGORIES: PUBLIC EDUCATION, VICTIM COUNSELING, WITNESS SERVICES (BASIC INFORMATION, CASE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION, WITNESS MANAGEMENT SERVICES, RELATED SUPPORT), AND FINANCIAL REMUNERATION (VICTIM COMPENSATION, RESTITUTION). THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE 71 PROGRAMS (LOCATION/AFFILIATION, BUDGET, PERSONNEL, BENEFICIARY, SERVICES) ARE SUMMARIZED, AS ARE THE FEATURES OF FOUR PROGRAMS SELECTED FOR DETAILED ANALYSIS. THE PROGRAMS ARE THE VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROJECT IN BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PROJECT TURNAROUND IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WIS.; THE VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROJECT IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY, ORE.; AND THE VICTIM-WITNESS ADVOCATE PROGRAM IN PIMA COUNTY, ARIZ. THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THESE PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. HIGHLIGHTS OF EACH PROGRAM'S EVALUATION FINDINGS ARE REVIEWED, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR EVALUATORS WHO MONITOR AND ASSESS VICTIM/WITNESS PROGRAMS ARE OFFERED. A DESCRIPTION OF NEW YORK CITY'S GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY ESTABLISHED SOLELY TO SERVE CRIME VICTIMS IS ALSO PROVIDED, AS ARE CASE STUDIES OF FOUR PROGRAMS AND A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00831-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

437. **VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. A. A. CAIN and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 52 p. 1978. **NCJ-49698**

DOCUMENTS ON VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES, COMPENSATION, AND RESTITUTION ARE CITED IN A TWO-PART ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY COMPILED FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE (NCJRS). THE SECTION ON VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES CITES 26 ARTICLES, BOOKS, AND REPORTS ON THE NEED FOR VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES; THE FUNCTIONS OF SUCH SERVICES IN PROVIDING PROTECTIVE, SUPPORTIVE, AND EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE; IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICES TO ASSIST RAPE VICTIMS, BATTERED WIVES, AND OTHER VULNERABLE VICTIMS; THE ELEMENTS OF EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS; AND THE EVALUATION OF SPECIFIC PROGRAMS. THE SECTION ON COMPENSATION AND RESTITUTION LISTS 32 PUBLICATIONS COVERING THE HISTORY AND FUNCTION OF VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ELSEWHERE; THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN PROVIDING COMPENSATION AND RESTITUTION; THE TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED; AND DETAILS OF PROGRAM OPERATION, ELIGIBILITY, AND LEGAL STATUS. THE PUBLICATION DATES OF MOST OF THE ENTRIES RANGE FROM 1972 THROUGH SPRING 1977. EACH ENTRY INCLUDES A 200-TO-300-WORD ABSTRACT. INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS FROM NCJRS IS PROVIDED, ALONG WITH A LIST OF DOCUMENT SOURCES AND A SUMMARY OF MULTISTATE VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

438. **VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK AND MANUAL. By E. C. VIANO, D. JACQUIN, H. C. JONES, M. NEUSE, J. SCHILLER, O. SPAID, and S. S. STEINBERG.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 301 p. 1977. **NCJ-47391**

THE ROLE PLAYED IN THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM BY VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES, THE IDENTIFICATION OF SERVICE NEEDS APPROPRIATE TO A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY, AND SERVICE IMPLEMENTATION ARE EXAMINED IN THIS WORKSHOP HANDBOOK. IN THE FIRST SESSIONS OF THE WORKSHOP, THE PROBLEMS WHICH VICTIMS AND WITNESSES ENCOUNTER IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE EXAMINED. AN OVERVIEW OF VICTIM/WITNESS PROBLEMS IS PROVIDED AND A BACKGROUND PAPER IS PRESENTED; THE PAPER CHARACTERIZES THE VICTIM AS THE LOST PARTY WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. A FLOW CHART IS PROVIDED WHICH COMPARES THE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION GIVEN THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED, WITH THE CORRESPONDINGLY LITTLE ATTENTION PAID TO THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS. ONE SESSION IS DEVOTED TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIM/WITNESS PROBLEMS AND SERVICES BY OCCUPATIONAL AFFILIATION; PARTICIPANTS ARE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO MEET COLLEAGUES IN THEIR OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES AND TO IDENTIFY OFFENSE-RELATED AND SYSTEM-RELATED PROBLEMS FACING THE VICTIM/WITNESS. THE NEXT SESSIONS DEAL WITH VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES; AN OVERVIEW AND ACCOMPANYING BACKGROUND PAPER ARE PROVIDED. TWO CONCURRENT SEMINARS ARE OUTLINED. THE FIRST DEALS WITH CRISIS INTERVENTION MANAGEMENT, AS WELL AS SOCIAL SERVICE ASSISTANCE AND REFERRAL. A BACKGROUND PAPER ON INTERVENTION AND DESCRIPTIONS OF VICTIM/WITNESS PROGRAMS ARE PROVIDED. THE SECOND SEMINAR DEALS WITH COURT-RELATED INFORMATION, WITNESS NOTIFICATION AND PROTECTION, PROPERTY RETURN, AND COMPENSATION AND RESTITUTION. BACKGROUND PAPERS ON COMPENSATION AND RESTITUTION ARE INCLUDED. THERE ARE ALSO SESSIONS ON IDENTIFYING PRIORITY NEEDS AND DEVELOPING SERVICE PLANS. A BACKGROUND PAPER PROVIDES AN OUTLINE AND NOTES FOR DESIGNING A VICTIM/WITNESS PROGRAM. THE FINAL SESSIONS ARE DEVOTED TO STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING

CHANGE, THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN, AND FEEDBACK ON THE ACTION PLAN. SAMPLE INFORMATION SHEETS, DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIFIC PROGRAMS, AND BUDGET INFORMATION ARE INCLUDED. TABLES IDENTIFY POSSIBLE RESPONSES TO VICTIM AND WITNESS NEEDS, ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS, SERVICE REQUIREMENTS, AND THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF VARIOUS PROGRAMS. SEVERAL OF THE BACKGROUND PAPERS PROVIDE REFERENCES, AND A GLOSSARY AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

439. **VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES—TRAINER'S HANDBOOK. By E. C. VIANO, D. JACQUIN, H. C. JONES, M. NEUSE, J. SCHILLER, and O. SPAID.** University Research Corporation, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, DC 20015. 177 p. 1978. **NCJ-53804**

THIS TRAINER'S MANUAL OUTLINES THE CURRICULUM AND PROGRAM ELEMENTS OF THE LEAA-SPONSORED REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP ON VICTIM AND WITNESS SERVICES. THIS MATERIAL IS MEANT TO GUIDE THE TRAINER THROUGH THE WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS AND IN THE COMPLETION OF TRAINING TASKS. THE WORKSHOP ITSELF IS DESIGNED TO AID PARTICIPANTS FROM THE SAME COMMUNITY AND IDENTIFY THOSE VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES NEEDING INITIATION, IMPROVEMENT, COORDINATION, OR FURTHER STUDY. AS A COMPANION VOLUME TO THE PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK AND MANUAL (SEE NCJ-47391), THIS GUIDE OUTLINES THE GOALS OF EACH WORKSHOP SESSION, PROVIDING THE RATIONALE BEHIND THE OVERALL AS WELL AS THE DETAILED, DESIGN OF THE WORKSHOP. THE PAPERS AND OTHER MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THE PARTICIPANT'S MANUAL IN SUPPORT OF THE ORAL PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSION PLANNED FOR EACH SESSION ARE LISTED TO PROVIDE TRAINERS WITH ESSENTIAL, CURRENT INFORMATION ON THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES AND TO FACILITATE THEIR ROLE IN FOSTERING AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE TYPES OF SERVICES THAT CAN BE OFFERED, THE BEST APPROACHES TO SERVICE DELIVERY, AND THE BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED FROM THEIR IMPLEMENTATION. WORKSHEETS AND SEMINAR OUTLINES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

440. **VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING. By W. G. SKOGAN.** University of Cincinnati Law Review, Taft Hall, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221. *UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI LAW REVIEW*, V 45, N 2 (1976), P 167-206. **NCJ-38082**

THIS ESSAY DESCRIBES SOME OF THE INFORMATION ABOUT CRIMES, VICTIMS, AND OFFENDERS THAT CAN BE COLLECTED IN SAMPLE SURVEYS, AND EXPLORES SOME OF THEIR CONCRETE APPLICATIONS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS. IT DISCUSSES THE USE OF VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS TO ASSESS THE DIMENSIONS OF THE CRIME PROBLEM, TO IDENTIFY HIGH-PRIORITY ACTIVITIES, AND TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS. IT ALSO EXAMINES SOME OF THE LIMITATIONS OF VICTIM SURVEYS—WHAT THEY CANNOT DO, AND WHAT THEY HAVE NOT YET DONE ADEQUATELY. IT IS AIMED AT THE CONCERNS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, WHO ASK 'WHAT CAN BE DONE, AND CAN WE AFFORD IT?' MANY OF THE EXAMPLES EXAMINED ARE DRAWN FROM PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED RESEARCH REPORTS AND FROM THE AUTHOR'S OWN ANALYSIS OF THE SURVEY DATA GATHERED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IN THE FUTURE THERE SHOULD BE INCREASED EMPHASIS ON THE REFINEMENT OF THE METHODOLOGY EMPLOYED IN VICTIM SURVEYS AND AN ELABORATION OF THEIR CONCEPTUAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE. ALSO PROJECTED ARE THE USE OF VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS IN A VARIETY OF JURISDICTIONS ON A ROUTINE BASIS AND GREATER EMPHASIS UPON THE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA COLLECTED IN THE VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PUBLISHED IN UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI LAW REVIEW, V 45, N 2 (1976), P 167-206.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00670-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

441. **VICTIMLESS CRIMES—A DESCRIPTION OF OFFENDERS AND THEIR PROSECUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. By W. F. MCDONALD.** INSLAW, 1125 15th Street, NW, Suite 6000, Washington, DC 20005. 106 p. 1978. **NCJ-50019**

PROSECUTION OF THE FOLLOWING VICTIMLESS CRIMES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IS DESCRIBED AND ANALYZED: PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS, NARCOTIC AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE, GAMBLING, AND CERTAIN SEXUAL BEHAVIOR BETWEEN CONSENTING ADULTS. THE CRIMES, WHICH CONSTITUTED 21 PERCENT OF ALL ARRESTS BROUGHT TO THE SUPERIOR COURT IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1976, WERE ANALYZED TO DETERMINE WHO IS PROSECUTED FOR VICTIMLESS CRIMES, WHAT HAPPENS TO THEIR CASES AND WHY, AND HOW THESE DISPOSITIONS DIFFER FROM THOSE FOR OTHER CRIMES. THE ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT THERE IS AS MUCH DIFFERENCE AMONG VICTIMLESS CRIMES AS BETWEEN THEM AND NONVICTIMLESS CRIMES IN SEVERAL RESPECTS, SUCH AS THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND PRIOR ARREST PROFILES OF ARRESTEES, REASONS WHY PROSECUTORS DROPPED CASES, TYPE OF BAIL IMPOSED, NUMBER OF CODEFENDANTS, NUMBER OF MECHANICAL OR DELAY CONTINUANCES, AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CERTAIN FACTORS IN DETERMINING FINAL DISPOSITIONS. ALTHOUGH VICTIMLESS CRIMES WERE SIMILAR IN TERMS OF SENTENCING, JAIL TERMS WERE RARELY IMPOSED. ONE FACTOR CONSISTENTLY AFFECTED PROSECUTORIAL DECISIONMAKING: IF A DEFENDANT HAD A PRIOR RECORD, HIS CASE WAS SIGNIFICANTLY LESS LIKELY TO BE DROPPED. OTHER FACTORS--THE DEFENDANT'S AGE, SEX, RACE, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, LENGTH OF TIME IN LOCAL RESIDENCE, NUMBER OF CONTINUANCES, TYPE OF DEFENSE ATTORNEY, PROSECUTOR'S EXPERIENCE, AND TYPE OF BAIL--HAD NO SIGNIFICANT AND SYSTEMATIC IMPACT ON PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION. ALTHOUGH MIDDLE-CLASS MALES ARRESTED FOR PATRONIZING PROSTITUTES HAD THEIR CASES DROPPED MORE OFTEN THAN THE PROSTITUTES THEMSELVES, THIS APPEARED TO BE DUE TO THEIR WILLINGNESS TO COMPLETE THE FIRST OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM. PROSECUTORS ALSO DROPPED CHARGES OF SOLICITING FOR LEWD OR IMMORAL PURPOSES AGAINST WHITE MALES MORE OFTEN THAN IN CASES INVOLVING BLACK MALES, PERHAPS DUE TO THE FACT THAT BLACK MALES WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED IN HOMOSEXUAL, RATHER THAN HETEROSEXUAL, SOLICITATIONS. WHILE A COMPARISON OF 1976 ARRESTS FOR GAMBLING WITH THOSE FOR 1973 REVEALED SOME STRIKING DIFFERENCES

AND SIMILARITIES, SUCH CHARACTERISTICS AS SEX, RACE, AGE, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRIOR ARRESTS FOR THREE OR MORE CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON WERE VIRTUALLY IDENTICAL FOR BOTH YEARS. HOWEVER, THE 1976 ARRESTEE WAS LESS LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN A PERMANENT RESIDENT OF THE CITY AND HAD A LESS SERIOUS PRIOR ARREST PROFILE. WITH REGARD TO SOLICITATIONS, THE 1973 ARRESTEE WAS A YOUNG, UNEMPLOYED, LOCAL BLACK WITH A SUBSTANTIAL CRIMINAL RECORD, WHILE THE 1976 ARRESTEE WAS AN OLDER, WHITE, EMPLOYED, NONRESIDENT WITHOUT A CRIMINAL RECORD. REFERENCES ARE FOOTNOTED. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED ALONG WITH REVIEWS OF THE VICTIMLESS CRIMES AND THE RESULTS OF REGRESSION ANALYSIS.

Supplemental Notes: PROMIS RESEARCH PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

442. **VICTIMS AND HELPERS—REACTIONS TO CRIME—SUMMARY. By K. FRIEDMAN, H. BISCHOFF, R. DAVIS, and A. PERSON.** Victim Services Agency, 2 Lafayette Street, New York, NY 10007. 35 p. 1982. **NCJ-82040**

THIS STUDY EXAMINES THE EFFECTS OF BURGLARIES, ROBBERIES, AND ASSAULTS ON VICTIMS IN AN INNER-CITY, A MIDDLE-CLASS, AND A MIXED-INCOME NEIGHBORHOOD IN NEW YORK CITY. IT DISCUSSES VICTIMS' PROBLEMS, FORMAL AND INFORMAL SOURCES OF AID, AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR CHOICES TO THEMSELVES AND THEIR SUPPORTERS. VICTIMS TYPICALLY SUFFERED FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS, INCLUDING FEAR, ANXIETY, NERVOUSNESS, SELF-REPROACH, ANGER, SHAME, AND INSOMNIA. INDIGENT MINORITY-GROUP MEMBERS WITH LITTLE EDUCATION, LIVING IN THE INNER CITY, SUFFERED MOST ON ALL COUNTS. FIFTEEN PERCENT OF THE VICTIMS IN THE SAMPLE SOUGHT ASSISTANCE FROM SERVICE AGENCIES; ONLY ONE IN FIVE VICTIMS KNEW OF SUCH AGENCIES OF SUPPORT TO CRIME VICTIMS. ALL BUT 2 OF 274 VICTIMS INTERVIEWED RECEIVED HELP FROM FRIENDS, RELATIVES, NEIGHBORS, CO-WORKERS, AND A FEW STRANGERS. MOST HELPERS REPORTED SUFFERING SOME FORM OF SECONDARY VICTIMIZATION, SUCH AS INCREASED FEAR; PROVIDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS WAS PARTICULARLY BURDENSOME FOR HELPERS, AND MOST WERE UNABLE TO PROVIDE 'PROFESSIONAL' SERVICES SUCH AS COUNSELING AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE. VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS SHOULD PLACE AN INCREASED EMPHASIS ON PROVIDING SERVICES FOR THE POOR, WHO ARE LESS SUCCESSFUL THAN OTHER VICTIMS IN GETTING THE HELP THEY NEED. AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ARE DISCUSSED; TABULAR DATA AND 113 REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

443. **VICTIMS OF CRIME—A REVIEW OF RESEARCH ISSUES AND METHODS.** Mitre Corporation, P O Box 208, Bedford, MA 01730. 243 p. 1981. **NCJ-80216**

THIS REPORT PRESENTS EIGHT PAPERS ON VICTIM-RELATED RESEARCH THAT WERE COMMISSIONED AS PART OF A PROJECT TO DEVELOP A RESEARCH AGENDA IN VICTIMOLOGY FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE'S OFFICE OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS. THE REPORT IS INTRODUCED BY A SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF THESE PAPERS AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF A VICTIMOLOGY WORKSHOP HELD ON MARCH 10-11, 1980. SEVERAL OF THE EIGHT PAPERS AND MUCH OF THE WORKSHOP DISCUSSION WERE CONCERNED WITH THE CAUSES OF VICTIMIZATION AND THE CRITICAL DIMENSIONS OF A THEORY OR MODEL OF VICTIMIZATION. THE LIFESTYLE/EXPOSURE MODEL TAKES THE POSITION THAT THE PROBABILITY OF VICTIMIZATION VARIES ACCORDING TO CERTAIN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, LIFESTYLES, AND RELATED EXPOSURES TO RISK. ANOTHER PAPER EXAMINES MULTIPLE VICTIMIZATION AND ANALYZES SIX CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS IN PRONENESS TO VICTIMIZATION, NAMELY: PRECIPITATION, FACILITATION, VULNERABILITY, OPPORTUNITY, ATTRACTIVENESS, AND IMPUNITY. DATA FROM A STUDY OF SELF-REPORTED VICTIMIZATION PROVIDES EVIDENCE THAT VICTIMS OF VIOLENT ASSAULTS ARE MORE OFTEN INVOLVED IN OFFICIAL AND SELF-REPORTED CRIME AND HAVE MORE OFTEN COMMITTED A SERIOUS ASSAULT THAN NONVICTIMS. A PAPER ON VICTIM-OFFENDER DYNAMICS IN SPECIFIC VIOLENT CRIMES FINDS THAT, DEPENDING ON WHETHER DATA FROM VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS OR POLICE RECORDS ARE USED, SOME DRAMATICALLY DIFFERENT RESULTS ARE OBTAINED, MAINLY BECAUSE ATTEMPTED OR UNCOMPLETED CRIMES ARE MUCH LESS LIKELY TO BE REPORTED TO THE POLICE. ADDITIONAL PAPERS DISCUSS TYPES OF BEHAVIOR THAT SHAPE AND ARE SHAPED BY VICTIM-RELATED EXPERIENCE (PRECAUTIONARY OR RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS THAT ARE PART OF PEOPLE'S LIFESTYLES AND DAILY ROUTINES, DYNAMIC BEHAVIORS THAT ARE PART OF A VICTIMIZATION AND CAN SHAPE THE NATURE OF THE EVENT OR ITS OUTCOME, AND CRIME-PREVENTION BEHAVIORS). OTHER PAPERS CONSIDER THE CONSEQUENCES OF VICTIMIZATION, A MODEL OF THE FEAR OF CRIME, AND THE SOCIAL MEANING OF A CRIME FOR THE VICTIM AND THE REST OF SOCIETY. THE WORKSHOP RECOMMENDS THAT A RESEARCH PROGRAM IN BASIC VICTIMOLOGY ADDRESS THE NEEDS FOR ALTERNATIVE METHODS AND DATA SOURCES; BETTER INDICATORS OF THE PHENOMENA BEING STUDIED; LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH TO EXPLORE RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BEHAVIOR AND EXPERIENCE; AND EXPANDED THEORETICAL CONCEPTS ABOUT CAUSES OF VICTIMIZATION, ITS NATURE, AND CONSEQUENCES. DIAGRAMS, GRAPHS, TABLES, FOOTNOTES, AND REFERENCES FOR INDIVIDUAL PAPERS ARE PROVIDED. THE SESSIONS OF THE VICTIMOLOGY RESEARCH AGENDA DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP ARE APPENDED. FOR SEPARATE PAPERS, SEE NCJ 76276-83. (AUTHOR SUMMARY MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

444. **VIDEO TECHNOLOGY IN THE COURTS. By G. V. COLEMAN.** Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, 1820 Dolley Madison Boulevard, Mclean, VA 22101. 76 p. 1977. **NCJ-43340**

THE HISTORY OF THE USE OF VIDEO TECHNOLOGY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE—BOTH VIDEO RECORDING AND LIVE INTERACTIVE VIDEO—IS PRESENTED. FACTORS ARISING FROM THIS USE THAT ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS PAPER INCLUDE LEGAL ISSUES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN RESOLVED; PERCEPTUAL AND BEHAVIORAL ISSUES THAT HAVE BEEN RESEARCHED; AND EVIDENCE OF INCREASING ACCEPTANCE OF VIDEO TECHNOLOGY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE PAPER CONCLUDES THAT THE ULTIMATE APPLICATIONS OF VIDEO TECHNOLOGY WILL DEPEND ON CONSTITUTIONAL DECISIONS AND DECISIONS AS TO ITS MOST EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00588-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

445. **VIOLENT OFFENDER IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. E. WOLFGANG, N. A. WEINER, and W. D. POINTER, Eds.** Know, Inc, P O Box 86031, Pittsburgh, PA 15221; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 152 p. 1981. **NCJ-82686**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, ONE IN A SERIES ON THE VIOLENT OFFENDER IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, LISTS RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1972 AND 1980. THE 447 CITATIONS THAT COMPRISE THIS LISTING WERE SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE/NCJRS DATA BASE. THE CITED DOCUMENTS COVER A WIDE RANGE OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VIOLENT JUVENILE AND ADULT OFFENDERS AND THE VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF THE JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS. THEY ADDRESS SUCH ISSUES AS POLICE, PROSECUTORIAL, JUDICIAL, AND CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND DECISIONMAKING RELATIVE TO ARREST, PROSECUTION, AND SENTENCING. CITATIONS INCLUDE WORKS ON THE TREATMENT OF THE VIOLENT OFFENDER, AS WELL AS EVALUATIVE RESEARCH IN THESE AREAS. OTHER SUBJECTS COVERED ARE THE PERSONAL, DEMOGRAPHIC, OFFENSE, AND SENTENCE PROFILES OF PRISON INMATES AND THE CAUSES OF PRISON VIOLENCE, SUCH AS RACIAL TENSION AND OVERCROWDING. DOCUMENTS ALSO DISCUSS LEGAL REFORMS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION RELEVANT TO CRIMINAL VIOLENCE (E.G., THE INSANITY PLEA); THE PREDICTION OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR; THE LEGAL PROCESSING OF THE DANGEROUS MENTALLY ILL OFFENDER; AND OFFICIAL RESPONSES TO THE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME, INCLUDING THOSE OF POSTVICTIMIZATION MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES AND THE PROVISION OF VICTIM COMPENSATION. AN INDEX, ORDERING INFORMATION, AND AGENDA ARE SUPPLIED.

Supplemental Notes: THIS IS ONE OF FIVE TOPICAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON CRIMINAL VIOLENCE.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

446. **VOLUNTEERS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM—A LITERATURE REVIEW AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By E. M. GARRY. N. ARNESEN, Ed.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 61 p. 1980. **NCJ-65157**

THIS LITERATURE REVIEW AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY EXAMINES THE HISTORY OF VOLUNTEERISM AND ITS PRESENT STATUS WITHIN THREE MAJOR SEGMENTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: POLICE, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONS. NOTING THAT VOLUNTEERS WERE OUR FIRST POLICE OFFICERS AS WELL AS THE ORGANIZERS OF OUR FIRST AGENCIES, THE REVIEW DESCRIBES THE BEGINNINGS OF SELF-DEFENSE GROUPS OR VIGILANTES BEFORE AND AFTER 1856. IT REPORTS THE RESULTS OF A RESEARCH STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY CITIZEN PATROLS IN BOSTON AND NOTES SOME DRAWBACKS OF CITIZEN PATROLS. THE REVIEW ALSO DESCRIBES THE GROWTH OF POLICE RESERVE OR AUXILIARY UNITS IN THE LATE 1950'S AND 1960'S, THE SCOPE OF THESE UNITS, AND THEIR VARIED SERVICES. A BRIEF HISTORY OF COURT VOLUNTEERS, SOME BENEFITS OF COURT WATCHING PROGRAMS, AND ORGANIZED VOLUNTEER EFFORTS TO IMPROVE COURT SERVICES AND RESOURCES ARE PRESENTED IN THE SECTION ON VOLUNTEERS IN THE COURTS. A FINAL SECTION REVIEWS PROBATION, PAROLE, PRISON, AND JAIL VOLUNTEERS. EACH SECTION PROVIDES REFERENCES AND A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS OF THE 1970'S DOCUMENTED IN THE NCJRS DATA BASE. INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS AND AN APPENDIX WITH A LIST OF SOURCES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

447. **WAR ON CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1955-1975. By J. V. WILSON.** American University, Massachusetts and Nebraska, Avenues, NW, Washington, DC 20016. 106 p. 1978. **NCJ-51826**

THE RESPONSE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO ACTUAL AND PERCEIVED CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DURING THE PERIOD 1955 TO 1975 IS DESCRIBED AND APPRAISED. THE RESULT IS A CASE STUDY OF AN AMERICAN CITY WHICH SUFFERED EARLIEST AND LONGEST FROM A REPUTATION FOR HIGH CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME. THE PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND POLITICAL PROCESSES WHICH LED TO THAT REPUTATION ARE EXAMINED, ALONG WITH THE VARIETY OF GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSES TO THE PROBLEM. SUCH RESPONSES AS INCREASED NUMBERS OF POLICE, HOLDING COMMANDERS ACCOUNTABLE FOR CRIME, COURT REORGANIZATION, NARCOTICS TREATMENT, AND INCREASED INCARCERATION OF OFFENDERS ARE DESCRIBED AS HAVING CONTRIBUTED TO A RELATIVELY STABLE TREND OF REPORTED CRIME DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS OF THE STUDY PERIOD. EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE RESPONSES ARE UNDERSCORED, AS ARE CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONS. A NUMBER OF ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT CRIME TRENDS, CRIME REPORTING, AND PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS WERE CONFIRMED, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING: (1) THE UPWARD TREND OF REPORTED CRIME IN THE LATE 1950'S AND EARLY 1960'S WAS AFFECTED BY POLICE REPORTING PROCEDURES; (2) THE CITY'S CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM, DESPITE ITS DEFICIENCIES, WAS AS ACCURATE AS THAT OF MOST OTHER LARGE CITIES; AND (3) THE PUBLIC WAS LEAD TO OVERESTIMATE THE THREAT OF CRIME IN WASHINGTON BY STATEMENTS OF POLICE OFFICIALS AND POLITICAL LEADERS. OTHER HYPOTHESES ABOUT POLICE PERFORMANCE AND LOBBYING FOR LEGISLATIVE CHANGES WERE NOT UPHELD, INCLUDING ASSUMPTIONS THAT POLICE LEADERS OVEREMPHASIZED HINDRANCES TO CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND THAT POLICE DEMONSTRATED A NEGATIVE OUTLOOK TOWARDS COMBATING CRIME. IT IS CLEAR FROM STUDIES THAT TRIAL COURT ADMINISTRATION DETERIORATED BADLY DURING THE MIDDLE 1960'S UNDER PRESSURE OF GROWING CASELOADS, ADDED REQUIREMENTS FOR TRIAL PROCEDURES, AND MANIPULATION OF COURT SCHEDULING PROCESSES BY DEFENSE ATTORNEYS. ADDITIONALLY, A SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REPORTED CRIME AND THE PREVALENCE OF HEROIN USE WAS FOUND, AS WAS AN APPARENT NEGATIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN TRENDS OF INMATE POPULATIONS AND REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES. WHILE AVAILABLE RECORDS INDICATE THAT THE BAIL REFORM ACT OF 1966 CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS IN THE CITY, IT IS CLEAR THAT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY HAMPERED BY A LACK OF RESOURCES. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT DESPITE REPEATED EFFORTS FROM LEGISLATORS, EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS, AND STUDY COMMISSIONS, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT CONTINUES TO SUFFER FROM THE LACK OF TIMELY, COMPREHENSIVE DATA ON CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE OPERATIONS. CITY GOVERNMENT ORGA-

NIZATIONAL AND BUDGETARY INFORMATION ARE APPENDED. GRAPHIC AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00655-8; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

448. **WEAPONS, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICA—A LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH AGENDA. By J. D. WRIGHT, P. H. ROSSI, K. DALY, and E. WEBER-BURDIN.** University of Massachusetts Social and Demographic Research Institute, Machmer Hall, Amherst, MA 01002. 606 p. 1981.
NCJ-80455

THIS LITERATURE REVIEW PRESENTS A COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE RELATED TO A BROAD RANGE OF ISSUES COVERING FIREARMS OWNERSHIP AND USE AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF WEAPONS TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES. THE REPORT DISCUSSES DATA CONCERNING THE NUMBER OF GUNS IN PRIVATE HANDS, CITING RECENT TRENDS IN WEAPONS OWNERSHIP. TRENDS IN THE USE OF GUNS FOR SPORT AND RECREATION ARE ANALYZED, AND PUBLIC DEMAND FOR GUNS AS DEFENSIVE WEAPONS IS EXAMINED. AN ANALYSIS OF POLICE OWNERSHIP OF GUNS IS ALSO INCLUDED. CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATE WEAPON OWNERS ARE DETAILED. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLENT CRIME AND THE INCIDENCE OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF WEAPONS IS EXPLORED IN A CHAPTER FOCUSING ON THREE HYPOTHESES: (1) THAT WEAPONS IN PRIVATE HANDS MAY CONSTITUTE AN IMPORTANT CAUSE OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE, (2) THAT THIS MAY BE AN IMPORTANT EFFECT OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE, AND (3) THAT THIS MAY BE AN IMPORTANT DETERRENT TO CRIMINAL VIOLENCE. THE REPORT REVIEWS AND ANALYZES THE DATA CONCERNING THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS, THE USE OF FIREARMS IN CRIME, ASPECTS OF CRIMINAL MOTIVATION, AND THE MEANS OF DEALING WITH WEAPONS OFFENDERS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. RESULTS OF PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS ON GUN CONTROL ARE ALSO ANALYZED, AND AN OVERVIEW IS PRESENTED OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEGISLATION. THE EFFECTS OF WEAPONS CONTROL LEGISLATION ON VIOLENT CRIME ARE EXPLORED. FOLLOWING THE LITERATURE REVIEW AND SYNTHESIS, AN AGENDA FOR RECOMMENDED TOPICS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH IS PRESENTED. TABLES, FOOTNOTES, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABOUT 200 REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01156-0; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

449. **WEAPONS, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICA—AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By J. D. WRIGHT, H. CHEN, J. PEREIRA, K. DALY, and P. H. ROSSI.** University of Massachusetts Social and Demographic Research Institute, Machmer Hall, Amherst, MA 01002. 283 p. 1981. **NCJ-80421**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON WEAPONS, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICA CONTAINS OVER 200 CITATIONS DATING MAINLY FROM THE LATE 1960'S TO 1980. TOPIC AREAS COVERED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY INCLUDE WEAPONS AND GUN CONTROL, TREATMENT OF WEAPONS-RELATED CRIME IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, POLICY ANALYSIS AND IMPACT STUDIES, STUDIES OF POPULAR OPINION ON WEAPONS-RELATED PUBLIC ISSUES, AND SPECIAL GROUPS' OPINIONS ON WEAPONS-RELATED PUBLIC ISSUES. OTHER TOPICS INCLUDE STUDIES OF OWNERSHIP AND USAGE OF FIREARMS, STUDIES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN GUN OWNERSHIP AND USAGE, STUDIES OF WEAPONS-RELATED PHENOMENA (SUICIDE, HOMICIDE, ROBBERIES, ETC.), REGIONAL AND CULTURAL FACTORS IN WEAPONS OWNERSHIP AND USE, AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON WEAPONS-RELATED TOPICS. BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, AND PAPERS ARE INCLUDED. ENTRIES ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR. EACH ENTRY HAS A 13-DIGIT CODE CROSS-REFERENCING AUTHOR, YEAR, AND SUBJECT AREA(S) COVERED. INDEXES ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH OF THE 10 SUBJECT AREAS LISTED ABOVE. AVAILABILITY AND PRICING INFORMATION FOR THE ENTRIES ARE NOT GIVEN.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01155-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

450. **WEAPONS, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICA—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By J. D. WRIGHT and P. H. ROSSI.** University of Massachusetts Social and Demographic Research Institute, Machmer Hall, Amherst, MA 01002. 45 p. 1981.
NCJ-79975

THIS SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS KEY FINDINGS, RESULTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM A 2-YEAR RESEARCH STUDY ON WEAPONS AND VIOLENT CRIME. THE PROJECT CONSISTED OF A LITERATURE REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, A SURVEY FOCUSED ON WEAPONS AND CRIME DATA GATHERED AND ARCHIVED BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS NATIONWIDE, AND AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF WEAPONS USED ON FELONY CASE DISPOSITION IN LOS ANGELES. THE LITERATURE REVIEW REVEALED THE EXISTING STOCK OF PRIVATE FIREARMS AS OF 1978 TO BE ABOUT 120 MILLION GUNS (WITH A PLUS OR MINUS FACTOR OF 20 MILLION GUNS), AN INCREASE OF SOME 40 MILLION OVER 10 YEARS. ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF THIS STOCK IS OWNED PRIMARILY FOR SPORT AND RECREATION; THE REMAINDER IS FOR PROTECTION AND SELF-DEFENSE. THERE APPEARS TO BE NO STRONG CAUSAL CONNECTION BETWEEN PRIVATE GUN OWNERSHIP AND THE CRIME RATE AND NO COMPELLING EVIDENCE THAT PRIVATE WEAPONRY IS AN IMPORTANT CAUSE OF OR DETERRENT TO VIOLENT CRIMINALITY. MOREOVER, NO GOOD EVIDENCE HAS BEEN FOUND TO INDICATE THAT FEAR OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE INCREASED ACQUISITION OF GUNS. APPROXIMATELY 30,000 DEATHS OCCUR ANNUALLY AS THE RESULT OF ACCIDENTAL, HOMICIDAL, OR SUICIDAL USE OF GUNS. STUDIES OF 'CRIME GUNS' CONFISCATED BY POLICE CONFIRM THAT THEY ARE PREDOMINANTLY HANDGUNS. APPROXIMATELY 250,000 GUNS ARE STOLEN EACH YEAR. HOWEVER, THE STUDY STATES THAT THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT A VERY LARGE PERCENTAGE GO INTO PERMANENT GUN CIRCULATION. OF THE STOLEN GUNS, SOME ARE FOUND TO HAVE CROSSED STATE LINES BEFORE THEIR USE IN CRIME. DESPITE THE FACT THAT 20,000 GUN LAWS ARE ALREADY ON THE BOOKS, THE WIDE VARIABILITY OF PROVISIONS ACROSS JURISDICTIONS TENDS TO LEGALLY INVALIDATE THE EFFECTS OF THESE LAWS. WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS, STUDIES OF GUN LAWS TEND TO SHOW THAT THEIR EFFECTS ON CRIME ARE MODEST OR NONEXISTENT. THE SURVEY OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND WAYS OF GENERATING AND USING DATA ON WEAPONS CRIME CONCLUDED THAT POLICE RECORDS ON WEAPONS AND CRIME ARE A POTENTIALLY FRUITFUL AND SO FAR UNDEREXPLOITED RESOURCE FOR INFORMATION. THE STUDY OF LOS ANGELES FELONIES FOUND THAT GUN OFFENDERS RECEIVE HARSHER TREATMENT AT ALL STAGES OF COURT PROCESSING. A

TOTAL OF 30 REFERENCES AND 1 TABLE ARE GIVEN. (AUTHOR SUMMARY MODIFIED).

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

451. **WHITE-COLLAR CRIME—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. CAPLAN and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. 89 p. 1980. **NCJ-69331**

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHTS THE LITERATURE ON WHITE COLLAR CRIME; 250 ANNOTATED CITATIONS TREAT SUCH TOPICS AS OFFICIAL CORRUPTION, ABUSE OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS, MARKETPLACE CRIME, AND COMPUTER ABUSE. OTHER TOPICS COVERED ARE ORGANIZED CRIME INVOLVEMENT IN WHITE COLLAR CRIME AND THE DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF WHITE COLLAR CRIMINALS. ENTRIES ARE SELECTED FROM THE DATA BASE OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE (NCJRS). THE DOCUMENTS' CITATIONS INCLUDE AUTHOR, TITLE, AND PUBLISHER INFORMATION AS WELL AS THE NCJRS ACCESSION NUMBER AND A COMPLETE ABSTRACT. SUBJECT, AUTHOR, AND TITLE INDEXES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-01040-7; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

452. **WITNESS INFORMATION SERVICE-PEORIA, ILLINOIS. By C. H. BLEW and R. H. ROSENBLUM.** Abt Associates, Inc, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 87 p. 1980. **NCJ-70867**

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WITNESS INFORMATION SERVICE (WIS) OF PEORIA, ILL., IS DETAILED; STAFF ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES ARE EXAMINED; AND THE CRITICAL FACTORS OF FUNDING AND COSTS ARE DISCUSSED. INITIALLY ESTABLISHED TO NOTIFY AND ASSIST WITNESSES IN MISDEMEANOR CASES, WIS HAS SINCE EXPANDED ITS SERVICES TO INCLUDE WITNESSES IN FELONY CASES. WITH A PAID STAFF OF ONLY THREE PEOPLE, WIS RELIES HEAVILY UPON A SMALL CORPS OF DEDICATED VOLUNTEERS. THE 5 TO 10 VOLUNTEERS USUALLY AFFILIATED WITH THE PROGRAM PERFORM A VARIETY OF TASKS: MAKING PHONE CALLS TO WITNESSES ABOUT COURT DATES, SERVING AS WITNESS AIDES IN THE COURTHOUSE, ASSISTING VICTIMS WITH COMPENSATION CLAIMS, AND PERFORMING CLERICAL DUTIES IN THE WIS OFFICE. VOLUNTEERS RANGE IN AGE FROM HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO RETIREES; ALL NEW VOLUNTEERS RECEIVE A 1-DAY TRAINING SESSION ON WIS OPERATIONS. OPERATING ON AN ANNUAL BUDGET OF LESS THAN $35,000, WIS HAS SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED THE TREATMENT OF WITNESSES AND VICTIMS. IT HAS HELPED STREAMLINE THE RESTITUTION PROCESS, IMPROVED ACCESS TO COMPENSATION FOR ELIGIBLE VICTIMS, AND IMPROVED THE FLOW OF INFORMATION BETWEEN WITNESSES AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES WITHIN THE STATE'S ATTORNEYS OFFICE TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF WITNESSES ARE DISCUSSED. THE ARTICLE DESCRIBES WIS SERVICES TO KEEP VICTIMS INFORMED ABOUT THEIR RECOVERED PROPERTY AND THE COMPLAINT FILING PROCESS AND PRESENTS GUIDELINES FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN DEVELOPING SIMILAR PROJECTS. CHARTS AND DATA TABLES ARE PROVIDED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN WIS BROCHURES.

Supplemental Notes: EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-010-008-3; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

453. **WOMEN ON PATROL—A PILOT STUDY OF POLICE PERFORMANCE IN NEW YORK CITY. By J. L. SICHEL, L. N. FRIEDMAN, J. C. QUINT, and M. E. SMITH.** New York City Police Department, One Police Plaza, New York, NY 10038; Vera Institute of Justice, 30 East 39th Street, New York, NY 10018. 95 p. 1978. **NCJ-44148**

THE PATROL PERFORMANCE OF 41 FEMALE POLICE OFFICERS WAS COMPARED TO THAT OF 41 MALE POLICE OFFICERS IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1975-1976. THE MALES AND FEMALES WERE MATCHED BY LENGTH OF TIME ON FORCE, PATROL EXPERIENCE, AND TYPE OF PRECINCT. DIRECT OBSERVATION BY POLICE AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL WAS THE PRINCIPAL RESEARCH METHOD. IN GENERAL, MALE AND FEMALE OFFICERS PERFORMED SIMILARLY: THEY USED THE SAME TECHNIQUES TO GAIN AND KEEP CONTROL AND WERE EQUALLY UNLIKELY TO USE FORCE OR TO DISPLAY A WEAPON. HOWEVER, SMALL DIFFERENCES IN PERFORMANCE WERE OBSERVED. FEMALE OFFICERS WERE JUDGED BY CIVILIANS TO BE MORE COMPETENT, PLEASANT AND RESPECTFUL THAN THEIR MALE COUNTERPARTS, BUT WERE OBSERVED TO BE SLIGHTLY LESS LIKELY TO ENGAGE IN CONTROL-SEEKING BEHAVIOR, AND LESS APT TO ASSERT THEMSELVES IN PATROL DECISIONMAKING. COMPARED TO MALE OFFICERS, FEMALES WERE LESS OFTEN NAMED AS ARRESTING OFFICERS, LESS LIKELY TO PARTICIPATE IN STRENUOUS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, AND TOOK MORE SICK TIME. SOME OF THE PERFORMANCE DISPARITIES APPEARED ROOTED IN MORALE AND DEPLOYMENT PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM DEPARTMENTAL LAYOFFS, SOCIAL CONVENTIONS, AND ROLE EXPECTATIONS. SITUATIONALLY AND SOCIALLY ENGENDERED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PERFORMANCE OF MALE AND FEMALE OFFICERS MIGHT BE REMEDIED BY DIFFERENT DEPLOYMENT AND TRAINING POLICIES. THE STUDY CONCLUDES WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PATROL PERFORMANCE OF MALE OFFICERS AS WELL AS FEMALE POLICE OFFICERS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00631-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

454. **ZONING REFORMS—MINIMIZING THE INCENTIVE FOR CORRUPTION—AN ANALYSIS. By J. GETZELS and C. THUROW.** SRI International, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025. 57 p. 1979. **NCJ-58525**

SOURCES OF CORRUPTION IN THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ZONING ARE EXAMINED, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS FOURTH VOLUME OF A SERIES DEALING WITH CORRUPTION IN LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATIONS. CURRENT ZONING PRACTICE IS BASED ON THE RELATIVELY RIGID EUCLIDEAN SYSTEM, ESTABLISHED DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF THE CENTURY, TO PRESCRIBE LAND USES AND DENSITY REGULATIONS IN ADVANCE OF LAND DEVELOPMENT. TO ADD FLEXIBILITY TO THIS SYSTEM, THREE STANDARD ZONING TECHNIQUES HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED OVER THE YEARS--PARCEL REZONING, VARIANCES, AND SPECIAL USE PERMITS. IN ADDITION TO THESE TRADITIONAL MEANS OF ADJUSTING EUCLIDEAN ZONING, THE NEWER TECHNIQUES OF PERFORMANCE STANDARDS ZONING, INCENTIVE ZONING, AND NEGOTIATED ZONING OPERATE SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE EU-

CLIDEAN SYSTEM AND TEND TO INCREASE THE DISCRETIONARY POWER OF THE INDIVIDUALS ADMINISTERING THEM. ALTHOUGH THESE DISCRETIONARY JUDGMENTS ARE OFTEN BLAMED FOR CORRUPT PRACTICES, MORE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS INVOLVE SECRECY AND LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY, INCREASING COMPLEXITY OF ADMINISTRATION, LACK OF STANDARDS, AND LAND SPECULATION. SPECIFIC PROPOSALS FOR REFORM TO MEET EACH OF THESE PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED. FOR EXAMPLE, SORTING OUT AND SEPARATING LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ROLES RELATED TO REZONING, AS SUGGESTED IN FASANO V. WASHINGTON (1973), CAN PROVIDE THE NECESSARY ACCOUNTABILITY; AND THE INSTITUTION OF GOOD MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CAN RELIEVE THE LENGTHY PROCEDURES AND ASSIST INEXPERIENCED PERSONNEL TO ADMINISTER LAND USE DECISIONS. FINALLY, PUBLIC SCRUTINY AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION APPEAR TO BE THE BEST PROTECTION AGAINST CORRUPTION. REFERENCE NOTES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00835-6; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program.

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PART II
SPECIALIZED PUBLICATIONS

A. PROGRAM MODELS

Program Models are syntheses of research and evaluation findings, operational experience, and expert opinion in a criminal justice topic area. Each report presents a series of program options and analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of each. The reports help criminal justice administrators make informed choices in planning, implementing, and improving efforts in a program area.

A listing of Program Models is presented below in alphabetical order. Included in this list are some documents published as Prescriptive Packages, a publication series that preceded Program Models.

Title	NCJ Number
Arson Prevention and Control	62607
Child Abuse Intervention	32333
Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook	07984
Community Correctional Centers	73480
Crime Victim Compensation	63250
Criminal Justice Planning for Local Governments	60407
Design for Safe Neighborhoods	50335
Diversion of the Public Inebriate From the Criminal Justice System	10946
Drug Programs in Correctional Institutions	38509
Employment Services for Ex-Offenders	75388
Evaluative Research in Corrections	15132
Grievance Mechanisms in Correctional Institutions	19594
Guide to Establishing a Defender System	44091
Guide to Improved Handling of Misdemeanant Offenders	11964
Halfway Houses	45542
Health Care in Correctional Institutions	27342
Improving Patrol Productivity, Volume 1	42500
Improving Patrol Productivity, Volume 2	42501
Improving Police-Community Relations	10340
Improving Productivity in the Courts: A Primer for Court Clerks	44167
Job Placement and Training for Offenders and Ex-offenders	15652
Managing Criminal Investigations	19486
Managing Criminal Warrants	50018
MBO: A Corrections Perspective	18304
The Mentally Retarded Offender and Corrections	39024
Measuring the Cost of Police Services	82758
Methadone Treatment Manual	11101
Multi-Agency Narcotics Units Manual	34204
Neighborhood Justice Centers	43580
Neighborhood Team Policing	10428
Paralegals: A Resource for Public Defenders and Correctional Services	15652
Police Burglary Control Programs	25997
Police Crime Analysis Units	11277
Police Robbery Control Manual	17414
Presentence Report Handbook	41337
Prevention, Detection, and Correction of Corruption in Local Government	50199
Promising Strategies in Parole and Probation	46895
Prosecutor's Charging Decision	35832
Rackets Bureaus--Investigation and Prosecution of Organized Crime	41953
Rape--Guidelines for a Community Response--	
_____Executive Summary	66818
_____Full Report	59807

Title	NCJ Number
Rape and Its Victims	29894
Security and the Small Business Retailer	51335
Small Police Agency Consolidation	50694
Treatment Program for Sex Offenders	42967
Trial Court Management Series: Executive Summary	52653
_____Financial Management	53623
_____Personnel Management	53624
_____Records Management	53625
Unification of Community Corrections	71091
Volunteers in Juvenile Justice	35607

B. TEST DESIGNS

Test Designs are detailed specifications of selected program strategies intended for careful field testing in a limited number of sites. The goal of each test is to examine the effectiveness of a particular concept or program strategy in varied settings, as well as to examine the transferability of the concept, and its suitability for further demonstration and marketing.

A listing of Test Designs is presented below in alphabetical order.

Title	NCJ Number
Commercial Security	59015
Differential Police Response to Calls for Service	74094
Early Representation in Public Defender Programs	77642
Employment Services for Ex-Offenders	66868
Managing Patrol Operations	47032
Multijurisdictional Sentencing Guidelines	53479
Pre-Release Centers	66869
Structured Plea Negotiations	66847
Supervised Pre-Trial Release	65782

C. EXEMPLARY PROJECTS

State and local agencies submit candidate projects that have been measurably effective in reducing crime or improving some aspect of the criminal justice system. For the few selected as Exemplary Projects, descriptive brochures and instruction manuals are developed. The information is designed to assist local agencies by identifying successful techniques and explaining how they may be adapted most effectively.

A listing of Exemplary Projects is presented below in alphabetical order. Brief descriptions of 35 projects designated "Exemplary" as of January 1981, an overview of the Exemplary Projects program, and application procedures are presented in a brochure available from NCJRS (NCJ 80793).

Title	NCJ Number
Administrative Adjudication of Traffic Offenses (New York State)	30389
Adolescent Diversion Project, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois	38510
Assisting Child Victims of Sexual Abuse	84606
Central Police Dispatch, Muskegon County, Michigan	30393
Child Victim/Witness Project, Seattle, Washington	
Citizen Dispute Settlement, Columbus, Ohio	15156
Community Arbitration Project, Anne Arundel County, Maryland	61012
Community-Based Corrections, Des Moines, Iowa	34542
Community Crime Prevention Program, Seattle, Washington	42383
Connecticut Economic Crime Unit Wallingford, Connecticut	60332
Hidden Cameras Project Seattle, Washington	59014
Juvenile Diversion Through Family Counseling, Sacramento, California	32026
Legal Information Center, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska	39468
Legal Liaison Division, Dallas Police Department	34673
Major Offense Bureau, Bronx County, New York	37810
Major Violator Unit, San Diego, California	72472
Mental Health - Mental Retardation Emergency Service, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania	44950
Montgomery County Work Release/ Pre-Release Program, Montgomery County, Maryland	46250
Neighborhood Youth Resources Center, Philadelphia	16769
One Day/One Trial, Wayne County, Michigan	41516
Parole Officer Aide Program, Ohio Adult Parole Authority	35432
Pretrial Services Agency, Washington, D.C.	84508
Project CREST - Counseling for Juveniles on Probation, Gainesville, Florida	74261
Project New Pride, Denver, Colorado	42020
PROMIS (Prosecutor Management Information System), Washington, D.C.	43722
Prosecution of Economic Crime, Seattle, Washington, San Diego, California	31615
Providence Educational Center, St. Louis	15651
Public Defender Service, Washington, D.C.	15080
Rape/Sexual Assault Care Center, Des Moines, Iowa	38480
Stop Rape Crisis Center, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	60498
Street Crime Unit, New York City	26492
Volunteer Probation Counselor Program, Lincoln, Nebraska	30392
Ward Grievance Procedure, California Youth Authority	35801
Witness Information Service, Peoria, Illinois	70867

D. POLICY BRIEFS

Policy Briefs are concise reports designed to inform government executives, State legislators, and criminal justice officials of the policy implications of legislative approaches to key criminal justice issues. Each brief summarizes what is known about current administrative practices in a particular topic area and analyzes various legislative options for improving these procedures. The reviews are based on research and program development projects of the National Institute of Justice. Sample legislation and procedural guidelines are often included.

A listing of Policy Briefs is presented below in alphabetical order.

Title	NCJ Number
Administrative Adjudication of Traffic Offenses	66410
Career Criminal Programs	70870
Consumer Fraud	83345
Crime Victim Compensation	70989
Mandatory Sentencing: The Experience of Two States	83344
Neighborhood Justice Centers	69075

E. NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM

Practical information on costs, benefits, and limitations of selected criminal justice projects and programs is presented in this series. The reports assess, programs in specific topic areas. In some cases more in-depth evaluations are also available.

Completed National Evaluation Program studies are listed below in alphabetical order. Full reports are available on loan from NCJRS.

Phase I Assessment Reports

Title	NCJ Number
Assessment of Victim/Witness Assistance Projects	77490
Citizen Crime Reporting Projects	35828
Citizen Patrol Projects	36435
Coeducational Correctional Institutions	44566
Community-Based Alternatives to Juvenile Incarceration	35834
Correctional Education Programs for Inmates	48176
Court Information Systems	38914
Crime Analysis in Support of Patrol	42547
Crime Analysis in Support of Patrol	39887
Crime Prevention Security Surveys	34858
Early Warning Robbery Reduction Projects--An Assessment of Performance	32498
Employment Services for Releasees in the Community	42245
Halfway Houses	36383
Intensive Special Probation Projects	42407
Issues in Team Policing	34480
Juvenile Diversion	32847
Neighborhood Team Policing	35296
Operation Identification Projects --Assessment of Effectiveness	27305
Police Juvenile Units (full report)	58157
Police Juvenile Units (summary report)	73829
Policing Urban Mass Transit Systems	60284
Pretrial Release - A National Evaluation of Practices and Outcomes	80794
Pretrial Release Programs	39022
Pre-Trial Screening Projects	30006
Secure Detention of Juveniles and Alternatives to Its Use	42640
Specialized Patrol Projects	38324
Street Lighting Projects	47011
Traditional Preventive Patrol	34817
Transition From Prison to Employment	42245
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) Projects	34057
Youth Service Bureaus (full report)	41575
Youth Service Bureaus (summary report)	41038

Phase II Evaluation Reports

Title	NCJ Number
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime	51931

F. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

This applied research program, conducted by the National Bureau of Standards under the direction of the National Institute of Justice, sets performance standards for equipment used throughout the justice system; tests commercially available equipment against these standards; and disseminates research results to justice agencies throughout the country. Technical assistance, reference materials and collections, standards, reports, guidelines, and *Consumer Product Reports* provide reliable information on communications equipment, investigative and forensic science aids, protective equipment and weapons, emergency vehicles, and other items related to security and law enforcement.

A listing of Technology Assessment publications in these areas is presented below in alphabetical order. A brochure describing the Technology Assessment Program, how it works, and some of its major efforts is available from NCJRS (NCJ 78155).

Communications Equipment

Title	NCJ Number
Automatic Vehicle Location Techniques for Law Enforcement Use	14189
Batteries for Personal/Portable Transceivers	25994
Batteries Used With Law Enforcement Communications Equipment: Chargers and Charging Techniques	10692
Batteries Used With Law Enforcement Communications Equipment: Comparison and Performance Characteristics	07031
Body-Worn FM Transmitters	47378
Communication Systems Guide	55335
Continuous Signal-Controlled Selective Signaling	71097
Control Heads and Cable Assemblies for Mobile FM Transceivers	77184
Digital Data Transmission Tests on Voice Channels	42845
Electronic Eavesdropping Techniques and Equipment	30008
Fixed and Base Station Antennas	41996
Fixed and Base Station Antennas	77186
Fixed and Base Station FM Receivers	29643
Fixed and Base Station FM Transmitters	15243
FM Repeater Systems	41975
A Guide to Voice Scramblers for Law Enforcement Agencies	40134
Microphone Cable Assemblies for Mobile FM Transceivers	71099
Mobile Antennas	13319
Mobile FM Receivers	25996
Mobile FM Transmitters	15244
Personal FM Transceivers	47380
Police Communications Equipment Survey of 1976	42844
Repeaters for Law Enforcement Communication Systems	14521
RF Coaxial Cable Assemblies for Mobile Transceivers	28496
Technical Terms and Definitions Used With Law Enforcement Communications Equipment (Radio Antennas, Transmitters, and Receivers)	10591
Voice Privacy Equipment for Law Enforcement Communication Systems	13386

Investigative Aids and Forensic Science

Title	NCJ Number
Auto Headlight Glass: Visible Features of Forensic Utility	46176
Chemical Spot Test Kits for Preliminary Identification of Drugs of Abuse	47379
Color Test Reagents/Kits for Preliminary Identification of Drug Abuse	77264
The Hazard of Benzidine to Criminal Justice Personnel	35070
Photographic Terms and Definitions	31566

Title	NCJ Number
Selection and Application Guide to Police Photographic Equipment	72213
Standard Reference Collections of Forensic Science Materials: Status and Needs	35833
A Trace Vapor Generator for Testing Explosives Vapor Detectors	36142
Protective Equipment and Weapons	
Ballistic Helmets	31328
Ballistic Helmets	77182
Ballistic Resistance of Police Body Armor	47495
Ballistic Resistant Protective Materials	77183
Crash Helmets	27242
An Evaluation of Police Handgun Ammunition: Summary Report	34301
Hearing Protectors for Use on Firing Ranges	09959
Metallic Handcuffs	15436
Metallic Handcuffs	82981
Portable Ballistic Shields	13316
The Reduction of Airborne Lead in Indoor Firing Ranges by Using Modified Ammunition	44509
Riot Helmets and Face Shields	71102
Selection Guide to Hearing Protectors for Use on Firing Ranges	35069
Selection and Application Guide to Police Body Armor	80217
Security	
Active Night Vision Devices	27241
Catalog of Security Equipment	56874
Directory of Security Consultants	31327
Hand-Held Metal Detectors for Use in Weapons Detection	15246
Image Quality Criterion for Identification of Faces	13389
Image Quality of Monochrome Television Cameras	43677
Magnetic Switches for Burglar Alarm Systems	12060
Mechanically Actuated Switches for Burglar Alarm Systems	13384
Mercury Switches for Burglar Alarm Systems	12584
Metallic Window Foil for Intrusion Alarm Systems	71098
Passive, First Generation Night Vision Devices	19487
Physical Security of Door Assemblies and Components	32269
Physical Security of Sliding Glass Door Units	71100
Physical Security of Window Units	71101
Security Lighting for Nuclear Weapons Storage Sites: A Literature Review and Bibliography	44508
Selection and Application Guide to Fixed Surveillance Cameras	15135
Selection and Application Guide to Commercial Intrusion Alarm Systems	61272
A Simple Test for Evaluating the Spectral Responsivity of Monochrome Television Cameras	36143
Simplified Procedures for Evaluating the Image Quality of Objective Lenses for Night Vision Devices	13386
Sound Sensing Units for Intrusion Alarm Systems	36986
Survey of Image Quality Criteria for Passive Night Vision Devices	13383
Terms and Definitions for Door and Window Security	41910
Terms and Definitions for Intrusion Alarm Systems	17412
Tests of Hand-Held Metal Weapon Detectors	36144

Title	NCJ Number
Test Method for the Evaluation of Metallic Window Foil for Intrusion Alarm Systems	50336
Test Procedures for Night Vision Devices	13390
Walk-Through Metal Detectors for Use in Weapons Detection	13387
X-Ray Systems for Bomb Disarmament	25995
Vehicles and Vehicle Accessories	
The Development and Testing of a Highly Directional Dual-Mode Electronic Siren	48084
Emergency Vehicle Sirens	77185
Emergency Vehicle Warning Devices Interim Review of the State-of-the-Art Relative to Performance Standards	00598
Emergency Vehicle Warning Lights: State of the Art	52417
Guide to High Speed Patrol Car Tires	59729
The Police Patrol Car: Economic Efficiency in Acquisition, Operation, and Disposition	41026
The Police Patrol Car: State of the Art	27785
Report on an Investigation of the High Speed Hazards of Steel Belted Radial Tires on Police Patrol Cars	42845
Some Psychophysical Tests of the Conspicuities of Emergency Vehicle Warning Lights	59302
Summary Report on Emergency Vehicle Sirens	15245
Terms and Definitions for Police Patrol Cars	13385

Title	NCJ Number
Miscellaneous	
Anthropometry of Law Enforcement Officers	35836
Directory of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Associations and Research Centers	10671
Juror Response to Prerecorded Videotape Trials	59301
LEAA Police Equipment Survey of 1972, Volume I: The Need for Standards--Priorities for Police Equipment	13985
LEAA Police Equipment Survey of 1972, Volume II: Communications Equipment and Supplies	15152
LEAA Police Equipment Survey of 1972, Volume III: Sirens and Emergency Warning Lights	15247
LEAA Police Equipment Survey of 1972, Volume IV: Alarms, Security Equipment, Surveillance Equipment	15211
LEAA Police Equipment Survey of 1972, Volume V: Handguns and Handgun Ammunition	15210
LEAA Police Equipment Survey of 1972, Volume VI: Body Armor and Confiscated Weapons	15154
LEAA Police Equipment Survey of 1972, Volume VII: Patrol Cars	13986
Life Cycle Costing Techniques Applicable to Law Enforcement Facilities	13987
Literature Search: Law Enforcement Facilities--Planning, Design, Construction	43145
Survey of Clothing Requirements for Uniformed Law Enforcement Officers	46758
Transfer of Monochrome Video Information from Magnetic Tape to Motion Picture Film for Archival Storage	48124

G. CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH UTILIZATION PROGRAM

This nationwide effort promotes the use of improved criminal justice procedures derived from research. The Research Utilization Program operates workshops on selected topics to train personnel in State and local jurisdictions in the application of research and evaluation results. The program also includes Special National Workshops on particularly significant topics of national concern selected by the National Institute. An alphabetical list of publications used in conjunction with these workshops, such as training handbooks and selected workshop papers, follows. Some of the documents in this list were published under the Program's former name, the Executive Training Program in Advanced Criminal Justice Practices.

Title	NCJ Number
Community Crime Prevention Planning--Selected Readings	78426
Cutback Management in Criminal Justice--Participant's Handbook	81806
Developing Sentencing Guidelines	58587
Developing Sentencing Guidelines --Participant's Handbook	47395
Developing Sentencing Guidelines --Trainer's Handbook	54147
Developing Sentencing Guidelines --Methods Manual	47394
Health Care in Correctional Institutions	58589
Health Care in Correctional Institutions--Manual	47392
Health Care in Correctional Institutions--Participant's Handbook	47393
Health Care in Correctional Institutions--Trainer's Handbook	54148
Improved Probation Strategies --Manual	66782
Improved Probation Strategies-- Participant's Handbook	66783
Improved Probation Strategies-- Trainer's Handbook	66781
Juror Usage and Management-- Trainer's Handbook	76692
Juror Usage and Management-- Participant's Handbook	40304
Maintaining Municipal Integrity-- Participant's Handbook	54588
Maintaining Municipal Integrity-- Trainer's Handbook	66669
Management of Stress in Corrections --Participant's Handbook	75874
Managing Criminal Investigations	58588
Managing Criminal Investigations --Manual	42596
Managing Criminal Investigations --Trainer's Handbook	51327
Managing Criminal Investigations --Participant's Handbook	40294
Managing Patrol Operations-- Manual	47032
Managing Patrol Operations-- Participant's Handbook	47033
Managing Patrol Operations-- A Trainer's Handbook	76632
Managing the Pressures of Inflation in Criminal Justice --Manual of Selected Readings	59239
Managing the Pressures of Inflation in Criminal Justice --Participant's Handbook	59247
Operating a Defender Office-- Manual	66779
Operating a Defender Office-- Participant's Handbook	66780
Operating a Defender Office-- Trainer's Handbook	66551
Planning, Delivery and Evaluation of the Managing Criminal Investigations Topic	44827
Prison Grievance Mechanisms	58586
Prison Grievance Mechanisms-- Manual	43402

Title	NCJ Number
Prison Grievance Mechanisms--Participant's Handbook	40306
Prison Grievance Mechanisms--Trainer's Handbook	54149
Rape and Its Victims--Manual	47390
Special National Workshop--Criminal Justice Program Evaluation--Selected Workshop Papers	75712
Special National Workshop--State Legislative Strategies for Correctional Reform--Selected Workshop Papers	77110
Victim/Witness Services--Participant's Handbook and Manual	47391
Victim/Witness Services--Trainer's Handbook	53804

H. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The National Institute of Justice sponsors a national and international clearinghouse of information about law enforcement and criminal justice--the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). NCJRS collects documents and audiovisual materials published in the United States and abroad and stores bibliographic citations and descriptive abstracts of all items in its collection in an online computerized data base. This growing data base is the source for a series of topical bibliographies that are compiled by the NCJRS staff to reflect current interests and developments in law enforcement and criminal justice.

Additional information about the products and services of NCJRS may be obtained from:

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice
NCJRS--User Services
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

A listing of the NCJRS Selected Bibliographies is presented below in alphabetical order.

Title	NCJ Number
Alternatives to Institutionalization	58518
Affirmative Action--Equal Employment Opportunity in the Criminal Justice System	61834
Arson	58366
Basic Sources in Criminal Justice	49417
Bibliographies in Criminal Justice	62014
Careers in Law Enforcement	42765
Child Abuse and Neglect	62013
Citizen Crime Prevention Tactics	65156
Community Crime Prevention	43628
Correctional Staff Development and Training	66147
Court Reporting	36026
Crime Analysis	66146
Crime and Disruption in Schools	56588
Crimes Against the Elderly	43626
Criminal Justice and the Elderly	55197
Criminal Justice Evaluation	25659
Criminal Justice Information Systems	68818
Criminal Justice Periodicals	57168
Criminal Violence: Biological Correlates and Determinants	82358
Criminal Violence: Psychological Correlates and Determinants	82687
Criminal Violence and Race	82711
Domestic Criminal Violence	82359
Etiology of Criminality: Non-behavioral Science Perspectives	60117
Evaluation Techniques	72009
Female Offender	55637
Firearm Use in Violent Crime	52677
Halfway Houses	46851
Handicapped Offenders	79848
International Criminology and Criminal Justice	39235
International Policing	46190
Issues in Sentencing	47100
Jail-Based Inmate Programs	60331
Jury Reform	48232
Juvenile Diversion, 2d Edition	40050
Overcrowding in Correctional Institutions	45869
Paralegals	57986
Perspectives on Determinate Sentencing	84151
Plea Bargaining	32329
Plea Negotiation	66559
Police Consolidation	34700

Title	NCJ Number
Police Consolidation	67142
Police Crisis Intervention	48005
Police Discretion	46183
Police Management	49699
Police Manpower Management	68514
Police Productivity	50501
Police Research Catalog, 1969-1981	82138
Police Stress	59352
Police Training	62012
Prison and Jail Health Care	70206
Prison Industries	49701
Private Security	47367
Prosecutorial Discretion: The Decision To Charge	30983
Publications of the National Institute of Justice 1980 Supplement	69691
Publications of the National Institute of Justice 1981 Supplement	79756
Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice	49700
Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, 1979 Supplement	57987
Public Defender Programs	49096
Recidivism	34360
Recreation and Leisure Time Activities in the Correctional Setting	69083
Restitution	62011
Retail Security	67519
Rural Crime and Criminal Justice	69221
Serious Juvenile Offender	68103
SNI (Selective Notification of of Information) Documents 1972-1978	64230
SNI (Selective Notification of Information) Documents 1979	66148
Speedy Trial	48110
Spouse Abuse	54427
Standards of Care in Adult and Juvenile Correctional Institutions	61443
Strategies for Reintegrating the Ex-Offender	61571
Team Policing	35887
Techniques for Project Evaluation	43556
Terrorism	34048
Terrorism, 2d Edition	39646
Terrorism Supplement	45005
Variations on Juvenile Probation	62010
Victim/Witness Assistance	49698
Violent Offender and the Criminal Justice System	82686
Volunteers in the Criminal Justice System	65157
White-Collar Crime	69331

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I. CRIME AND JUSTICE: AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF RESEARCH

The National Institute sponsors this series of annual reviews of developments in criminal justice research. Edited by Michael Tonry and Norval Morris, with a distinguished Editorial Board, the series features essays by prominent scholars in a variety of criminal justice disciplines. *Crime and Justice* is designed to keep policymakers, practitioners, and scholars abreast of what is known on important subjects, how it is known, and the implications of that knowledge for research, policy, and operations.

The series is published by the University of Chicago Press. Pricing and ordering information can be obtained from:

The University of Chicago Press
11030 South Langley Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60628

The documents are also available on loan from NCJRS.

A listing of the three volumes published in 1979, 1980, and 1981, and the essays included in each, appears below:

Title	NCJ Number
Crime and Justice, Volume I	63668
• Race Relations and the Prisoner Subculture, by James B. Jacobs	
• Ecological and Areal Studies in Great Britain and the United States, by John Baldwin	
• American Youth Violence: Issues and Trends, by Franklin E. Zimring	
• Police Function, Structure, and Control in Western Europe and North America: Comparative and Historical Studies, by David H. Bagley	
• Deinstitutionalization and Diversion of Juvenile Offenders: A Litany of Impediments, by Malcolm W. Klein	
• A Review of Crime--Causation Theory and Its Application, by Daniel Glaser	
• Changing Conceptions of the Police Role: A Sociological Review, by Ruben G. Rumbaut and Egon Bittner	
• Longitudinal Research on Crime and Delinquency, by David P. Farrington	
Crime and Justice, Volume II	74239
• Urban Police and Crime in Nineteenth-Century America, by Roger Lane	
• Crime and Justice in Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century England, by Douglas Hay	
• Biology and Crime, by Sarnoff A. Mednick and Jan Volavka	
• A Critique of Marxist Criminology, by Richard F. Sparks	
• Research in Criminal Deterrence: Laying the Groundwork for the Second Decade, by Philip J. Cook	
• Criminal Juries, by John Baldwin and Michael McConville	
• Criminal Career Research: A Review of Recent Evidence, by Joan Petersilia	
• Continental Cures for American Ailments: European Criminal Procedures as a Model for Law Reform, by Thomas Weigend	
• The Prisoners' Rights Movement and Its Impacts, 1960-80, by James B. Jacobs	
Crime and Justice, Volume III	80591
• Surveys of Victimization--An Optimistic Assessment, by Richard F. Sparks	
• Use and Misuse of Hypnosis in Court, by Martin T. Orne	
• Eyewitness Testimony: Psychological Research and Legal Thought, by Elizabeth F. Loftus	
• State, Civil Society, and Total Institutions: A Critique of Recent Social Histories of Punishment, by Michael Ignatieff	

Title	NCJ Number
• Modern Private Security: Its Growth and Implications, by Clifford D. Shearing and Philip C. Stenning	
• Rights, Utility, and Crime, by David A.J. Richards	
• Historical Trends in Violent Crimes: A Critical Review of the Evidence, by Ted Robert Gurr	

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